



BOOK OF ABSTRACT

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on Sustainable Cities”***

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THE 3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

ICPS 2019
Towards Sustainable Cities

Postgraduate School, Universitas Airlangga Campus B
Surabaya, Indonesia
July 30, 2019

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DISASTER MANAGEMENT

[ABS-265]

COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE IN REDUCING DISASTER RISK IN PONDOK AGUNG VILLAGE, DISTRICT MALANG

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Abstract

This study identifies how collaborative governance in reducing disaster risk in Pondok Agung Village. This involves the role of the government that implements anticipatory policies with the people who participate in the policy. This type of research is descriptive qualitative where the data collection uses primary data, namely interviews and secondary data obtained from documents analyzed using condensation data, presentation of data, and conclusions. The technique of determining the informants used purposive and then used the snowball technique. The problems that occur in the village include eruptions and rain lava floods and the problem of illegal sand mining on the Konto river which is caused by the geographical location of Desa Pondokagung. Observing this phenomenon, it takes the role of the three stakeholders namely, the government, society, and NGOs to overcome this problem which is manifested by various collaborative governance models implemented by the Village Government of Pondokagung and Jangkar Kelud. The results obtained in this study are the policies and strategies implemented by the government to anticipate disasters in Pondokagung Village by involving community and NGO participation in the perspective of Collaborative Governance in collaboration with Kelud Kelud, Government Socialization through Destana, Cold Lahar Flood Contingency and increased capacity community through CBDRM.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance, Society Participation, Public Policy.

Topic: Disaster Management

[ABS-45]

Building Disaster Prepared Village Communities in Landslide Disaster Risk Reduction in Sumurup Village Bendungan District Trenggalek City

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Abstract

The research describe the reality of people's life who have low awareness of natural disaster response. The problem arises in community is the lack of public awareness in tackling and dealing with disaster, the system of disaster response and emergency response has not yet been established, and the absence of village government policies that focus on landslide management. The purpose of this empowerment is to find a strategy in the development of a resilient natural disaster community in order to be more independent to repair disasters in Sumurup Village. The mentoring research was conducted using PAR (Participatory Action Research) method. PAR is designed to conceptualize a change and make changes to it. Steps to move the community through initial mapping, building humanitarian relations, determining the research agenda for social change, participatory mapping, determining humanitarian issues, strategizing the movement, organizing the community, reflecting and expanding the scale of movement and support. Assistance carried out by researchers with the community is to make changes in the education's form and landslide risk reduction training to provide a basic understanding of disaster risk reduction by making disaster-prone maps. And disaster simulation training is accompanied by the determination of the evacuation route, and the installation of danger signs to be the initial clue in rescuing during natural disasters. In addition, by advocating for village government policies to create funding rules for disaster management. By completing the activities that have been carried with the community, it embodies the strong attitude and independent society in facing natural challenges. From these activities have resulted good increase and change in community capacity, especially for communities affected directly by disasters in landslide risk reduction.

Keywords: Accompaniment; Disaster risk reduction; Landslide

Topic: Disaster Management

[ABS-47]

Disaster Risk Reduction of Landslide by Establishing Community Preparedness Based on the Group of Arisan Rt in Depok Village Bendungan Districts of Trenggalek City

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Abstract

This research discusses the efforts of disaster risk reduction (DRR) of landslide in Depok Village. The objective of landslide DRR like step to increase capacity and reduce the vulnerability of communities in dealing with and managing disasters and there impacts. Factors in the absence of education on DRR, lack of initiation in the formation of DRR groups and the lack of policy advocacy on the implementation of DRR programs by the village government are at the root of the mapped problem.

This research and advisory approach uses PAR (Participatory Action Research) method. PAR is a collaborative activity between researchers and the community to conduct joint research, formulate problems, develop problem-solving strategies, conduct continuous and sustainable actions. PAR is designed to conceptualize a change and make changes to it. Given the disaster is something that can not be separated in life, so the publics view of the issue of disaster should be changed. Also invite the community to be able to manage the disaster thoroughly both before, during and after the disaster. The shift in view from responsiveness to preventive, from government affairs to community participation, from multiple sector responsibilities to responsibilities of various sectors, and from coping with impacts to reducing risk.

The result of this research and facilitation is the awareness of Depok Village community about DRR, the formation of Desa Tangguh Bencana as the transformation of Arisan RT group and the program plan on DRR efforts by Depok village government. So that the ideal disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities both at the central and regional levels according to Constitution Number 24 of 2007 on disaster management can be implemented in Depok Village. So create a community that is ready for alert and resilient to landslide disaster.

Keywords: Disaster Risk Reduction; Landslide; Community Development

Topic: Disaster Management

[ABS-137]

The Management Principle of Community Based Disaster Response Training in Pakis Sub-district Surabaya

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Abstract

One of the Surabaya City Programs is able to build the institutional capacity of Disaster Resilient City so that the community is able to manage the potential disaster by independently and minimize the potential for disaster losses. The disaster management program is compiled and conducted the community based on comprehensive handling disasters model from emergence pre responding stage to post disaster actions. Disaster response training involves the participation of the community of Pakis sub-district obtained from Badan Penanggulangan Bencana dan Perlindungan Masyarakat (BPB Linmas) of Surabaya City. This research is to answer the question of how emergence pre responding stage to post disaster actions in the management of the principles of training in community based disaster risk management program already implemented. This research used qualitative method with the subject (informant) several employees of BPB Linmas Surabaya and community leaders. The results showed that the emergence pre responding stage to post disaster actions for the community of Pakis sub-district has implemented properly by planning. Thus, the mechanism of community-based disaster risk management has started well institutionalized in Surabaya community. So, need for socialization and training about disaster risk management and socialization of SOP into all levels of Surabaya community.

Keywords: disaster response training, institutional capacity, disaster resilient city

Topic: Disaster Management

[ABS-145]
Impact disaster on inequality in West Java Province

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Abstract

The purpose of this research to examine impact of several disaster on inequality income in Regencies and Cities (West Java Province). West Java Province is one of 6 Province has highest gini ratio value in Java island. Inequality income not only caused by lack of income and employment sector but also disaster can contribute to inequality income. Especially region has vulnerability to occur varoious disaster included in west java province. We used gini ratio data and several disaster occuring (flood, landslide, drought, earthquake, tornado) data for 6 period (2011-2016) from BPS and BPNB. Tools of analysis used panel data (Cross section and Time Series). As result this research show tornado is one of all disaster can increase gini ratio. While flood, landslide, drought, earthquake not effect significantly on inequality income.

Keywords: Inequality, Disaster and West Java Province

Topic: Disaster Management

[ABS-155]
**HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH TO THE REGULATION OF NATURAL DISASTER
MITIGATION IN INDONESIA**

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Abstract

The territory of Republic Indonesia is laid on an area that is very prone to natural disasters and earthquakes, consequently hundreds of natural disasters and earthquake take place in Indonesia every year. This natural disasters cause Indonesia encounter with losses: people death, disappear, injury, displace, homeless, and the damage of public facilities. The extent to which their effects increase inherent inequalities in life and society is to a significant extent a question of how governments and humanitarian actors integrate human rights into their disaster preparedness and response. International human rights principles should become guidance for disaster risk management, including pre-disaster mitigation and preparedness measures, emergency and rehabilitation assistance, and reconstruction efforts. Adherence to international human rights standards will help ensure that the basic needs of victims or beneficiaries are met. The challenge often is how to apply these rules in an operational context. Additionally, this paper explore problems of human rights protection in natural disaster mitigation under Indonesian national regulation, focusing on the urgency of the implementation of human rights protection in disaster mitigation; and the epistemology of human rights protection related to disaster mitigation in Indonesia.

Keywords: human rights; natural disaster; mitigation; Indonesia

Topic: Disaster Management

[ABS-161]

Village Based Disaster Risk Identification: Principal Component Analysis Approach

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Abstract

Indonesia is one of the countries with a high level of disaster risk. Based on the results of the 2013 Indonesian Disaster Risk Index (IRBI) published by BNPB there are 388 districts with high risk, while 109 districts have moderate risks. High level disaster of Indonesia can also be seen from the number of disasters. The results of BNPB mentioned 12.320 disasters occurred in Indonesia during 2011-2016. Recently, disaster identification is only limited to the district. The disaster risk index also has areas only to districts. Whereas in each village has different location characteristics so that disaster management cannot be equated. Therefore, this study attempts to look at the risk of disaster-prone at the village level. The data used is the 2018 Podes data by looking at the number of disaster events and also the number of fatalities in each village from 2015-2017. The method used uses an approach to analyze analysis through data exploration. In addition, it uses the quantitative method of the principal component of analysis to create an index that will classify a village as prone to disasters or not. The results of the identification show the number of villages experiencing disasters during 2015-2017 for landslides of 9.296; Flood 17.299; Banjir Bandang 1.670; Earthquake 9.247; Tsunami 12 Villages; Sea Tide Wave 1.587; Whirlwind 6.259; Volcanic Eruption 585; Forest / Land Fires 4.067 and Droughts 8.214 Village. Whereas those with early warning are only around 6716 villages.

Keywords: Disaster, Principal Component Analysis, Village

Topic: Disaster Management

[ABS-175]

Implementation of Early Warning System Silent Tsunami Information Management in the Tsunami in Banten

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Abstract

The tsunami in the Sunda Strait on December 23 has killed around 430 people. There were no sirens heard in the cities and beaches to warn people before the deadly waves hit the coast. This tsunami was caused by the eruption of Mount Krakatau where the crater partially collapsed into the sea at high tide. The loss of life due to the eruption did not shake the seismic monitor significantly, and the absence of seismic signals that normally caused the tsunami caused the Indonesian geophysical agency (BMKG) to initially tweet that there was no tsunami. In fact, tidal monitors are not made to trigger tsunami warnings of non-seismic events. Because there was no seismic activity, the tsunami was not caused by an earthquake. Tsunami waves are not always preceded by tectonic earthquake activity. In fact, tsunamis can also be triggered by volcanic activity. Tsunami records that have occurred in Indonesia, 90 percent were generated by earthquakes, while 10 percent were generated by underwater landslides and volcanic eruptions. The approach taken in this study is qualitative and uses a case study method. Qualitative research is research that utilizes open interviews to examine and understand the attitudes, views, feelings, and behavior of individuals or groups of people. The results obtained from this study are expected to obtain communication channels between PVMBG and the BMKG related to the tsunami warning Early Warning System policy outside the existing system.

Keywords: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT, EARLY WARNING SYSTEM, TSUNAMI DISASTER

Topic: Disaster Management

[ABS-199]

Instagram and Ewom to purchase intantion and purchase decisions of culinary in bogor

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the direct effect of media instagram and Electronic word of mouth (E-wom) on Momomilk Restaurant's consumer purchase decision. The research method used in this research is Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), whereas data collection is done by distributing questionnaires to 110 consumers who have visited Momomilk Restaurant. The results of the questionnaire are tested using LISREL 8.72. The results show that The results show that the media instagram and Electronic word of mouth (E-wom) have a significant direct impact on consumer purchase intention. However, media instagram and Electronic Word of mouth (E-wom) have a significant indirect impact on purchasing decision. Based on this research that the variables of purchase intention mediation can give a significant influence on purchasing decision. This is evidenced by the results In the indicator purchase intention significant direct impact on purchasing decisions in Momomilk Restaurant.

Keywords: Social Media Instagram, e-WOM (Electronic Word Of Mouth), Purchase intention, Purchase Decision.

Topic: Disaster Management

[ABS-232]
**SMARTER AND SAFER CITY : SUSTAINING INNOVATION OF “PUBLIC SAFETY
CENTER (PSC) 119” IN TULUNGAGUNG**

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Abstract

As being represented by Dr. Iskak hospital, PSC has delivered Tulungagung Regency to received award in a world level government innovation competition. This district is considered successful in implementing emergency management that is able to reduce the mortality rate quite significantly. This paper outlines a framework for assessing the process of the innovation in regard of development sustainable city. This innovation start with modern emergency installation in Dr. Iskak Hospital called Instalasi Gawat Darurat Modern (Instagram) and Tulungagung Emergency Medical Service (TEMS) and finally integrated with several public institution whom incorporated in the system called Public Safety Center (PSC) which has been adopted by Indonesia Ministry Of Health and become the National Center Commander 119.

This research uses qualitative method with descriptive approach. By an explanation from Stevels (1997), innovation management is described in three stages to monitor the PSC progress, including : Redesign - creating a new design based upon the current product by minimizing its technical problem, Product Alternative - formulating new concept or service to fulfil increasing and complex functional needs, System - designing systems for forward-looking and complex society demand. It indicates that the PSC has been proceeding to become a sustainable innovation because of its improvements process.

Keywords: public safety center, sustaining innovation, smarter and safer city, innovation

Topic: Disaster Management

EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

[ABS-268]

Evaluation of Indonesian Smart Program in Bangkalan Regency

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Abstract

Based on data from Badan Pusat Statistik, East Java in 2019, Bangkalan is the top three regency with the highest percentage of poor people and low education levels due to drop out. The government provides education fund through Indonesian Smart Program (PIP). This research aims to evaluate the implementation of PIP in Bangkalan Regency with CIPP Evaluation Model by Stufflebeam. Type of this research was descriptive qualitative research.

The results of PIP evaluation with CIPP Evaluation Model: First, PIP context was to achieved 12 years education. Second, PIP input was some students did not received PIP fund and had not Indonesian Smart Card (KIP) yet. Third, PIP process was misapplication of PIP fund by students and the procedure to received PIP fund was not simple. Fourth, PIP product was education in Bangkalan Regency still low and many students still drop out from their school. The conclusion of this research is PIP has not success in overcoming drop out because the students are late to receiving funds and they don't use it for school needs.

Keywords: CIPP Evaluation Model, Indonesian Smart Program, Bangkalan Regency.

Topic: Education, Community Engagement

[ABS-269]
Effects of Demographic Factors and Financial Education on the Financial Capability of Investors in Surabaya

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the influence of the existence of demographic factors (gender, age, marriage status and education level) and financial education on the financial capability of the community in Surabaya, specifically related to investment behavior. The research was conducted in Surabaya using an explanatory quantitative approach which aims to analyze the influence between factors in research. Respondent samples were determined by non-probability sampling techniques, using convenience sampling method on respondents who are domiciled in Surabaya, with age criteria between 18 - 55 years old, in 2019. The first stage, the results of questionnaire data collection were processed using chi-square analysis techniques to prove the relationship of demographic factors and financial education to the financial capability of investors in Surabaya. The second stage, uses SEM-PLS to test the factors that influence respondents to the financial capability of investors in Surabaya. The results of the study show that demographic factors (namely age and education level) and financial education have a significant positive effect on investors financial capability in Surabaya. The higher age and education level of a respondent can improve financial capability so that financial behavior in investing is more responsible. Similar to financial education, education provided related to finance has the potential to increase the financial literacy of a respondent which ultimately has an impact on increasing the investors financial capability in its financial behavior.

Keywords: Demografic Factors, Financial Education, Financial Literacy, Financial Capability

Topic: Education, Community Engagement

[ABS-36]
**PARTICIPANTS PERCEPTION OF BASIC TRAINING FOR CIVIL SERVANTS
CANDIDATES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BLENDED-LEARNING**

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Abstract

Accessible learning, environmentally friendly, and technology-based is needed today. One of the methods is blended learning, a method combining e-learning and face-to-face learning. This method is applied at Basic Training Candidates for Civil Servants (Latsar CPNS) 2019 in Ministry of Finance. To maintain and improve its quality and effectiveness, evaluation is needed. This study aims to analyze how participants perceive blended learning implementation. The respondents were 119 participants in Basic Training Candidates for Civil Servants Group II 1st Period in Financial Education and Training Hall Center Yogyakarta. The research method is descriptive qualitative. The data were questionnaire of participants perceptions about the material, easiness, delivery, and difficulties. The results showed that: 1) 59,7% participants stated that e-learning material was quite easy to understand; 2). 65,5% participants stated that the presentation of material was quite interesting; 3) 36,1% participants stated that they had a little difficulty. Participants perceptions of face-to-face implementation were: 1) 54,6% participants stated that the material was easy to understand 21,8% stated that the materials was very easy to understand; 2) 56,3% participants stated the material was interesting; and 3). 73,9% participants stated they had no difficulties. Thus, e-learning was good enough, face-to-face learning was good.

Keywords: e-learning, blended learning, Latsar CPNS

Topic: Education, Community Engagement

[ABS-39]

The Role of Servicescape on Loyalty Intentions Moderated by Student Perception

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Abstract

ABSTRACT

This quantitative research aims to examine the important role of the servicescape on the level of commitment of college students to complete their lectures in their university. This research also tries to explain how personal factors in moderating servicescape towards intention to be loyal from FEB-UPN Veteran Jatim students. By using SEM Analysis, the results of the research are expected to be able to show the role of the servicescape towards the intention to be loyal of students and with personal factors able to strengthen or weaken student ratings to servicescape. This research is only carried out in a limited scope, where the population is students of 2016 and 2017, so that they can still pass the disposition stage or switch to different decisions during college, so that the focus of the research is students of class 2016 and students of class 2017 who are still actively recorded on the main data of the faculty. The main reason for this population selection is to get measurable results whether there is a relationship to the assessment of servicescape with loyalty intentions, with the moderator variables of student's perception. The results of this research are expected to be able to provide a new choice that enriches the process of developing service marketing in the good university governance for higher education and the learning process for all parties.

Keywords: servicescape, loyalty intention, perception, good university governance

Topic: Education, Community Engagement

[ABS-66]

Provision of Education in Promoting the Education for Sustainable Development in Pakistan

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Abstract

Education for sustainable development is one of the key areas for researchers in the modern age. The present study aligned with the contemporary debate on Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations in 2015. This study conducted to investigate the provision of education in primary schools operating in rural community's initiative by the NGOs. A quantitative design opted for the research and purposive sampling technique used to draw the sample from the population. In order to design the study, students' parents (enrolled in formal schools) selected as the respondents. A sample of 398 respondents taken from three regions namely; Islamabad, Lahore & Mardan in Pakistan. The study found that NGOs is playing a vital role in providing education facilities in rural communities that benefits and enrich the healthy educational society. Community and students are participating in various educational activities that enhance their capacity and knowledge. The study also showed that the parents of school going children showed a higher level of satisfaction from these formal institutes and agreed that it is also helping the promotion of sustainable development in their areas. The study also gives some recommendations.

Keywords: Formal education; sustainable development goals (SDGs); Pakistan; Education for All

Topic: Education, Community Engagement

[ABS-119]

The Effectiveness Of Little Champs To Improve The Gross Motor Skills Of Children Aged 5-6 Years

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Abstract

The purpose of this study to see the effectiveness of the little champs in the gross motoric improvement of children aged 5-6 years. The activities on Little Champs more explores playing in groups (Draper, Achmat, Forbes, & Lambert, 2012). Based on the Achievement Goal Theory whose main goal is to develop new abilities, try to understand the task, increase the level of competence by using the TARGET structure (Bub, Palmer, & Robinson, 2016). This study uses a semi-experimental approach. The subjects were 20 students of Mardi Putera Surabaya Kindergarten aged 5-6 years. The research design uses the single group pre-test post-test. Data retrieval uses observation techniques. They were treated for 5 times in the form of gross motoric activities carried out in groups. Each group consists of four students. The results of this study are expected to gross motor skills associated with locomotor activities; jumping and climbing lines. controlling objects; throwing and kicking can increase.

Keywords: Gross motor; Achievement Goal Theory; Little Champs

Topic: Education, Community Engagement

[ABS-127]

**The phenomenon of brand community based on group chat related to perceived benefits,
member commitment and brand loyalty**

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Abstract

Chat-based social media users like WhatsApp and Telegram have been popular in the Southeast Asia region. Indonesia is the country with the largest number of internet users in Southeast Asia, where they used social media that based on chat applications is prevalent. As the user chat application in Indonesia is bordered, it is encouraged the brand community to use the group chat feature. The development of user chat apps in Indonesia encouraged the brand community to use the group chat feature. This research will examine the perceived benefit of members when interacting in the community chat groups. When members feel the benefits, members will have a strong commitment to community and encourage brand loyalty. This study will use the community brand SONY ALPHA camera users. This community is engaged in photography and it is popular in Indonesia, which the sample is 186 respondents that were the members of the community who joined the WhatsApp and Telegram chat groups. This study used SMART PLS 3.0 as the analysis tool. This research produced a new and different finding from the previous research, where the benefits obtained by community members related to the hedonic and social benefits positively influenced members commitment. The other benefits related to learning and self-esteem are not significant. Community commitment has a positive effect on brand loyalty. This research provides learning for stakeholders who want to manage community-based chat applications, both for business and social needs.

Keywords: Brand Community, Brand Loyalty, Community Commitment, Group Chat, Perceived Benefit, Photography Community

Topic: Education, Community Engagement

[ABS-129]
University's Strategy to Maintain Sustainability in Disruption Era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0

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Abstract

Higher education as an institution where its activities cannot be separated from environmental influences. In the 2000s the world was struck by the revolutionary attack of industrial 4.0 that runs smoothly but has a massive impact. The industry revolution 4.0 not only has changed the way business was done, but also significantly changed the culture, mind-set, behaviour and employment. The dramatic change that shook this establishment was called the disruption era. This paper is aimed at contributing to the strategic steps in dealing with the disruption era in the 4.0 industry revolution. The method used is the literature or media review, then performed a deep analysis and elaboration.

The conclusions of this paper are: universities should implement appropriate strategies to face the industrial revolution 4.0. These strategies include: MOOC (Massive Open Online Course), and AI (Artificial Intelligence). The shift in the role of lecturers is more to teach the values of ethics, culture, wisdom, experience to social empathy because the machine is unable to do so. This is very important for the future of education is getting excellent.

Keywords: sustainability, universities, disruption, industrial revolution 4.0, MOOC, AI

Topic: Education, Community Engagement

[ABS-131]

Governmentality as a Participation Strategy: Implementation of E-Musrenbang in Rungkut Sub-District, Surabaya

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to find out the governmentality carried out by the Surabaya city government in implementing e-musrenbang in Rungkut sub-district, Surabaya. This was based on the Surabaya city government implementing governmentality that caused the level of participation in e-musrenbang to be very high. The theory used is the governmentality technique according to Foucault (1991) which explains that governmentality is built on three bases, namely 1) Governmentalized localities, 2) regulatory communities, and 3) Subject formation. The method of research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The informants are as many as 55 people from 6 urban villages in the Rungkut sub-district consisting of government officials, community leaders, and local residents. Data collection methods conducted through in-depth interviews, secondary data, and field observations. The results showed that the number of e-musrenbang proposals in Rungkut sub-district in 2018 was 164 proposals and the proposed average of 27 proposals. The technique of governmentalized localities is carried out by giving authority to each urban village to verify proposals and input proposals into the e-musrenbang system. Regulatory communities techniques are formed through mandatory routine meetings that discuss the priorities of development planning proposals. While the formation of subjects was carried out by community leaders at community meetings by agreeing on what was proposed by community leaders. As a result, the community becomes disciplined with the proposal. In conclusion, the governmentality carried out by the Surabaya city government has had a good impact on increasing public participation even though the form of participation is pseudo.

Keywords: Governmentality, E-musrenbang, public Participation, Rungkut Sub-District

Topic: Education, Community Engagement

[ABS-164]

**Work Motivation of the Non-Civil Servant Teacher in School for Special Needs (SLBN)
Bangli, Bali: A Case Study**

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Abstract

The existence of teachers is very important for the survival of the nation (Suryana, 2006). Administratively, teachers in Indonesia consist of civil servants (PNS) and non-civil servants teachers. Non-civil servants teachers fulfilling the needs of teachers in both public and private schools. In regular schools, non-civil servant teacher teach from playgroups to high school, in addition there are also schools for special needs.

The focus of the research is to reveal the work motivational of the non-civil servant teacher at the School for Special Needs (SLBN) Bangli, Bali. The subject of this study is a non-civil servants teacher who had working for nine years at SLBN Bangli, Bali who received salary Rp. 185,000.00 every month. The approach of the study is qualitative approach with a case study research model. Based on the purposive sampling technique, one person was chosen to be the subject of the study. Data was obtained through participant observation techniques and in-depth interviews

The results of the research were subject begin to teach because of husband's suggestion, but stopped teaching for two months because she felt depressed until returned to teaching because there was a longing to teach children with special needs. After undergoing teaching activities, the subject realizes that the teaching activities of children with special needs are entertainment for herself.

Keywords: Sekolah Luar Biasa, Work Motivation

Topic: Education, Community Engagement

[ABS-189]

Brain Drain as the Impact of Educational Migration in Indonesia

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Abstract

Getting a better job is usually the main reason someone migrates. But, the other reason that cannot be ignored is the hope of getting the opportunity to get a higher education. The phenomenon that arises following this educational migration activity is that there are many educational migrants who do not return to their home areas after taking education, and choose to work in other area. This phenomenon is known as brain drain, which refers to the condition of non-return of educational migrants after studying abroad. Natalia (2017) states that, educational migration activity is expected to bring new intellectual products to the area of origin, as well as new knowledge and technology. But, on the other hand most of these educational migrants did not return to their home areas because they preferred to migrate again as workers. This study aims to determine whether educational migrants will return to their original area or not, after completing their education in the destination. This study covers educational migration activities between regions in Indonesia, so the term used to describe this condition is Domestic Brain Drain. By using panel data of the Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) wave 4 and wave 5, which are processed using the Logistic Regression Model method, the result suggest that more than 50 percent of the population of educational migrant in Indonesia choose not to return to their home area after education. They choose to work in the destination of migration education or work in other areas outside the area of origin.

Keywords: Educational Migration; Brain Drain

Topic: Education, Community Engagement

[ABS-215]

The impact of Peer Foster Education Program Scholarship in the School Environment in Banyuwangi District

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Abstract

Education is now a fundamental dijamin is currently a very complex problem. And it gave birth to a variety of models for the state to provide education system for every citizen. As in Banyuwangi district that initiated the schools student assistance program that Foster Peer Student program (SAS). This program is a program that aims to help children who are less able Banyuwangi by way of the students volunteered to raise funds to help her educational costs less fortunate. The fund is managed by the respective schools by providing a report to the education authorities every three months, this is an attempt by the government to realize the 12-year compulsory education in Banyuwangi. The purpose of this study to identify and analyze the impact of the Foster Student Scholarship Peer Education Program Banyuwangi. Data collection techniques with deployment interviews and observations, the data is processed and analyzed qualitatively.

The results showed that along with a variety of safety net programs of education in Banyuwangi, after the implementation of the program students foster peer in the district banyuwangi there has been a change in social attitudes towards the grantee the informants scholarships, educational assistance used to support educational lived better and informants active in one of the extracurricular activities in the school to its responsibilities because it has provided educational assistance to him and this is an initiative of the students who received the scholarship.

Keywords: Education, Peer Foster Students, Assistance

Topic: Education, Community Engagement

[ABS-229]

“The influences of perceived parenting on future orientation of education of adolescence in rural area in Bandung Regency

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Abstract

The number of adolescence pursue their education to senior high school and university level in Bandung regency is very low. Most parts of Bandung regency are belonging to rural area, which is remote from the densely populated area in a city. The number of senior high school and university is much less than Bandung city. In one of the area in Bandung regency, adolescence that do not continue their higher education become unemployed or working in informal area. This occur mostly not due to lack of academic ability or intrinsic motivation, but due to financial factors, as their parent's income is often insufficient for their daily needs and further education available nearby.

There are internal and external factors that can affect future orientation. One of the external factor is parents. Parents can have a very crucial impact on their children's future orientation. Therefore, the present study investigated the influence of parent support on the motivation and interest of their children, especially in rural area such as Bandung regency.

The method employed in the present study was regression study to measure the role of perceived parenting of father and mother on the future orientation of adolescence. The research subject was 93 students who attend 11th grade senior high school (37% male and 67% female), aged between 16 to 18 years old, which in agreement with grade 11 or adolescent period proposed by Santrock (2007), Newman & Newman (2015) and Steinberg (2014). Participants were asked to fill in 2 questionnaire, i.e. perceived parenting and future orientation questionnaire.

The correlation analysis of the present study showed that the relationship between future orientation and perceived parenting is not significant (F-value 1.84, p-value = 0.17). Therefore we conclude that the perceived parenting is not significantly related with future orientation. According to Seginer, parenting is not directly related with future orientation, but related through the self, in this case the self is the adolescence.

Keywords: future orientation, perceived parenting, adolescence, Indonesia

Topic: Education, Community Engagement

[ABS-230]

Improving academic environment for disable students: The role of student volunteers

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Abstract

Many of the facilities for disabled students at many universities in Indonesia are considered not ready to accept them to study optimally. However, not being ready perfectly is no reason not to allow disabled students to study at universities. We examined the role of volunteer students in assisting with disabled students so that they could learn better at the university level. We interviewed 5 volunteers at Airlangga Inclusive Learning Center. Data were collected using indepth interview. The volunteers accompanied the disabled students during lectures, seeking teaching materials in the library, as well as seeking teaching materials requested by their lecturers, became translators for deaf students, and became note takers for blind students. This study implemented a descriptive qualitative approach. The results of the study showed that volunteers who assist disabled students feel that they have useful new experiences. We found that student volunteers were able to carry out the various roles needed to support an inclusive campus. Some volunteer students were also able to act as facilitators who facilitated the disabled students outside of academic activities. Increasing the ability of student volunteers is very important so that they can expand social services within the campus environment, thereby increasing students social functioning to disabled students in the university environment.

Keywords: student volunteers, social function, disable students, inclusive learning, improving academic environment

Topic: Education, Community Engagement

HEALTH AND MEDICINE

[ABS-256]

Effectiveness of Irradiation Angle and Laser Diode Energy Density for Inactivation of Staphylococcus aureus Bacteria

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the blue laser diode irradiation angle and the optimum time for bacterial photoinactivation. Staphylococcus aureus. The research was carried out at various angles and lengths of irradiation time. Data analysis using anova factorial to determine the effect of each factor. The results showed the influence of blue diode laser irradiation angle on inactivation of Staphylococcus aureus bacteria. Laser diode 403 nm exposure with an angle of 90 degrees perpendicular to the surface of the absorbent medium and exposure time (90 ± 0.005) is optimal for reducing bacterial viability with a percentage decrease in bacterial viability of (72.7814 ± 4.1361)% not significantly different from the 80 degree angle. So the angle of exposure and duration of irradiation has an effect on the photodynamic effectiveness of bacterial inactivation.

Keywords: irradiation angle, energy density, laser diode, inactivation, Staphylococcus aureus

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-261]
In Vivo Assay of Nano Zinc Oxide Eugenol Dental Cement

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Abstract

Zinc oxide and eugenol (ZOE) dental cements are widely used in dental restorations. This cement has low heat transfer properties, protects the pulp from phosphoric acid of phosphate cement or silicates and does not irritate the pulp. But ZOE has lowest mechanical properties and high solubility properties. From these shortcomings, it is necessary to change the size of zinc oxide material. The size of the micrometer is changed to nanoparticles in order to accelerate the formation of cement and increase the strength of cement. The sample used in this in vivo study was made from zinc oxide and eugenol dental cement and zinc oxide nanoparticles. Nano cement of this tooth has a composition of zinc oxide of 0.4 g, 0.45 g, 0.5 g and 0.55 g and eugenol 0.2 ml liquid. The experimental animals used in this study were Riverine rabbit species (*Bunolagus monticularis*). The interaction time of nano zinc oxide dental cement in rabbit teeth are 7, 14, 21 and 30 days. Based on the results of compressive strength test, it is obtained that the compressive value is higher in the composition of nano zinc oxide eugenol 0.55 g. Furthermore, along with the longer duration of interaction time between nano zinc oxide eugenol dental cement in rabbit teeth the better result obtained. This is supported by the microstructure of the sample captured using Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). SEM result is indicated disguised connection between the zinc oxide eugenol dental cement and rabbit teeth.

Keywords: microstructure, zinc oxide nanoparticles, zinc oxide and eugenol cement

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-8]

Youth's Emotion Regulation Strategies And The Impact On Internet Gaming Disorder: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Increased technology and promotion strategies have led to increased use of online games. Mental health problems Internet Gaming Disorder is one problem due to the problem. The purpose of this study is to explain the level between regular and irregular online games then discarded with Internet Gaming Disorder. Systematic surveys include: 1) Scopus, PubMed, Sage Journals, Springer Link, Science Direct database 2) search on 27 September – 9 December 2018, 2013-2018 publications 3) English 4) focus on Internet Gaming Disorder 5) PICOS approach. People with Internet Gaming Disorders does not have cognitive reassessment and more emphasis. In this study, people who practiced lack of cognitive certainty and more symptoms of depression, anxiety, and hostility, showed that emotional regulatory disorders can worsen symptomatic moods in people with Internet Gaming Disorders. Factors that cause poor interference to clients with Internet Game Disorders are alexithymia, online game users have low reactivity, a more comfortable virtual environment, and dorsolateral prefrontal activation activity. So interventions relating to clients with Internet Gaming Disorder intervention are needed. More users of regular online games experience lower emotional regulation so that it can affect deeper addiction.

Keywords: Reguler Game Online, Irreguler Game Online, Adolescent, Internet Gaming Disorder

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-264]

The Importance of Increasing Knowledge and Behavior of Basic Reproductive Health in Adolescents with Hearing Loss

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Abstract

The number of adolescents in Indonesia reaches around 26.3% of total population (Cicik, 2016). The large number of adolescents were an asset for the country. Data Susenas 2003-2012 showed percentage of disability increased from 0.69% to 2.45% (Kemenkes RI., 2014). Adolescents are among them have hearing loss. Adolescent with hearing loss have a normal biological body but have difficulty hearing and speaking. Therefore adolescents with hearing loss need special attention according to their need. Effect of the hearing loss, they was not understood and practiced reproductive health, so it is necessary to ascertain the level of knowledge and behavior about basic reproductive health of adolescents.

This study was observational study with descriptive analysis. Population was all adolescents with hearing loss in Surabaya City. The sample was partially adolescents of the students with hearing loss of Karya Mulia Middle School was 25 students(class 7,8,9). The results showed that average level of knowledge in adolescents was higher after the provision of reproductive health education in schools (9.20) than before (8.84). Some basic reproductive health materials such as puberty, maintain reproductive health organs was still not well understood. Based on this condition its important to ensure the level of knowledge and behavior of adolescents in order to get past puberty properly and healthy. Special assistance can be given related to this adolescent. Even schools can make special policies to conduct adolescent reproductive health education according to the results of evaluation of the level of knowledge and behavior of reproductive health.

Keywords: Reproductive health; Adolescent reproductive health; Hearing loss children

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-10]

The Role of Echocardiography in Assessing Improvement of Cardiac Function After Administration of β -1,3/1,6-D-Glucan (Polysaccharide Peptide) of *Miselia Ganoderma lucidum* Extracts in Post-Myocardial Infarction Patients : A Double-Blind Randomized Controlled Trial

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Abstract

Background : Bioactive polysaccharide component of *Miselia Ganoderma lucidum* (β -1,3/1,6-D-Glucan) has proven beneficial to prevent coronary artery disease (CAD) in high-risk patients. Its role on the improvement of cardiac function assessed by echocardiography in post myocardial infarction (MI) patients is still unknown.

Methods : This was a single-center, randomized double-blind clinical trial in post MI patients who had undergone reperfusion or conservative therapy or surviving acute phase. 45 of total 50 patients were selected and divided into treated and control groups. The treated group was given 540 mg β -1,3/1,6-D-Glucan polysaccharide peptide (PsP) of *Ganoderma lucidum* extracts in 3 divided dose for 90 days, and the latter was receiving placebo. A Morisky score was used to evaluate patients' adherence to treatment. Echocardiographic examination was measured as a standard manner by two standardized physician. All statistical analysis were 2-sided using SPSS version 24.0.

Results : At 90 days, β -1,3/1,6-D-Glucan PsP of *Ganoderma lucidum* extracts significantly improved left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) (P=0.008), left ventricular mass index (LVMI) (P=0.043), left ventricular internal diameter in diastole (LVIDd) (P=0.000), relative wall thickness (RWT) (P=0.017), regional wall motion abnormality (RWMA) (P=0.021) and left ventricular diastolic dysfunction (P=0.000) compared to placebo. However, no significant improvement was found in left ventricular fractional shortening (FS) and tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion (TAPSE) (P=0.24 and P=0.20; respectively).

Conclusion : The role of β -1,3/1,6-D-Glucan polysaccharide peptide (PsP) of *Ganoderma lucidum* extracts significantly improve cardiac function in post myocardial infarction patients.

Keywords: *Ganoderma lucidum*, polysaccharides peptide, β -1,3/1,6-D-Glucan, echocardiography, myocardial infarction

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-267]

Integrated lecture and discussion on mothers' behaviour toward initial management of rabies

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Abstract

Rabies is an important animal-borne disease in Indonesia with potentially fatal outcome. Initial management following animal bite may alter prognosis of the disease. This study aims to evaluate the effect of an integrated lecture and discussion (ILD) on mothers' knowledge and attitude toward initial management of rabies related to dog bite. This is a quasi-experimental study with pre-and post-test design conducted at district Merti Jaya, West Kalimantan Province. Two groups were formed; intervention group who received ILD related to rabies initial management, and control group who were given leaflet of the disease. The outcomes measured were knowledge and behavior of mother at the end of study. There were 72 participants with equal number in both groups. Age, education and employment status were similar between the groups. There was a significant increase on mother's knowledge in intervention group after ILD (Mean±standard deviation, Pretest 12.3±1.7, Posttest 14.0±0.9, $P < 0.05$). This was also seen in control group (Pretest 11.6±1.9, Posttest 12.8±1.4, $P < 0.05$). However, significant improvement was not seen in mother's attitude (all P value > 0.05). Integrated lecture and discussion may improve mothers' knowledge pertaining rabies initial management. Further development in information delivery need to be done to alter mothers' attitude toward rabies

Keywords: integrated lecture and discussion, mother's behavior, dog bite, rabies

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-273]

THE EFFECT VACCINATION OUTER MEMBRANE PROTEIN 52 kDa *Aeromonas hydrophila* ON HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF NILE TILAPIA (*Oreochromis niloticus*) LIVER

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Abstract

This study aimed to prove the effect of vaccination Outer Membrane Protein 52 kDa *Aeromonas hydrophila* that can protect of Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) liver on histopathological features. Twenty Nile tilapia fishes with a length of 10-12 cm were given 4 treatments with 5 repetitions namely P0- and P0+ were not vaccinated, P1 was vaccinated with Whole Cell Protein "HydroVac®", P2 was vaccinated with 52 kDa Outer Membrane Protein through intramuscular. After being vaccinated for 1 week, P0 (+), P1, P2 were infected with *Aeromonas hydrophila* while P0 (-) as the negative control group was not infected with *Aeromonas hydrophila*. After 4 days of infection, the liver was taken and was observed of histopathological damage. The data of histopathological were analyzed using the Kruskal Wallis test method. If there is any difference significant ($P < 0,05$) then continued with Mann Whitney test. The result of this study showed that there were no significant differences in histopathological damage between the P1 and P2 treatments. However, between the P1 and P2 the lowest value of liver damage was owned by P2. This study proves that P2 can protect the liver of Nile tilapia fishes.

Keywords: Outer Membrane Protein, Whole cell protein "HydroVac®", *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Oreochromis niloticus*, liver.

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-274]

NON-INVASIVE DNA EXPLORATION METHODS IN DENTAL IMPLANT PATIENTS

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Abstract

Dental implants have become a standard therapy to replace tooth loss. The healing process around implants is a complex process to explain whether the host can receive implant material and gain a perfect recovery process. In some cases these implants are unsuccessful because the infection or lack of oseointegration. This is called "early implant failure". Some things contribute to this situation such as surgical trauma, local and systemic factors, and genetic polymorphism factors. Increased levels of MMP-1 have been shown to occur in the sulcus fluid around implants that caused oseointegrated failure and periodontitis. The increase in MMP-1 titers is related to the degradation of collagen which has the most role as an oseointegrated molecular marker. The aim of this study was to develop a non-invasive method for genetic molecular diagnosis on dental implant patients through blood sampling at dental implant sockets. Method : the total 7 subjects, consisted of 4 men with an average age of 46.7 years and 3 women with an average age of 48.3 years. Genomic DNA examination was carried out through DNA extraction using the phenol-chloroform method. DNA amplification was carried out at the MMP-1 locus at 269 bp. The results of DNA isolation were examined for DNA purity and concentration, then used as a reference for determining the amount of DNA in the amplification of the MMP-1 locus by PCR using MMP-1 primers. Electrophoresis was carried out using 3% agarose gel stained with EtBr. The electrophoresis results of all samples showed DNA band at 269 bp. This proves that DNA exploration in the dental implant socket is a non-invasive method, safe for patients and can be used in genomic analysis methods

Keywords: DNA exploration, dental implant, MMP-1, patients

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-275]
**THE INFLUENCE OF CLASSICAL MUSIC MOZART ADAGIO FROM
DIVERTIMENTO NO.7 AGAINST CONCERNING LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN
(LDL) BLOOD OF MALE MICE (*Mus musculus*) EXPOSED BY ELECTRIC FOOT
SHOCK**

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Abstract

The aim of this research was to know the influence of classical music Mozart Adagio from Divertimento no.7 against concerning low density lipoprotein (LDL) blood of male mice (*Mus musculus*) exposed by electric foot shock. Classical music can provide relaxing effect on the mind and body. Adagio type has slow tempo, relax and unhurried that suitable for rest and relaxation. This study was using 24 male mice (with \pm 25 gram) that divided into six groups. A1B1 as negative control, A1B2 and A1B3 treated by music through different time length 30 minutes and one hour. A2B1 was exposed by electric foot shock with no treat, A2B2 and A2B3 was exposed by electric foot shock and treated by music through different time length, 30 minutes and one hour. Each group received the exposure and treatments for 14 days. LDL level was evaluated by direct haematology analyzer. The data analyzed using factorial analysis of variance. The result show significant difference ($p < 0,05$) of stressor against increasing LDL level and didn't show significant difference ($p > 0,05$) of classical music Mozart Adagio from Divertimento no.7 against decreasing LDL level, but shows downward trend.

Keywords: Adagio from Divertimento no.7, Low Density Lipoprotein (LDL), electric foot shock.

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-20]
MADEGRAFT APPLICATION FOR PRECONCEPTION CARE (PCC)

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Abstract

Madegraft is a new method which is adopted from universal preconception method and was made to simplify the application in Indonesia. This method helps women to increase self-efficacy and evaluate their own cycle, then they can prepare for a conception. This study aims to describe about a midwife's perspectives through madegraft application. Single-case single-side case design was selected as the method of this study and another midwife was involved to take out the observation. The data were collected through observations, interviews, and document analyses. Our findings suggest that the preconception care using madegraft was performed in three stages: (1) menstrual cycle, (2) peak day, and (3) fertility booster. Our study confirms that the madegraft can be a tool to help a midwife become a role model for preparing conception care.

Keywords: madegraft; method; midwife; conception

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-277]

Porosity Examination of Demineralized Dentin Material Membrane as Guided Bone Regeneration

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Abstract

Bone is one of the body's part which can repair from damage. Bone damages can be caused by trauma, tumors, infections, congenital defects, and also due to surgical procedures. If not treated well, alveolar bone will lose its volume by 40% -60% within 3 years, and the 10% of bone regeneration due to fracture or trauma experiences delays or failure to union. GBR is a technique using a barrier membrane that is placed into the bone defect to provide bone cells with space intended for bone regeneration to increase bone formation which grows slower than fibrous tissue. The pore size of the barrier membrane is very important to prevent excessive fibrous tissue into the defect site and to facilitate neovascularization and bone formation. Objective: This study aims to determine the porosity of DDMM. Method: Bovine dentin is carried out by the process of demineralization and freeze drying until the enamel tissue dissolves. Dentine is cut to a size of 5x5 mm with a thickness of 0.5 mm. Perform double packaging and sterilization using gamma irradiation rays. Membrane porosity seen through SEM examination. Gold coating is done to remove the weak conductivity from the sample before examining. Samples are put in the sample room at a voltage of 20kV and an magnification of 300. The image is obtained by detecting a secondary signal emitted of sample by an electron beam which produces a CRT (Cathode Ray Tube) screen image. SEM micrographs are converted into binary images and further analyzed by Image J software. Conclusions: The average porosity size of the samples seen is 300-500 μm . This porosity size is ideal for GBR membranes that can increase cell proliferation and aggregation to defect sites, as well as good permeability, neovascularization and nutrient transport.

Keywords: DDMM, Guided Bone Regeneration, Porosity.

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-22]

Increase of TNF-Alpha After Capsaicin Administration

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Abstract

Wound healing is still remaining a problem worldwide, especially in dentistry. Wound healing has four stages, that in this article will be focused on the inflammatory phase. TNF-alpha is cytokine related with wound healing and one of its receptor called Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor 1 (TNFR1) related with TrkA and NF-KB. The former relates with peptidergic nociceptors (Substance P (SP), Calcitonine Gene Related Protein (CGRP)) and the latter relates transcription factor. Capsaicin is one of the traditional herbals that has vasodilatation effect, so that it can enlarge the blood vessels and shorten the duration of wound healing. This study was analytic experimental laboratory. Post weaned wistar rats (*rattus norvegicus*) were divided into three groups, K0 negative control group, K1 positive control group, and K2 treatment group. Both K1 and K2 were administered with *Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans* serotype b on the surface of gingiva, and K2 was also administered with extract cayenne pepper with dose 0.0912 mg/kg/day. A week after the treatment, the rats were sacrificed with thionembutal and then it was done HE staining and immunohistochemistry method using polyclonal antibody on TNF-Alpha and TRPV-1 expression. Kolmogorov-smirnov and posthoc test showed that TRPV-1 count and TNF-Alpha expression of the K2 to be significantly higher than the K0 and K1 groups ($p < 0.05$), while there was no significant difference in the TRPV-1 and TNF-Alpha expression between K0 and K1 groups ($p > 0.05$). Capsaicin promotes the number of TNF-Alpha so that it can be confirmed as the alternative treatment of periodontitis.

Keywords: Capsaicin, TRPV-1, TNF-Alpha, TNFR1, TrkA, NF-KB

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-37]
The R

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Abstract

Background.

Endothelial dysfunction is the hallmark of vascular complications in cardiovascular disease with type 2 diabetes as the comorbid. *Garcinia mangostana* L., or mangosteen, has been known as the queen of fruits from Southeast Asia that owns anti-inflammatory and anti-oxidant properties for years. This study was aimed to evaluate the role of *G. mangostana* extract as a potent protective vascular endothelium in patients with type 2 diabetes and high-risk Framingham score.

Methods.

This is a prospective, randomized, single blind, placebo-controlled trial in subjects with type 2 DM and high-risk Framingham score. Subjects were randomly divided into two groups: one group of *G. mangostana* extract, administered 2,175 mg/day in divided dosage for 90 days, and control group receiving placebo. The primary endpoint was the changes in endothelial progenitor cells (EPCs) and circulating endothelial cells (CECs) levels; whereas nitric oxide (NO), IL-1, IL-6, TNF- α , fasting blood glucose and HbA1c were also evaluated. Study had been approved by local ethics committee. Statistical analysis was done and $p < 0.05$ considered significant.

Results.

From 90 subjects with high-risk Framingham score, there were 49 (54.4%) subjects with type 2 diabetes, which randomly divided into two groups. The treatment group (n=23) received *G. mangostana* extract and control group (n=26) received placebo. Statistical analysis showed that increase of EPC and decrease of CEC levels were significant in treatment group, compared to control ($p=0.000$ and $p=0.002$, respectively). The levels of NO increased significantly ($p=0.027$) and levels of IL-1, IL-6, TNF- α decreased significantly in comparison to placebo ($p=0.003$, $p=0.002$, $p=0.000$, respectively). Analysis also showed that HbA1c decreased significantly ($p=0.002$) compared to placebo; however, it was insignificant for fasting blood glucose reduction ($p=0.336$).

Conclusion.

Garcinia mangostana L. extract, as an adjuvant therapy, plays a role in improving endothelial dysfunction by significant increase in EPCs and decrease in CECs, in patients with type 2 diabetes and high-risk Framingham score.

Keywords: *Garcinia mangostana*, type 2 diabetes, endothelial dysfunction, anti-inflammation, endothelial progenitor cells

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-38]

Basophils and TNF- α in Farmers Infected and Not Infected by STH in Sumberagung Hamlet, Gurah Sub-District and Janti Hamlet, Papar District, Kediri Regency, East Java

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Abstract

Soil Transmitted Helminths (STH) is a worm of the intestinal nematode that is transmitted to humans through soil contaminated with feces. In STH infection, CD4 cells differentiate four types of T-helper cells, namely Th1, Th2, Th17, and Treg. Th2 cells secrete cytokines in the form of IL-4, IL-5, IL-9, and IL-13 which activate various mucosal epithelial cells, eosinophils, basophils, IgE production, mast cells, and goblet hyperplasia cells. Basophil cells and mast cells activated by IgE through crosslinked-high-affinity Fc receptors (FcRs) from IgE on the cell surface cause secretion from inflammatory mediators in the form of TNF- α , TGF- β , IL-1, IL-6, and mediators performed in the form of histamine and heparin which increase smooth-muscle-cell motility, so that it stimulates entry into the intestine and increases secretion by goblet-cells which will expose the worms out of the body. This type of research uses a case control. The total subjects were 40 farmers, consisting of 20 people infected with STH and 20 people not infected with STH in Sumberagung Hamlet, Gurah Sub-District and Janti Hamlet, Papar District, Kediri Regency. The results of this study showed no difference in the number of basophils in farmers infected and not infected with STH with a value of $p=0.418$ or $p>0.05$. There are differences in TNF- α levels in farmers infected and not infected with STH with a value of $p=0.019$ or $p<0.05$. TNF- α levels in farmers infected with STH are lower than those that are not infected because infections occur repeatedly and continuously that form immunotolerant

Keywords: soil transmitted helminth, basophils, tumor necrosis factor- α

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-43]

Correlation of CD8+ T Cell and IFN γ Level as an Immune Response in HIV/AIDS Patients with Co-Infection with Pulmonary Tuberculosis at UPIPI Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya

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Abstract

One of the diseases whose prevalence continues to increase and needs serious attention in the GBD is Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The number of new cases of HIV in 2014-2016 was 104,896, the number of cases was quite large in the province of East Java with 15,176 people. Patients with AIDS show damaged CD8+ T cells (CTL), even though HIV does not infect CD8+ T cells. This is because CD4+ T cells (the main target of HIV) are needed for the response of CD8+ T cells to antigens. HIV infection reduces the number of CD4+ T cells and cytokines released by T lymphocytes, such as interferon- γ (IFN- γ) and interleukin-2 (IL-2). After an HIV positive patient is exposed to Mycobacterium tuberculosis, IFN- γ decreases, reducing the response of helper 1 T cells (TH1). This study is an observational study with a cross sectional study design that is analytical. Representative data was performed on whole blood and analyzed on a dual-laser BDFACS brand flow cytometer with laser excitation at 488 nm and 635 nm. The results of this study are that there is no significant relationship between CD8+ count and IFN- γ in HIV-infected patients with pulmonary tuberculosis infection at UPIPI Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya. The greater the count of CD8+ respondents, the higher the IFN- γ level will tend to be.

Keywords: CD8+ T cell, IFN- γ level, HIV/AIDS patient

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-46]

Spatial Relationship with the Installation of Patient Safety in Muhammadiyah Hospital of Lamongan and Siti Khodijah Hospital in Sepanjang

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Abstract

Quality of care in hospitals could be improved if it is supported by an increase in physical facilities. The installation of room is one manifestation of the physical facilities that are important for the care and safety of patients because of direct structuring patient room can affect the psychological, comfort, security and safety of patients.

The purpose of this study was to determine spatial relationship with the installation of patient safety in Muhammadiyah Hospital of Lamongan and Siti Khodijah Hospital in Sepanjang. The study design used is cross sectional correlational analytical method, the sample size in this study as many as 11 rooms in Muhammadiyah Hospital of Lamongan and Siti Khodijah Hospital in Sepanjang with sampling technique used was total sampling. The instrument used was a questionnaire. Presentation of data used pie charts and tabulation as well as using Spearman's rho. The results of the study with a questionnaire on spatial inpatient showed the results of 9 rooms (82%) according to the standard, 2 rooms (18%) did not meet the standards, while based on the results of questionnaires patient safety showed 10 rooms (91%) good and 1 room (9%) was not good. The results of test analysis Spearman's Rho get no significant relationship between spatial inpatient with patient safety ($\rho = 0.026 < \alpha 0.005$).

Layout suitable standards and meet the needs of patients could assure and improve the quality of services as well as increased patient safety (patient safety).

Keywords: Spatial Installations Hospitalization; Patient Safety

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-48]
**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PLASMA VISCOSITY AND LDL-CHOLESTEROL IN
TYPE 2 DM PATIENTS IN GAMBIRAN RSUD KEDIRI**

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Abstract

Backgrounds: Type 2 diabetes generally attacks people with unbalanced diet patterns. It is suspected that people suffering from diabetes are not caused by sweet foods but because they consume lots of fatty foods. And if left too long there will be an accumulation of fat and obesity that is characterized by dyslipidemia which is one of the main risk factors for atherosclerosis and coronary heart disease, characterized by increased levels of total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, triglycerides, and decreased HDL cholesterol. A number of researchers found, that blood viscosity plasma viscosity changes in diabetes.

Objective: the aims of this study to determine the relationship between plasma viscosity and LDL-cholesterol in patients with type 2 diabetes in the Gambiran Regional General Hospital Kediri.

Methods : this study used a cross-sectional survey with accidental where this was done by taking cases who happened to exist in a place in accordance with the research context. Total of samples are 57 patients.

Results: the result of this study showed that the significance value of the study was 0,000 and less than 0.05 ($p < \alpha$). The correlation value obtained is 0.650. It indicates that the correlation between these two variables tends to be high (0.60 - 0.799 = high), which means that if LDL levels increase, the value of plasma viscosity is also higher.

Conclusions: is that there is a significant relationship between plasma viscosity and levels of LDL-cholesterol in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, plasma viscosity, LDL, cholesterol.

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-49]

The Effect of Length of Oral Contraceptives Use to Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) and Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV) Values: Friend of Foe?

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Abstract

Oral contraceptives (OC) are the most regulating method of pregnancy popular in developed and developing countries due to its high success rate, convenience of use and wide availability. On the other hand, OC use can affect some hematological test results, such as the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and mean corpuscular volume (MCV) that can certainly harm patients. Therefore, it is important to know the time limit for OC use that can affect check-up result. Until now, the correlation between the length of OC use and the ESR and MCV values is not clearly elucidated. This study aimed to determine the correlation between the length of OC use and ESR and MCV values. This research is correlational study with cross-sectional approach. The research subject was obtained by snowball sampling of 18 healthy women (age 30-45 years) who used OC in Makassar. All of them were checked for the ESR and MCV values using the Westergreen and Flowcytometry method, respectively. From statistical analysis using Person Correlation test, it was found a significant correlation between the length of OC use and ESR value ($P < 0.05$). The longer use of OC led to an increase of ESR value which could occur from the first 4 months until 8 years of OC use. In contrary, there was no significant difference between the length of OC use and MCV value.

Keywords: Oral Contraceptives (OC), Hematological Test, Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR), Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV)

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-50]

The Effect of Sports Lifting Weight on Lung Vital Capacity at the "Pro Fit" Fitness Center Member in Patrang District, Jember Regency

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Abstract

Physical Exercise is a stressor where is the response produced by the body in the form of work and homeostatic adaptation. At weight training there is a metabolic process in the body. In the lung there is a significant increase in vital capacity. The exercise intensity is an important factor to consider in increasing lung vital capacity in addition to the mode and duration of exercise. This study aims to determine that there is an increase in vital lung capacity of weight training in Fitness Center members "PRO FIT" Patrang district, Jember regency.

This type of research is experimental research using a research design by pretest posttest control group design is a form of development of simple experimental designs, by using measuring or observing before and after treatment is given. This study was conducted at the Physiology Laboratory of the Faculty of Medical, University of Jember, from July to September 2006. The samples used were 10 men, 20-25 years old, BMI 19-25. These samples received weight training three times in a week.

The results obtained from this study are that the average increase in vital lung capacity for lifting weights three times in a week for one month is + 4.77 liters. The T test showed that there were differences in influence before training and after weight training.

The conclusion is that there is an increase in vital lung capacity after weight training for six weeks.

Keywords: lung; sport lifting; exercise

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-57]

Effect of Sucrose Addition in PDA (Potato Dextrose Agar) Media to The Growth of Mold and Yeast

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Abstract

Fungi are heterotrophic organisms which require organic compound as their source of nutrition. Based on the cell type, fungi are classified into unicellular (yeast) and multicellular (mold). One of standard laboratory examination for fungi is microbiological culture using PDA (Potato Dextrose Agar) media. The addition of sucrose in the PDA is to enrich the media composition and the energy source that will aid the growth process of mold and yeast. This study aimed to determine the effect of sucrose addition in PDA media to the growth of mold and yeast using quasi-experimental design. Sample of mold and yeast used in this research were *Rhizopus* sp and *Candida albicans*, respectively. *Candida albicans* isolates were made into suspension adjusted to be equivalent with the turbidity of 0,5 Mac Farland and diluted 10⁶ times. Growth diameter of *Rhizopus* sp was measured and the colony number of *Candida albicans* were counted on PDA supplemented with 1 g, 2g, and 3g, respectively. The results were compared to those of control group and analyzed quantitatively. One Way Anova test showed p value of 0.000 ($p < \alpha$) on *Rhizopus* sp and Kruskal Wallis test showed p value of 0.009 ($p > \alpha$) on *Candida albicans*, suggesting a significant effect of sucrose addition to the growth of mold but no effect to the growth of yeast.

Keywords: Sucrose, PDA media, *Candida albicans*, *Rhizopus* sp, Mold, Yeast

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-58]

Anti-microbial Potential of Srikaya Leaves (*Annona squamosa* L.) Ethanol Extract in Inhibiting the Growth of *Candida albicans* in vitro

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Abstract

Background:

Candidiasis is a fungal infection caused by *Candida albicans*. Synthetic drugs are often used in candidiasis treatment. Using synthetic drugs for a long period can lead to antifungal resistant phenomenon. Alternative medicines from plants can be used as an alternative to overcome this problem. Srikaya Leaves (*Annona squamosa*) are one of the sources of natural ingredients that have been shown to have various effects, including antifungal effect.

Method:

This study was aimed to determine the antifungal effects of srikaya leaf extract in inhibiting the growth of *Candida* in vitro. Srikaya leaf extract was obtained by maceration. After that, the extract was diluted into various concentrations (10% b/v, 20% b/v, 40% b/v, 80% b/v, and 100% b/v) with DMSO. Agar wells diffusion method was chosen for testing the extracts antifungal effect. Tests were carried out 5 replications for each concentration.

Results:

Each concentration used in this study did not show any inhibition zone in the growth of *Candida albicans* in vitro, the same was found in negative controls. While positive control with Nystatin 20 mg showed average inhibition zone of 19 mm.

Conclusion:

Srikaya leaf extract has not been able to inhibit the growth of *C. albicans* in vitro. This can be caused by various factors, including the method of extraction and selection of fungal isolates. It is recommended to use a better extraction method and pure isolates of *Candida albicans* for further study.

Keywords: Candidiasis, Antimicrobial resistance, *Annona squamosa*, Fungal infection

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-61]

Tuberculosis and Diabetes: a review of public health program

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Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) is the most common infectious disease in the world. In recent years, strong evidence has been confirmed to confirm a link between TB and DM. Because of the attachment between TB and DM, the first priority of the joint national body for DM and TB should be the development and launch of a national plan for joint collaborative activities which incorporates development of national guidelines and tools, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation and operational research, pre-service and in-service training and advocacy, communication and social mobilization

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Diabetes, TB-DM, public health

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-63]

**ANTIBACTERY TEST OF ANTI BACTERY OF ETHANOLIK EXTREME OF RED
(Phyllanthus urinary Linn), RED SIRIH (Piper crocatum) AND COMBINATION TO
ATHENS Staphylococcus aureus 25923**

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Abstract

Infectious diseases in Indonesia are still a major health problem. One of the bacteria that causes infectious diseases is Staphylococcus aureus. One of the traditional plants that can be used as an antimicrobial is red Meniran (Phyllanthus urinaria Linn) and red Betel (Piper crocatum), because it contains chemical compounds that act as antimicrobials such as flavonoids, alkaloids, saponins and tannins. The purpose of this study, to determine red Meniran extract, red Betel extract and a combination of both have antibacterial activity against Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 25923. Methods in this study using the method of diffusion. The concentrations used were 25% and 50% with a combination of 1: 1; 1: 2; 2: 1. The data from the research is then processed using statistical analysis of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) with one-way method, to obtain the significance of the data. The results in the diffusion method obtained the greatest inhibitory effect of a single red Meniran extract at a concentration of 50% with an average of 26.7 mm inhibitory zone to Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 25923. The conclusion of this study is red Meniran has the most active antibacterial activity compared to red Betel and combinations.

Keywords: Meniran merah (Phyllanthus urinaria Linn), Red Betel (Piper crocatum), Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 25923 and antibacterial activity.

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-67]

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF APOPTOSIS CD4 T CELL AND INTERLEUKIN 10 IN HIV PATIENT WITH COINFECTION TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY AT DR. SOETOMO HOSPITAL SURABAYA

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Abstract

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a virus that attacks immune system, namely CD4 T cells. T cells play an important role in the regulation of the immune system both against pathogens such as viruses, bacteria, and parasites. HIV sufferers will show a decrease in endurance characterized by a decrease in T cell function due to T cell death. This results in tuberculosis easily occurring in people with HIV. Interleukin 10 (IL-10) is one of the anti-inflammatory cytokines that can affect the immune system. IL-10 can increase T cell proliferation, activation of B cells and induction of specific genes in the process of phagocytosis. The purpose of this study was to determine the association of CD4 T-cell and IL-10 deaths in HIV-infected patients with secondary co-infection with pulmonary tuberculosis. This study was an observational analytic study with a cross-sectional method from October 2018 to January 2019 at UPIPI Hospital Dr. Soetomo Surabaya. The research subjects were 34 patients who were selected based on the GenExpert results and those who had at least 6 months of antiretroviral therapy. Examination of cell death was carried out by flowcytometry and IL-10 method using the ELISA method. Analysis of the correlation of cell death and IL-10 using Spearman. Test the normality of data using Shapiro-Wilk. The average number of cell deaths (%) and IL-10 (pg / ml) levels in the study subjects was 92.97 ± 23.63 and 3.20 ± 1.09 with the correlation test analysis being 0.200. The results of the analysis of cell death and IL-10 levels did not have a significant difference.

Keywords: Cell death, CD4 T-cell, Interleukin-10. HIV, Tuberculosis

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-68]

**CD4 Differences that Comply and do not Comply Drink Drugs in People with HIV/AIDS
(PLWHA)**

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Abstract

Adherence is a condition where the patient adheres to his treatment on the basis of his own consciousness, not merely obeying the doctors orders. Compliance is an important factor in the success of ARV therapy. This research uses the design of Mann Whitney test. The variables in this study consisted of dependent variables namely medication adherence and independent variables of CD4 increase in HIV AIDS. The population in this study were people with HIV AIDS in Syarifah Ambami Hospital Rato Ebu Bangkalan. Samples were taken by PLHIV who conducted CD4 examinations and within the same time period with a total sample of 61 people. Data collection using a questionnaire. Data is analyzed using the Mann Whitney test and the results showed that adherence to taking medication for CD4 levels was obtained a P value = 0,000 (α : 0.05). This shows that there are differences in CD4 that are obedient and non-adherent taking medication in people with HIV AIDS in Syarifah Ambami Hospital Rato Ebu Bangkalan. Adherence to taking antiretroviral drugs is needed in people with HIV AIDS to increase self-esteem, through involvement in peer support activities.

Keywords: Drug compliance, CD4

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-70]
**THE EFFECT OF BASIL LEAVES FILTRATE (*Ocimum sanctum* L.) AT VARIOUS
CONCENTRATION TO INHIBITION ZONE DIAMETER OF *Escherichia Coli* ATCC
(AMERICAN TYPE CULTURE COLLECTION) 25922**

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Abstract

Basil (*Ocimum sactum* L.) contains saponins, flavonoids, polyphenols and tannins which elicit its antimicrobial activity. This research was true experimental laboratory with completely randomized design (CRD) with pre-posttest with control group. Freshly processed Basil leaves filtrate (*Ocimum sactum* L.) at concentrations of 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80% were used as sample and the inhibitory activity against *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922 was determined with 4 times of replication. Chloramphenicol oxid disk was used as positive control. The average diameter of the inhibition zone of basil leaves filtrate against *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922 at concentrations of 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80% were 5.94 mm; 6.39 mm; 6.71 mm; 7.47 mm; and 7.94 mm, respectively. There was significant effect ($P < 0,05$) of basil leaves filtrate (*Ocimum sanctum* L) at various concentrations to the diameter of the inhibition zone against *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922.

Keywords: *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25 922, Basil leaves filtrate (*Ocimum sanctum* L), inhibition zone diameter

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-77]

**CD4 Differences that Comply and do not Comply Drink Drugs in People with HIV/AIDS
(PLWHA)**

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Abstract

Adherence is a condition where the patient adheres to his treatment on the basis of his own consciousness, not merely obeying the doctors orders. Compliance is an important factor in the success of ARV therapy. This research uses the design of Mann Whitney test. The variables in this study consisted of dependent variables namely medication adherence and independent variables of CD4 increase in HIV AIDS. The population in this study were people with HIV AIDS in Syarifah Ambami Hospital Rato Ebu Bangkalan. Samples were taken by PLHIV who conducted CD4 examinations and within the same time period with a total sample of 61 people. Data collection using a questionnaire. Data is analyzed using the Mann Whitney test and the results showed that adherence to taking medication for CD4 levels was obtained a P value = 0,000 (α : 0.05). This shows that there are differences in CD4 that are obedient and non-adherent taking medication in people with HIV AIDS in Syarifah Ambami Hospital Rato Ebu Bangkalan. Adherence to taking antiretroviral drugs is needed in people with HIV AIDS to increase self-esteem, through involvement in peer support activities.

Keywords: Drug compliance, CD4

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-79]

Antibacterial Activity of *Pisonia grandis* Extract against *Escherichia coli* and Enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* (ETEC)

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Abstract

Background: Enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* (ETEC) has been found as common cause of diarrhea in developing country. According to previous research by Jayakumari and friends in India, the leaf extract of *Pisonia grandis* has antimicrobial compounds. Therefore, researcher examines the use of *Pisonia grandis* leaf extract against ETEC.

Objective: To determine whether the leaf extract of *Pisonia gradis* can be used as antimicrobial agent against *Escherichia coli* and ETEC.

Methods: This was a true experimental research, which is done in the laboratory. The bacteria used is *Escherichia coli* and ETEC. *Pisonia grandis* leaves extracted with ethanol 70% is divided in eight different concentrations. Antimicrobial activity performed by broth dilution method to determine the Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC).

Results: There was turbidity changes at all test tubes up to fifty percent concentration, including the positive control tube, but there was no change in turbidity in the negative control tube.

Growth of bacteria colonies was obtained when the tubes were planted in Nutrien agar.

Conclusion: It can be concluded from the results that there was no antimicrobial activity in ethanol extract of *Pisonia grandis* leaves up to fifty percent concentration against *Escherichia coli* and ETEC.

Keywords: *Pisonia grandis*, *Escherichia coli*, Enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli*, ethanol extract

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-84]
**CORRELATION BETWEEN TYPE AND PARASITEMIA NUMBERS WITH
HEMOGLOBIN LEVELS AND TOTAL PROTEIN IN MALARIA PATIENTS**

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Abstract

Malaria is an infectious disease, which attacks the red blood cells and causing a decrease of hemoglobin levels and showing typical symptoms of liver disorders such as hepatomegaly and splenomegaly. However, quantitatively correlations between the type and parasitemic number with hemoglobin and protein levels are still not clearly known. the purpose of this study to determine the correlation between type and parasitemia numbers with hemoglobin and total proteins levels in malaria patients. this study was an observational analytic study with a case-control design. the subject of this study taken by accidental sampling. the data showed the most type of parasite in the research areas are Malaria falciparum and Malaria vivax with parasitemia numbers 1 to 4. the mean of hemoglobin levels for Malaria falciparum is 11.1 g/dl and Malaria vivax is 10.4 g/dl. meanwhile, the proteins levels for Malaria falciparum is 6.3 g/100 ml and Malaria vivax is 6.2 g/100 ml. The correlations with statistical test showed no decrease in hemoglobin and total protein levels with probability is 0.102 ($p < \alpha = 0.05$). the conclusion of this study is there no correlation between type and parasitemia numbers with hemoglobin and total proteins levels in malaria patients.

Keywords: Hemoglobin, type of malaria, parasitemia numbers, totals protein levels

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-98]

Antibacterial Activity of Crude Extract of Endophytic Fungi *Aspergillus* sp. Against Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)

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Abstract

Antimicrobial resistance has become a public health problem in the world, one of which is Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). One way to overcome this problem is to find new antibacterial compounds with the use of endophytic fungi. The purpose of this study was to test the antibacterial activity of crude extract of endophytic fungi *Aspergillus* sp. against MRSA and its contents in the secondary metabolites produced. Endophytic fungi *Aspergillus* sp. isolated from elephant ginger rhizome (*Zingiber officinale* var. Roscoe). This research is an exploratory research which is continued with experimental. The antagonist test of endophytic fungi *Aspergillus* sp. against MRSA produces a inhibition zone of 32 mm. The inhibitory of crude extract of endophytic fungi *Aspergillus* sp. in the water phase is 13 mm and an ethyl acetate phase is 9 mm. Phytochemical analysis of crude extract of endophytic fungi *Aspergillus* sp. in the water phase shows the presence of group compounds alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, and terpenoids. GCMS analysis shows the content of glycidyl oleate (28,44%); didodecyl phthalate (26,67%); cis-13-Octadecenoic acid, methyl ester (20,73%); oleic acid, 3-hydroxypropyl ester (12,98%); 5Hydroxymethylfurfural (4,04%); benzophenone (2,42%); Propanamide, N-ethyl- (2,09%); benzene, nitro- (1,33%) and azulene (1,31%).

Keywords: Antibacterial; Endophytic fungi; *Aspergillus* sp.; Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-101]

**Antibacterial activity test Methanol Extract cananga flowers (*Canangium Odoratum*)
against bacteria Gram Positive and gram negative**

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Abstract

The infection is a condition the entry of microorganisms into the body multiply and cause disease. One of the causes of the infection is bacteria, antibacterial gift is one of the elect in dealing with infectious diseases. One of antibacterial from herbal plants, namely cananga flowers with the content of the active compounds that are able to act as an anti-microbial. The methods used to extract compounds rates cananga is extraction. Extraction techniques organic compounds used in this research is maceration which is used polar methanol solvent. And in order to know the methanol extract compounds gaint the researcher used GCMS analysis. Then tested the sensitivity using methanol extract agains Gram positive and gram negative bacteria. So it is know the resistor power of methanol extract from cananga flowers (*Canangium odoratum*) against the growth of Gram positive and gram negative bacteria.

This research uses observational analytical design using purposive sampling techniques. The results obtained are methanol extract in cananga flowers (*Canangium odoratum*) and the its resistor power against Gram Positive and gram negative bacteria as a role of antibacterial. The highest compounds in the extract is alpha-Bergamotene with area 22,65 % and the lowest compounds is Alpha, -Copaene and 9.12-Octadecadienoic acid (Z,Z)-, methyl Esther (CAS) Methyl linoleate with area 0.51 %. In addition, the extract is capable to inhibit the growth of Gram positive bacteria (*Stapylococcus aureus*) with diameter of the 15 mm. Methanol extract of cananga flowers can only inhibit positive gram bacteria with diameter of the 15 mm.

Keywords: Cananga Flowers, Methanol Extract, Antibacterial Activity Test

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-106]
**The Prevalence of Thyroid Cancer by Age and Sex at Dr. Moewardi Hospital Surakarta
2017**

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Abstract

The thyroid gland is one of parts of body that is rare to become malignancy. However, among the endocrine glands, the thyroid malignancy is the most common type of malignancy. The exact causes of thyroid cancer has still been not known yet. Some say because of hereditary disease, infection of virus, environmental factors, wrong lifestyle, or wrong dietary habit. The purpose of this research, to provide an overview about The Prevalence of Thyroid Cancer by Age and Sex at Dr. Moewardi Hospital Surakarta 2017.

One of risk factors in thyroid cancer such as age and sex. Thyroid cancer is a malignancy in the thyroid that has four types: papillary carcinoma, follicular carcinoma, medullary carcinoma, and anaplastic carcinoma. This research used descriptive method with cross sectional design, and secondary data that was taken from the medical records of thyroid cancer patients at Dr. Moewardi Hospital for period January to December 2017.

The result of this research indicated from 76 medical record data of patients with thyroid cancer at Dr. Moewardi Hospital for period January to December 2017, thyroid cancer mostly occurred in women with histological types of Papillary Carcinoma Thyroid, and age between 60-67 years.

Keywords: Thyroid Cancer; Prevalence; Age and Sex

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-121]

A Clinical Case Report: Psychotherapy for Depression in A Divorced Young Adult Women

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Abstract

Strategies for handling depression in divorced young adult has been scarcely reported. Classical clinical evidences and international guidelines recommends psychotherapy management strategies, such as the cognitive behavioral approach, works well in handling and releasing from depressive conditions. The present case report aims to document and disseminate the treatment outcomes of the usefulness of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for depression in reported case of a divorced young adult women. A brief clinical single case based report on the clinical manifestation, psychological assessment, therapeutic formulation and psychotherapeutic process on divorced young adult women (39 year old), diagnosed as DSM-V, with mild depression with somatic symptoms with onset usually occurring in young adulthood, referred to clinical psychologist for management. Based on a comprehensive psychiatry history taking, psychological assessment, and therapeutic formulation, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Depression (Miltenberger, 2008), was offered by professional psychology clinical master students guided by trained licensed clinical psychologist. Psychotherapy was given in 10 sessions, 60 minutes for each session within 5 weeks, and a follow-up of 3 monts. Symptoms were monitored for change by the therapist on 2 outcomes measures: Depression Anxiety Stress Scale and behavior observation during the process therapeutic. Clinical significant change (50% or above) based on pre- and post-therapy data scores on outcomes measures were used to assess the efficacy of the therapeutic intervention. Result indicate the intervention was effective for depression in a divorced young adult women. The challenges faced by the therapist in sensitive socio-cultural and limited client time, are discussed below.

Keywords: depression, divorce, young adult women, psychotherapy, cognitive behavioral therapy, case report

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-126]
**COMPARISON OF MORPHOLOGY ERITROSIT USING ANTIKOAGULAN EDTA
AND FILTRATS OF WHITE (*Allium sativum*, L) AS ANTICOAGULANT
ALTERNATIVE**

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Abstract

Anticoagulants are commonly used in hematologic laboratories to thin the blood, anticoagulants normally used by EDTA, Garlic also has a compound that serves as an anticoagulant, but not all anticoagulants can be used because it can affect the morphology of blood cells. The purpose of this study was to compare the erythrocyte morphology using EDTA anticoagulants and garlic filtrates as alternative anticoagulants. This type of research is analytic. The sample was taken by non-random purposive sampling as many as 33 students from the total population of 50 students of semester VIII D IV of Health Analyst University of Muhammadiyah Semarang, then identified the erythrocyte morphology on EDTA anticoagulant samples and garlic filtrate. The result of the examination showed that there were 2 samples of samples using EDTA anticoagulant. There were 2 samples of crenation, while those using garlic 1 filtrate were crenated, this showed that samples using EDTA anticoagulant were slightly more likely to occur than garlic filtrate. Chi square statistic test obtained value of significance of 0.061 with significance level of 0.05 that is > 0.05 so it can be concluded that there is no difference of erythrocyte morphology using EDTA anticoagulant and garlic filtrat as alternative anticoagulant.

Keywords: EDTA anticoagulant, garlic filtrate, erythrocyte morphology

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-146]
effect of length storage in red dragon fruit toward vitamin C levels

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Abstract

Red dragon fruit (*Hylocereus polyrhizus*) is one of cactus plant group containing iron, vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, vitamin B3, Vitamin C, and others. Vitamin C is a water-soluble vitamin can be antioxidants. People commonly store red dragon fruit because its considerable size and does not consume a single meal, however length storage can decrease nutritional value of the fruits because vitamin C is easily oxidized .

The aim of this study was to determine effects of length storage toward levels of vitamin C in red dragon fruit during 1 until 3 days. The study was experimental design through cross sectional approach. 3 samples were taken by random sampling were purchased at Pasar Buah Kota Jambi. Vitamin C levels used Iodimetry method were conducted at the Chemistry Laboratory of the Academy of Health of Jambi Province.

The results showed that average vitamin C level in red dragon fruit in 1 day storage was 12,1405 mg, 2 days storage was 11,0369 mg and 3 days storage was 6,9860 mg. Statistical test used the ANOVA test concluded that there was an effect of vitamin C levels on dragon fruit stored for 1 day, 2 days and 3 days.

Keywords: Red Dragon Fruit, Length Storage, Vitamin C

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-149]
**Effectiveness of Acid Phosphatase Test And Zinc Test On Examination And Identification
Of Semen In Forensic Evidence**

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Abstract

The presence of spermatozoa in the vagina is a sure sign of intercourse. In some cases microscopic examination give no evidence or establish false negative results. This may either be by absence of ejaculate, oligo/azoospermia, vasectomy, sperm degeneration or sampling and storage factors. Under such condition, other ejaculate components, namely the enzyme acid phosphatase, choline has to be thought. To establish the effectiveness of such ejaculate components/test, this study through direct and indirect method examined 192 clothes semen patches by phosphatase acid and zinc test on day 1, 7 and 3 months. On the first method, washing was done then examined; whereas the second method had simultaneous washing and tests with 7 different brands of detergents on 4 different semen patches and water as a control. The results showed that the sensitivity was very low (0.186) while the specificity was very high (100%). This shows that both tests have high specificity values: phosphatase test for the presence of phosphatase enzyme, zinc test for zinc in semen. Despite of the specificity, phosphohydrolase-phosphatase enzyme is though susceptible to degradation by temperature, humidity and chemical substance of element SDS (Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate) which has the ability to cut enzymes.

Keywords: acid phosphatase test, effectiveness, identification, intercourse, semen spots, zinc test

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-153]

VARIATION OF BEEF PROTEIN PROFILE MARINATED WITH PAPAYA LEAF

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Abstract

Beef is an important food ingredient in meeting nutritional needs. Protein in beef is easier to digest than protein from plants (vegetables). Papaya leaf is a medicinal plant because it contains alkaloids and proteolytic enzymes, papain, khimopapain, and lyosomes, which are useful in the digestive process and facilitate the work of the intestines. Papaya contains protease enzymes (protein decomposers), papain and khimopapain. Both of these enzymes have the ability to decompose the bonds in the protein molecule so that the protein breaks down into polypeptides and dipeptides. Based on the research done in getting the following results in each sample, samples marinated with papaya leaf for 10 minutes have 11 protein bands, samples marinated during 20 minutes have 16 protein bands and samples marinated for 30 minutes have 15 protein bands.

Keywords: Beef Profile Protein Pepaya

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-158]

**Psychoeducation to Build A Positive Self Concept for Adolescent in SOS Children Village
Bali**

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Abstract

The Self-concept is an important role for adolescent. The self-concept is a very important mental aspect in a early adolescent's life because it can influence their behavior. Building a positive self-concept for adolescents will have a positive impact for the their future. One of the interventions used to build adolescent self-concept is psychoeducation. This study used 17 research subjects by using purposive sampling technique for the sample collection. Furthermore, the design of study used is a pre-experiment of the one group pretest posttest. After getting the data, the researcher conducted an assumptions test using Wilcoxon technique assisted by SPSS 20. The results showed that psychoeducation had an effect on the positive self-concept of adolescents in SOS children village Bali before and after giving psychoeducation. The results showed sig. < 0.05 or H_a accepted, which means there are significant differences from the scores before and after psychoeducation to build positive self-concept for adolescents in SOS Children Village Bali.

Keywords: Self-concept, adolescent, psychoeducation

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-160]
Chitosan as Antimicrobial Coating on Eggs

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Abstract

Egg is raw product that can not long lasting. It was contaminated easily because they had pores and source of microorganism nutrients. The room temperature that was high can made the egg survived just for 14 days, to maintain the quality and safety of egg, egg processing was needed, it was coated the eggs with natural ingredients with antimicrobial agent like chitosan. In this study, Chitosan was obtained from deacetylation of chitin from shrimp shell waste. Then, chitosan was tested with antimicrobial effectiveness. After being tested, the eggs were dipped into chitosan with different time, they were at 10, 20 and 30 seconds. Furthermore, the eggs were stored in room temperature with storage time of 0, 7, 14, 21, 28, and 35 days. It was examined with high of air pocket, yolk index, albumin index, HU result, and microbiological examination test of the eggs (TPC, Salmonella sp, and fungal). In this study, the best result of egg quality was at 30 seconds of room temperature storage.

Keywords: Egg; Chitosan

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-163]

Potential Leaves Extract Moringa Oleifera to VEGF Expression in Cancer cells

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Abstract

Aim: To prove that Moringa Oleifera leaves extract can reduce the number of VEGF expression in oral cancer cells of Benzopyrene-induced wistar Rats. **Method:** This is an experimental laboratory research with post test only control group design. All experimental animals were made under the condition of cancer with benzopyrene induction of 8mg/kgBW. The sample consisted of 28 wistar Rats were divided into 4 groups namely : control group (K), which was only given aquades and the treatment group (P1) treated with leave extract Moringa Oleifera of 3,125%, (P2) with 4,6875%, (P3) with 6,25%. **Observation of VEGF expression with Immunohistochemical staining.** **Result:** Decrease in VEGF difference between the control group (K) and the treatment group (P1), but there were no significant differences among treatment groups (P1, P2, P3). The highest decrease of VEGF expression was 3,125% (P1). **Conclusion:** Moringa Oleifera Leaves extract 3,125% is the best for decreasing VEGF expression in wistar Rats oral cancer cells.

Keywords: oral cancer, moringa oleifera leaves extract, VEGF expression

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-166]
Empowering Dokter Kecil in Student Health Records

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Abstract

The Continuum of Care concept aims to improve health status starting from pre-pregnancy, pregnancy, maternity, postpartum, infants, toddlers, children, adolescents, adults and the elderly. The recording and reporting of health services is very necessary in the implementation of the continuum of care. In Indonesia, medical records have not been well integrated. Only in certain parts has it begun to be integrated, for example ANC record for mother, Posbindu records and records of the Elderly Posyandu. UKS is one of the potential school unit for the continuity of student health records. The Ministry of Health has published a Health Record Book for students at school, but the implementation of the book is still not optimal. They also develop dokter kecil program for student. Dokter kecil is student who get responsibility as a role in their health attitude. This study aims to develop a UKS empowerment system along with a dokter kecil as a center for recording the health status of students in elementary schools. This research is a qualitative research by conducting in-depth interviews with principals, UKS teachers and conducting training for dokter kecil about student health notebooks. The variables observed were activities in UKS related to health records, dokter kecil activities and the role of UKS teachers, UKS infrastructure and school commitments. The results of the study indicate that UKS can be used as a training center for dokter kecil to learn to record student health status. Dokter kecil are given training to understand basic anthropometry and record it in the student health notebook. The results of observations conducted every month indicate that the level of skills of the dokter kecil in making basic anthropometric measurements and calculating the nutritional status of his friend was getting better. If a comparative analysis is carried out on 38 students there are differences in skill progress with $p < 0.05$. Dokter kecil and UKS can mobilize activities to record student health status. Dokter kecil of students in grades 4, 5 and 6 can easily understand and do the task well.

Keywords: dokter kecil, UKS, student health status recording

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-169]
**DECREASED LEVELS OF CO GAS USING MEMBRANE ZSM-5 SYNTHESIZED
WITH VARIATION OF TREATMENT IN GAUZE 304-200 MESH**

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Abstract

Research has been carried out on reducing CO gas levels using ZSM-5 membranes synthesized at low temperatures with various treatments in the gauze 304-200 mesh. The purpose of these various treatments is to make ZSM-5 zeolite precursors grow very well on the surface of the gauze. Variations of the 4 treatments used were soaked in HNO₃ 10% at 60°C and acetone; soaked in toluene 95% and HCl 15%; soaked in NaOH 20%, HCl 15% and electroxidated with H₂SO₄ 20%; and soaked in toluene 95%, HCl 15%, and TPABr 0.1 M. This study is an experimental study supported by the literature. the CO gas used source of cigarettes burned for 5 minutes in a closed reactor chamber with a volume of 18 liters through the ZSM-5 membrane for 10 minutes. Reduction of CO gas with 4 treatments is 9.42%; 6.36%; 10.26% and 7.75%. The largest percentage reduction of CO gas in the third treatment was soaked in NaOH 15%, HCl 15% and electroxidated with H₂SO₄ 20%.

Keywords: Membrane ZSM-5, CO gas concentration, treatment variation gauze, gauze 304- 200 mesh.

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-171]

The Effectiveness of Sweet Starfruit Filtration (*Averrhoa carambola* L.) to Decreased Total Cholesterol Levels in Animals Trying White Rat (*Rattus Norvegicus*) with a High Cholesterol Diet

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Abstract

The global diet has changed. This is caused by the advancement of technology and food management and the increase in the level of welfare so that it has an impact on the increase of hypercholesterolemia sufferers which can cause Coronary Heart Disease (CHD). Sweet starfruit filtrate (*Averrhoa carambola* L.) containing flavonoid compounds, namely Pectin to reduce cholesterol levels in the blood and as antihypercholesterolemia.

To determine the effectivity of the administration of *Averrhoa carambola* L. Filtrate on the reduction of total cholesterol levels in animals trying white rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) with a high cholesterol diet

This research is a Pre-Experiment study with the Pre Test Post Test design with Control Group. Data is collected and analyzed using statistics.

The results showed that the total cholesterol level in the control group was 118 mg / dl and the entire treatment group was 125.4 which proved that Sweet Starfruit Filtrate was effective in reducing total cholesterol levels in white rat (*Rattus Norvegicus*) animals. .

Sweet Starfruit Filtrate is effective in decreasing total cholesterol levels in white rat (*Rattus Norvegicus*) animals, obtained with a value of $p = 0.00 < 0.05$.

Keywords: Filtrate Sweet Starfruit, Decreased in Total Cholesterol Levels, High Cholesterol Diet.

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-173]

The Effectiveness of Sweet Starfruit Filtration (*Averrhoa carambola* L.) to Decreased Total Cholesterol Levels in Animals Trying White Rat (*Rattus Norvegicus*) with a High Cholesterol Diet

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b) Medical Laboratory Techniques Polytechnic of Health, Mataram 83232, Indonesia

Abstract

The global diet has changed. This is caused by the advancement of technology and food management and the increase in the level of welfare so that it has an impact on the increase of hypercholesterolemia sufferers which can cause Coronary Heart Disease (CHD). Sweet starfruit filtrate (*Averrhoa carambola* L.) containing flavonoid compounds, namely Pectin to reduce cholesterol levels in the blood and as antihypercholesterolemia.

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Sweet Starfruit Filtrate is effective in decreasing total cholesterol levels in white rat (*Rattus Norvegicus*) animals, obtained with a value of $p = 0.00 < 0.05$.

Keywords: Filtrate Sweet Starfruit, Decreased in Total Cholesterol Levels, High Cholesterol Diet.

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-174]
ORGANIC WASTE BIOCONVERSION TO PROTEIN AND FAT LEVEL OF BLACK SOLDIER FLY (*Hermetia Illucens*) LARVAE

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Abstract

This study aims to determine levels of protein and fat of Black Soldier Fly larvae fed with different organic waste (cabbage, tomatoes, carrots and the mixture of those three). This research is an experimental study that used a completely randomized design (CRD) with four treatments and six replications. Those four treatments were P1 (6 kg of mixture of cabbage, tomatoes and carrots waste), P2 (6 kg of cabbage waste), P3 (6 kg of tomato waste), and P4 (6 kg of carrot waste). This study was conducted for 12 days using 5 DOL larvae. The collected data were analyzed using the one way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) method. The results show a highly significant difference ($P < 0.01$) among mixed media, cabbage media, tomato media and carrot media in the test of protein levels of Black Soldier Fly (*Hermetia illucens*) larvae with the highest average protein level found in tomato media at 11.4267%, while the fat level test shows no significant difference ($P > 0.05$) among mixed media, cabbage media, tomato media and carrot media with the highest average of fat level found in carrot media at 0.9533%. Black Soldier Fly larvae's nutrition was strongly influenced by the medium of their breeding. Different nutrients would cause different nutrient content in the larvae.

Keywords: Black Soldier Fly, Fat Level, Protein Level, Organic Waste

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-178]

Resilience of Ethanol Extracts of areca nut fiber (Areca Catechu L.) to the Growth of Pseudomonas aeruginosa Bacteria

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Abstract

Areca nut fiber contains pectin, pectin oksalat, and flavonoids that can act as antibacterial. The content of coir nut compound can inhibit the growth of *P. aeruginosa* bacteria causing wound infection and burns. The objectives of the study were to measure and analyze ethanol extract concentration of 2% b/v, 3% b/v, 4% b/v, 5% b/v, and 6% b/v concentration in inhibiting the growth of *P. aeruginosa* bacteria. The research stages started with *P. aeruginosa* bacteria certification, making nutmeg extract with maseration method for 48 hours (2x24 hours) using 96% ethanol, then testing method using diffusion well. The results showed that 2% b/v, 3% b/v, 4% b/v, 5% b/v, and 6% b/v ethanol extract concentrations were able to inhibit *P. aeruginosa* bacteria with consecutive inhibit zones 15.2 mm, 16.6 mm, 17.4 mm, 18.4, and 19.2 mm, respectively. Result of Kruskall-wallis test with significant value $p = 0,247$, showed no significant difference between ethanol extract concentration of areca nut to *P. aeruginosa* bacteria growth.

Keywords: Ethanol extract of areca nut, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, Inhibitory power

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-185]

Evaluation Some Low Doses of *E. tenella* Oocysts in Inducing Protective Immunity Through Challenge Test

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Abstract

This study was to know induction of protective immunity that represented endogenous development of parasites and oocyst production using some low doses of *E. tenella* oocysts through challenged test. The present study used 55 broiler chickens at 3 weeks old were divided into 4 groups. Group 1 was 10 chickens administered aquades, after 14 days administered aquades then challenged 5 x 10³ *E. tenella* oocysts, 4 days post challenge 5 chickens were sacrificed to observe morphological endogenous development of parasites by histopathological changes examination, while oocysts production was calculated on 5 other chickens from day 6 to 12 post challenge. Group 2, 3 and 4 which each group consisted 15 chickens inoculated 1 x 10², 2 x 10², 3 x 10³ *E. tenella* oocysts respectively, 4 days pi 5 chickens were sacrificed to observe morphological endogenous development of parasites by histopathological changes examination, while oocysts production was calculated on 5 other chickens from day 6 to 12 post for primary infection. Fourteen days after primary infection, each group (2, 3 and 4) were challenged 5 x 10³ *E. tenella* oocysts, 4 days post challenge 5 chickens were sacrificed to observe morphological endogenous development of parasites by histopathological changes examination, while oocysts production was calculated on 5 other chickens from day 6 to 12 post challenge. The results showed that group 1, in challenged test, parasites were development and proliferation well so that oocyst production clearly increased, whereas group 2, 3 and 4 were seen few development and proliferation of parasites, there were no significant oocysts production around group. In conclusion, the endogenous development disabilities of parasites occur as a result of protective immunity generated resulting from the first antigen exposure so that proliferation and multiplication of parasites became decreased.

Keywords: *E. tenella*, low doses, protective immunity

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-191]

The differences in Length and weight of exclusively breastfed and non-exclusively breastfed male infants

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Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the differences in length and weight of male infants aged 7-month, between exclusively breastfed and non-exclusively breastfed. The type of approach used in this study was a quantitative approach. The quantitative data were collected in Gempol Subdistrict, Pasuruan Regency, in Melati 3 Posyandu. The study was conducted on September 1, 2018 to October 30, 2018. We observed and measured 51 male infants. We measured the weight and length. We analyzed the data using t-test. The results showed that there were differences in the average of weight and length between exclusively breastfed and non-exclusively breastfed infants. The average weight of exclusively breastfed infants was heavier, and the average of length was greater. We conclude that breastfeeding should be more practiced during the first year of life so that the infants are growing better.

Keywords: breastfeeding, weight average, height average, growth and development, male infant

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-209]

Evaluation of Japanese Encephalitis Surveillance System Based On Surveillance Attributes In Bali Provincial Health Office

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Abstract

Japanese Encephalitis is one of the main causes of inflammation in the human brain. This case most commonly found in the Province of Bali. Positive case discoveries experienced an increased from 2014 to 2015 and decreased in 2016 and 2017. The Japanese Encephalitis disease prevention and control program has not been carried out optimally, resulting in case of “under reported”. The purpose of this research is to evaluate the implementation of the Japanese Encephalitis surveillance system based on surveillance attributes at the Bali Provincial Health Office.

This research used descriptive study with design of “a cross-sectional research”. The research informants numbered 10 people which consisted of surveillance officers at the District or City and Bali Province Health Office. The research variables that used in this research are Inputs, Process, Output and Surveillance Attributes.

The results of this study indicate that the most “positive cases” of Japanese Encephalitis in Bali Province mostly occurs in the group of male aged 1-4 years, in Buleleng Regency on March 2017. The problems with Input are data sources and the absence of risk factor data. The problem with the process are data analysis and interpretation have not been carried out routinely. The problems with Output are epidemiological information, information dissemination and feedback have not been routinely implemented. The surveillance attribute showed the Japanese Encephalitis surveillance system are not simple, inflexible, low acceptability, not sensitive, low positive predictive value and low data quality. The conclusion is the surveillance system has not been effective and efficient.

Keywords: Japanese Encephalitis, Evaluation, Surveillance System, Attribute

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-210]

Predicted Body Weight and Estimation of Body Height for Bed Confined Patients

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Abstract

The provision of adequate tidal volume (TV) (6 ml/kgBW) based on Predicted Body Weight (PBW) is one of lung protective ventilation measures. In this study we compared TV and PBW from the measurement of body length on supine position (recumbent length) with those obtained from the estimation of body height from ulnar length, demi-span, and knee height (knee height). The sample was obtained from 22 patients aged 17-60 years, who used mechanical ventilation in the Intensive Care Unit in September-October 2017 and met inclusion and exclusion criteria. In all patients, PBW and TV were estimated from the measurement of body length, then compared with PBW and TV from the body length estimation from ulnar length, demi-span and knee height. There were 14 males (mean age 38.6, SD 16.18) and 8 females (mean age 44, SD 12.62) participated in this study. PBW and TV results from body length measurement and estimated body height from knee height (KH) and demi-span (DS) in each sex did not show significant differences. Nevertheless, males showed lower results and females tended to be higher, whereas PBW and TV from ulnar length measurements showed significant differences in both males and females ($p < 0.005$). Demi-span and knee height can be used as alternatives in body height measurements as the basis for measuring predicted body weight and tidal volume in bed confined patients treated at Intensive Care Unit.

Keywords: Tidal volume; predicted body weight; height estimation; knee height; demi-span; ulnar length; recumbent length

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-218]

**Mandible bone density and Chronological Age: Panoramic photos of condylus and corpus
Mandible as a means of age identification**

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Abstract

Age identification in forensic science aims to determine the chronological age of unknown individuals. Bone density is different – between one individual to another. We predict that there is a change in bone density with age. Therefore this study aimed to determine whether there is an increase or decrease of mandibular bone density along with the changing of age. We performed radiological examinations of condylus bone density, and corpus from patients aged 10-18 years in Universitas Airlangga Hospital--Public Hospital of Surabaya; during the period of February-June 2018. This is a cross-sectional descriptive study design. We observed a number of 61 people whose data was already available in the Hospital Radiology laboratory. The results showed a graph of the increase in density of the condylus and corpus of the mandible with age. We can conclude that bone density is a part that has the potential to be used as an age identification tool in individuals who have no identity. We recommend doing further research using more sample sizes in each age group, and separating between men and women.

Keywords: radiology, mandible, condylus, corpus,

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-225]

The Difference in Average Body Height and Neuromuscular reaction time of Tengger Mountains and Kenjeran Coast Female students

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Abstract

Height measurement is one among other means to monitor the growth and development of children. Height measurement is carried out in various parts of the world for this purpose. This study wanted to find out how growth in height and neuro-muscular reaction time --NMRT of female students, especially in the Tengger Mountains area, Pasuruan; and the coastal area of Kenjeran, Surabaya. Both have different contrast environments. Measurements were made on 273 female students aged 10, 11, 12, and 13 years. Height was measured using a standardized anthropometer. The NMRT was measured using a ruler that is dropped suddenly and must be captured by the female students. t-tests was carried out on these measurements to determine whether they have significant differences. The results showed that there were significant differences in height at ages 11, 12, and 13 years. Significant differences in NMRT occurred at 12 and 13 years of age. We conclude that growth on female students in Tengger and Kenjeran differed significantly in height and NMRT, but the significance of these differences began at different ages. The NMRT differs more slowly. It is suspected that the quality of life in the Tengger Mountains area is not as good as the Kenjeran Coastal area, but it we need to study further.

Keywords: growth and development, coastal area, mountain area,

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-238]
**GHRELIN PROTEIN PLANT ORIGIN AS A MATERIAL FOR REGULATION OF
ENERGY BALANCE FOR FEED EFFICIENCY**

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Abstract

Ghrelin is a gastric peptide that plays an important role in regulating food that enters the body (food intake). Before eating plasma ghrelin concentration rises gradually and immediately drops after eating. Addition of ghrelin intravenously increases food intake and triggers appetite (appetite), this proves that ghrelin plays a role in hunger and the initial desire to eat (meal initiation). Ghrelin was also involved in weight control because the body mass index was negatively controlled by plasma ghrelin concentration at fasting time. Signal abnormalities originating from the stomach will be related to energy balance disorders, growth and this is related to gastrointestinal and neuroendocrine function. Knowledge that shows between the relationship of ghrelin, ghrelin receptors, hypothalamus and the implications of ghrelin in controlling gastrointestinal function, energy balance, current growth is still not entirely clear. In previous studies it was known that in broiler chickens the molecular weight of ghrelin protein is 13.4 kDa and the amino acid composition of the ghrelin protein is mflrvil or methionine, phenylalanine, leucine, arginine, valine, isoleucine, leucine. The results showed that the exploration of natural ingredients came from *Ipomoea aquaticum*, *Nasturtium officinale*, *Manihot esculena* showed the presence of ghrelin protein. Ghrelin results from plants are then used for experiments in several experimental animals. With the discovery of ghrelin protein from natural ingredients from plants, it can be used to regulate energy balance so that there is an increase in feed efficiency.

Keywords: Ghrelin, Plant Ghrelin, Energy Balance, Efficiency Feed

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-239]

**AMINO ACID PROTEINS SIGNAL TRANSDUCERS AND ACTIVATORS
TRANSCRIPTION (STAT) 5a and 5b AS A CANDIDATE GROWTH PROMOTER**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the molecular weight of the protein STAT 5a and 5b that exist in liver tissue as a basis to determine the amino acid composition of broiler STAT protein phosphatase that is experiencing growth due to increased growth hormone (GH). Broiler liver tissue samples isolated from broilers were maintained for 21 days, then the examination followed by SDS Page and Western Blott. Results Western Blott known that STAT 5a protein molecular weight of 91 kDa with an amino acid composition ciggppkvmnmeesn or cysteine, isoleucine, glycine, glycine, proline, proline, lysine, valine, methionine, asparagine, methionine, glutamate, glutamate, serine, asparagines and STAT 5b of 90 kDa with an amino acid composition datnilvspvylypdip or aspartate, alanine, threonine, asparagine, isoleucine, leucine, valine, serine, proline, valine, tyrosine, leucine, tyrosine, proline, aspartate, isoleucine, proline.

Keywords: STAT 5a, STAT 5b, growth, broiler

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-241]

The Improvement of Nurses' Caring Character in Indonesia

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Abstract

Nurses are the leading line of professional health care. Many studies of caring include factors that are influential or related, but there has been no intervention to improve the caring character of nurses. The purpose was to explain caring behaviour approach towards the improvement of nurses' caring character. This study was used Quasy-experiment design. Sample size of 100 nurses, cluster sampling in hospital of Gresik, Indonesia. Data collection used Caring Behaviour Inventory, then analyzed used Paired t-test and Independent t-test at significant level $\alpha \leq 0.05$. Results showed caring behaviour approach had significant influence improve the nurses' caring character. There were significant differences of nurses' caring character between two groups. Nurses' caring character should be supervised regularly to assess the performance of nurses, improve also maintain good caring behaviour.

Keywords: Caring Behaviour Approach; Caring Character; Nurses

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-244]

Molecular Identification of *Sarcoptes scabiei* Isolate Local Rabbit on Several Areas in East Java of Indonesia

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Abstract

ABSTRACT

In Indonesia, genetic research for *Sarcoptes scabiei* in rabbits is still limited. The development of diagnostic kits and sub-unit vaccines for the prevention of scabies is urgently needed because several studies state that *S. scabiei* is likely to be resistant to anti-scabies drugs such as ivermectine. Early studies carried out genetic identification of *S. scabiei* mites from scabies infected rabbit from several rabbit farms in East Java. The purpose of this research was to identify the COX-1 gene from *S. scabiei*'s mitochondrial DNA, isolated rabbits from Pacet and Lawang, East Java, and used specific primers with target of 290 bp. The research methods were as follows: isolation and identification of *S. scabiei* from rabbits infected with scabies, DNA extraction with QIAamp DNA mini kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany), amplification by PCR. PCR products from *S. scabiei* isolates from Pacet and Lawang rabbits produced bands of around 290bp with 2% agarose gel electrophoresis. The research still needs to be continued for the analysis of sequencing of the COX-1 *S. scabiei* gene to identify the homology between rabbits from various regions with GenBank data.

Keywords: East Java, Genetic, Local Rabbits, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, Scabies

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-246]

**The Potency of Green Grass Jelly Extract (*Premna oblongifolia* Merr) as
Antihyperlipidemia Towards Malondialdehyde Level (MDA) Rat (*Rattus norvegicus*)
Induced with High Fatty Diet (HFD)**

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Abstract

Hyperlipidemia is the increase of blood lipid level consists of lipoprotein (cholesterol and triglyceride). Green grass jelly (*Premna oblongifolia* merr) is a plant containing fiber and chlorophyll which can lower cholesterol and triglyceride levels. The aim of this study was to investigate the potency of green grass jelly extract (*Premna oblongifolia* Merr) to prevent hyperlipidemia which is indicated by malondialdehyde level (MDA) of rat induced with High-Fatty Diet (HFD). This study was carried out using male rat (*Rattus norvegicus*), Wistar strain, the age of 8 weeks, and weight of 200 g which is divided into 5 groups of treatment namely group Kn (negative control), Kp (positive control), P1, P2, and P3 induced with HFD and green grass jelly extract at a dose of 5.27 g/ kg BW/ daily, 8.43 g/ kg BW/ daily, 9.37 g/ kg BW/ daily. The green grass jelly extract was dissolved in water and delivered by sonde, followed by HFD induction similarly with green grass extract, HFD composed of 1 g quail egg yolk; 2 g butter; 2 g cow fat. The MDA level was measured with Thiobarbituric Acid (TBA) reagent spectrophotometrically. The data of MDA level was analyzed using ANOVA and continue with Tukey. This research showed that treatment of green grass jelly extract (*Premna oblongifolia* Merr) to animal of hyperlipidemia model reduced malondialdehyde level (MDA). The conclusion of this study was the green grass jelly extract was able to prevent the increase of malondialdehyde (MDA) level of rat (*Rattus noervegicus*) induced with HFD on dose 9,37 g/ kg/ BW/ daily.

Keywords: hyperlipidemia, High Fatty Diet (HFD), green grass jelly, malondialdehyde (MDA)

Topic: Health and Medicine

[ABS-249]

The incomparable male height averages with WHO growth reference after puberty

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Abstract

Anthropometry is one of the methods for measuring the growth and development of children. In early 2000, we found that the height averages for children in good SES sectors of Malang and Surabaya were within WHO reference ranges, while for adolescents they were below the WHO reference range. After years of improvement in socio-economic conditions, we recently measured the boys in this area again because height averages for boys are more sensitive to environmental changes. We measured 616 boys aged 7 to 15 years from families of good socio-economic status. We measured height and weight, and calculated the Body Mass Index (BMI). After making comparisons with the WHO references, we found that - similar to the early 2000 measurements - the weight averages and BMI were comparable to those of the WHO reference range. The boys' height averages were at WHO averages, except they were well below the WHO averages after the age of puberty. The difference between the height averages of adolescent Javanese Indonesians in Surabaya and Malang and the WHO body height references may be caused by lower magnitude of growth spurt in these Indonesian boys. This is caused by the different patterns of growth, and may not be related simply to the difference in socio-economic conditions

Keywords: Body Mass Index, height, weight, WHO reference, population differences

Topic: Health and Medicine

HUMAN MOBILITY AND CULTURE DIVERSITY

[ABS-258]

Empowerment Development Strategies Based on a Local Wisdom to Stop Violence Against Woman for Environmental Activists.

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Abstract

This study investigates community empowerment to stop violence against woman. It is focused on the implementation process of the empowerment plan for environmental activists who are the main executors of the program. This community empowerment program is based on a local wisdom that prioritizes life balance for minimizing violence.

This study uses a qualitative method, an ethnographic research model. Participants are environmental activists and regional officers. Data collection methods are in-depth interview, pictures, audio recording, and field notes. This study uses a thematic analysis to explore the socio-cultural aspects that develop in society.

This study synergizes the meanings in Rappaport's, Zimmerman's and Wandersman's empowerment theory and the Interactive Systems Framework (ISF) of dissemination and implementation theory and also starts to explore the meaning of the ISF theory application. Therefore, this study aims to describe the community's life dynamic that still have to be understood and explored in the future.

Keywords: The interactive Systems Framework of dissemination and implementation

Topic: Human Mobility and Culture Diversity

[ABS-14]

**Social Interacton In Novel “Kami (Bukan) Sarjana Kertas” By J.S Khairen Based On
George Caspar Homan’s Perspective**

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Abstract

Social interaction is a relationship between individuals, and individuals with groups. A form of interaction can be described through prepositions, including successful prepositions, stimulus prepositions, value prepositions, and prepositions for the blessing of aggression. Every preposition in social interaction can't be separated from reward, both realistic and non-realistic. This study aims to analyze social interaction propositions and forms of rewards that influence social interaction in the Kami (Bukan) Sarjana Kertas novel by J.S. Khairen based on George Caspar Homans' perspective. The type of research used is qualitative research. Data collection techniques used are reading and taking notes. The data validation techniques are an extension of time, increasing perseverance, triangulation, and peer discussions. The technique of data analysis in this study is Miles and Huberman's analysis models that consist of data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. The results of this study are successful preposition that formed in establishment of a friendship caused by a reward in solidarity and caring between individuals and occurrence of a services transaction in the form of money for services rendered, stimulus preposition that formed in the introvert attitude caused by rewards in the form of insults and invective in the past, and prepositions for the blessing of aggression that formed in rebellion caused by over-protective and seemingly restraining attitudes and an absence caused by boring.

Keywords: novel, proposition, reward, social interaction

Topic: Human Mobility and Culture Diversity

[ABS-15]
**DEVIATIONS OF MORES AND FOLKWAYS NORM IN SRIKANDI NOVEL BY
HERU HS BASED ON EMILE DURKHEIM PERSPECTIVE**

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Abstract

Norm is a rule that can not be separated from society. Norm is a group to create a safe and peaceful life according to human nature. Even norm is a binding and compelling rule; a society who applies norm may not feel burdened because norm becomes a part of their life. This research aims to analyze: (1) the forms of mores and folkways norm; (2) the shape of norm deviation; (3) the causes of norm deviation, and (4) the impacts of norm deviation to the main character in Srikandi novel by Heru HS based on Emile Durkheims perspective. The type of research is qualitative research. The techniques of data collection used are reading and taking notes. The techniques of data analysis used are Miles and Hubermans that consist of data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion. This research results show that: (1) the forms of mores and folkways norm happened in Srikandi novel are departure to the temple to perform a thanksgiving ritual accompanied by traditional music instrument and an irregularity for a women who shows muscularity in her attitude; (2) the forms of norm deviation are gender transformation done by Srikandi and a princess' marriage; (3) the causes of norm deviation happened are caused by pressure from conflicts between Srikandi and Arjuna and her failure in adaptation to the rules applied, and (4) the impact of norm deviation is society's insult to Arjuna who considered that he can't guide his wife.

Keywords: Deviation; Folkways; Mores; Norm

Topic: Human Mobility and Culture Diversity

[ABS-165]

**The Meaning of Kuda Kincak Art in the “Sekar Manis” Organization in Pucung Village,
Balongpanggang Sub District, Gresik Regency**

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Abstract

Traditional art born and developed in the life of the traditional society as a support the existence of the arts. Kuda Kincak “Sekar Manis” in Pucung village, Balongpanggang sub district, Gresik regency is one of traditional art organization that still exist until now. This art combined a number of elements of art such as music art, motion, makeup, the fashion, and sound. Those elements such are containing the hidden meaning inside. Hence the problems that were studied is how history of the establishment of arts organization a Kuda Kincak “Sekar Manis”, how the arts performances of a Kuda Kincak “Sekar Manis”, and what does the hidden meaning inside in art organization a Kuda Kincak “Sekar Manis”. The purpose of this research to add study insight associated with art organization Kuda Kincak “Sekar Manis”, so researchers will recognize meaning contained in the music. A method used in this study is descriptive method with a qualitative approach, which uses the technique data collection by means of observation and interview. Researchers used interpretative symbolic theory of Clifford Geertz by approach textual in analyzed data. The result of this research is an organization art a Kuda Kincak “Sekar Manis” standing in the ± 1955. In 2010 until now, this organization is being led by Mr Mustahip. The form of art performances organization a Kuda Kincak “Sekar Manis” which is held during the daytime from 1 pm-5pm and night from 8.30 p.m.-01.00 gmt . The difference performances by day and night are the time and place performances. The meaning inside in an art a Kincak Kuda Kincak “Sekar Manis” are the clothing, movement, makeup, music, property, song, pray, characters, and the offerings. The Padang Bulan and Sholawatan songs reflected the value of Islamic value that can alert everyone to our Lord. All the offerings should be complete because including demand related to all things (ubor rampe), in order to avoid undesirable event.

Keywords: meaning, kuda kincak art, Sekar Manis

Topic: Human Mobility and Culture Diversity

[ABS-181]

Dental Traits in Archaeological site of Lewoleba, East Nusa Tenggara

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Abstract

Dentitions are part of the human body that is very durable. They give clues such as age at death, origin, and lifestyle. Lewoleba is one of the archaeological sites in Indonesia that contains important findings related to the history of Indonesian people. Fragmented human skeletons and teeth are some of the finding in the excavations sites. The purpose of this study was to identify the teeth found on this site, to examine the dental characteristics, so that we have clues regarding the origin of these people. We observe the teeth and score the dental traits found in the site. A number of 4 (four) teeth were observed. The scoring of dental traits was based on ASUDAS scoring system. Our results showed that the teeth were from Mongoloid descent. We found shovel shaped incisors and mild double shovel incisors. We also found that there was a neatly crafted hole on each root of the tooth. The size of the holes was uniformed. We believe that the teeth were used as a form of body ornament. We conclude that the teeth we found are a sign of the existence of culture using human dentition as a body ornament. Although the teeth are from the Mongoloid population group, we were unable to ascertain whether the teeth were from the same population as the people who are wearing the ornament, because we had not found a complete set of teeth on the buried skeletons.

Keywords: dental traits, Lewoleba, archaeological site, Mongoloid, origin

Topic: Human Mobility and Culture Diversity

[ABS-184]

Age and Tooth Wear of Ancient People in Lewoleba Site, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

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Abstract

Indonesia is one area in the world that contains many ancient sites from millions of years to hundreds of years. Studies of ancient humans in the area of Indonesia can reveal civilizations in ancient settlements, and how humans survived during those days. This research method uses archaeological excavation techniques, 2D photographs documentation, 3D documentation, osteoscopy, and literature study. We found an open burial, containing a skull. From our observations we believe that the individuals aged around 35 to 45 years, and possibly a male. The life expectation during those days seems to be shorter. The wear of teeth showed that they ate hard food. It could be that the age of this individual is younger than 35 years, if the tooth-wear scoring is based on the usual tooth-wear chart. Until now, modern humans in the Lembata Island area still like to consume pounded-fried corn they call “jagung titi”, a delicacy they eat when they have guests. This food is fairly hard, and easily wears the enamel of the teeth.

Keywords: tooth-wear, attrition, Lembata, age estimate, osteoscopy

Topic: Human Mobility and Culture Diversity

[ABS-211]
**GOOD INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GAYS AND THEIR
FAMILY**

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Abstract

In Bali, gays have started to emerge and grow in number. They leave their traces in various social-media to reveal themselves or expect to find their partners. This self-exposure on public has different forms, starting from introducing themselves which may eventually bring into building a relationship or simply ending the communication due to lack of relational compatibility with their same sex partner. This research aims to find out the way how gays reveal their identity, especially in their family environment. This study uses quantitative research methods using questionnaires, with a total of 40 respondents living in Seminyak, Bali. Data analysis uses descriptive statistics which examine or describe the data that has been collected, as it is, without making or giving any general conclusion. Based on the results of data analysis, it can be concluded that the vast majority of gays in Bali possess a very good interpersonal communication with their families, as shown by the five indicators of interpersonal communication that have been formed well among their family members in the communication framework processes related to inner harmonious relationships with their family.

Keywords: homosexuality, interpersonal communication, family, self-exposure

Topic: Human Mobility and Culture Diversity

[ABS-213]
**DIGITIZING OF FESTIVAL KERATON NUSANTARA (FKN) AS A
MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION EFFORTS FOR Y (MILENIAL) AND Z
GENERATIONS IN OVERCOMING THE CRISIS OF CULTURE AND NASIONALISM
IDENTITY IN THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ERA 4.0**

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Abstract

The current generation is experiencing a cultural identity crisis and nationalism, people are more interested in imported products than domestic products. Generation Y is the generation that grew up in the internet era and generation Z is the first global generation that has real expectations in their workplaces, career-oriented, generation of ambitious professionals, technical abilities and high level of language knowledge. Digitizing the Keraton Nusantara Festival (FKN) is an idea that aims to update access to the information of the Keraton Nusantara and overhaul the contemporary generation paradigm of the palace. FKN Digitization Agenda has 3 important points, namely (1) Massive and Effective Palace of Branding, (2) Palace of Big Data, (3) Indonesian Empire Ultra Festival. With enthusiasm optimistically this FKN Digitizing agenda has a positive impact on all aspects, economically, it is very good for the present generation of Indonesia to be more proud and concerned about their own native culture and increase their sense of nationalism into their soul.

Keywords: Multicultural Education, Generation Y, Generation X, Identity Crisis

Topic: Human Mobility and Culture Diversity

[ABS-216]
The Adaptation of Minang Migrants in Surabaya

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Abstract

For Minang people, migrating to other cities is not just about a migration which move out from their homeland leaving their friends, parents, even their wives and their children, but it is more than that. Migrating to other cities is a form of tradition which has passed down from one generation to another generation, and it is also a forms of a struggle to become more valuable human beings especially in view of their personal beings and family, so in their societies in general. This study used a qualitative analysis approach in revealing the adaptation of Minang migrants taken from various professions in Surabaya. The results of the study show that Minangs philosophical and cultural values not only helping in the process of adaptation in their daily life and their working environment but also playing an important role in shaping the characters of Minang migrants in Surabaya that have impacts on their work performance.

Keywords: Philosophical, cultural values, performance.

Topic: Human Mobility and Culture Diversity

[ABS-240]

Contradiction of the 212 Islamic Movement in the 2019 Indonesia Presidential Election

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Abstract

The “212 Islamic Movement” in Indonesia is a group of muslims who actively carry out political actions and standpoints in the 2019 presidential election in Indonesia. Geneologically, this group became a considerable movement in politics after the action at the 2nd of December, 2016. At that time there was an alleged blasphemy of Basuki Gunawan—nicknamed Ahok, the Governor of Jakarta in 2012-2017. Recently this group becomes a prominent congregation of some muslims that carried out a critical outlook towards JokoWidodo’s government. This group actively criticize the President’s policy because they believe that he does not taking the side of the Indonesian people, and they assume that he gives more benefit to foreign, especially Chinese businessmen. This study aimed to know the perspectives in the 2019 presidential election in Indonesia. This study interviewed 7 (seven) informants who were representatives of the “212 Islamic Movement”. We found that most important figures from this group sided with Prabowo Subianto-Sandiaga Uno presidential candidate, rather than with Joko Widodo and his partner, although Widodo’s next vice president is a prominent Muslim clerics--Maaruf Amien. Amien is one of the role models of muslims, and it is somekind of contradiction that the “212 Islamic Movement” does not support him as a vice president. We conclude that there is a new phenomenon in the presidential election, where there is an impartiality of Islamic figures on an ulama.

Keywords: contradiction, Islam movement, president election, new perspective

Topic: Human Mobility and Culture Diversity

[ABS-248]

Power Relations, Society, and Indigineous Religions in Indonesia

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Abstract

Indonesia recognizes six religions, but it also has 187 indigenous beliefs with around 12 million followers. Although the 1945 Constitution guarantees the rights to choose any religions or beliefs, there continues to be discrimination against those who believe in anything other the six religions acknowledged by the state. Believers have fought for their religious rights for decades so that the State recognizes their existence and accept their right to choose and practice their beliefs. Recently, the Constitutional Court granted the request for a judicial review allowing citizens to leave the religious column on the Indonesian Family Cards and Identity Card blank. This research aimed to study the relationship between the state, society and indigenous religious groups in Indonesia, since the enactment of the Constitutional Courts decision. We employed discourse analysis and qualitative data analysis techniques including interviewing 5 informants for our preliminary study. We then described the relations between the state, the community, and the followers of indigenous religions. We conclude that there have been changes in how people respond to beliefs outside the six formally recognized religions in Indonesia. Further study will be carried out to find out more about the ramification of these changes.

Keywords: power relations, indigenous religious, discourse analysis

Topic: Human Mobility and Culture Diversity

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

[ABS-4]

Training and Employees retention for sustainable development: A case study of Dodoma Capital city- Tanzania.

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Abstract

Background: In February 2017, the government of Tanzania shifted from the former capital City named Dar-es-Salaam to a new capital City named Dodoma. Shifting to the new capital city was a long plan which established by the former president Mwl Julius Nyerere after Independent. In order to plan and construct a new sustainable city some workers were trained by the government but most of them decided to find new jobs after trainings due to poor facilities, lack of trust, lack of recognition, low salary and lack of motivation from the government, therefor the government must retain qualified and trained workers who can bring positive impact and plan well their Cities and bring sustainable development. Human Recourses are engine in sustainability of any City, therefor they need to be trained by updating and increasing their skills and knowledge in order to undergo with any new change particularly in this innovative and globalized world.

Method: This research have used both qualitative and quantitative methods in collecting data such as reading different books, articles and publication, internet material. Hypotheses have used also to test the variables and to analyses the scope of the problem.

Results: In this research, I found that many government organization provide training to their employees compared to private organization but in another side government organization fails to retain those trained employees while private organization have a good history on retaining their employees after trainings for organization benefits. Likewise, promotion, motivated salary, trust and recognition are the key tools in retaining employees. Therefor government institution needs to change their model and outlook in order to retain trained employees because they use money for training, therefor the organization must see their inputs and contributions in the organization.

Conclusion: This study demonstrates and realize the important of training and employees retention for cities development and sustainability competition. In order to have qualified and innovative employees the organization needs to trains them, but it is not enough they must be retained for organization future potential by providing basic aspect and helping them to reach their dreams and expectation, this should be done through: - promotion, increase of salary, recognition, trust, and making them as part of that organization, these are tools of employees retention. Most of organization fails to handle their employees after giving them training because they don't treat fairly and recognize their acquired skills. Currently the world needs educated and skilled person particularly in this innovative and globalized era, therefor skilled employees use that gap to find new paid and good opportunities.

Keywords: Training, Employee retention, sustainable development, Dodoma, capital city.

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-5]

Training and Employees retention: In a globalized and opportunities World perspectives.

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Abstract

Background: Human Recourses are engine in an organization life and existence, therefor they need to be trained by updating and increasing their skills and knowledge in order to undergo with any new change particularly in this innovative and globalized world, skilled and trained Human Recourse have changed to become very potential assert, therefor they can get new opportunity in any place around the world. Regardless of the benefits of having trained employees most of organization have failed to retain them due to poor motivation, low salary, no recognition and lack of trust, this happens mostly in government institution, this study have provided some ways on how to retain trained employees.

Method: This research have used both qualitative and quantitative methods in collecting data such as reading different books, articles and publication, internet material. Hypotheses have used also to test the variables and to analyses the scope of the problem.

Results: In this research, I found that many government organization provide training to their employees compared to private organization but in another side government organization fails to retain those trained employees while private organization have a good history on retaining their employees after trainings for organization benefits. Likewise, promotion, motivated salary, trust and recognition are the key tools in retaining employees. Therefor government institution needs to change their model and outlook in order to retain trained employees because they use money for training, therefor the organization must see their inputs and contributions in the organization.

Conclusion: This study demonstrates and realize the important of training and employees retention for organization benefits and consistence market competition. In order to have qualified and innovative employees the organization needs to trains them, but it is not enough they must be retained for organization future potential by providing basic aspect and helping them to reach their dreams and expectation, this should be done through: - promotion, increase of salary, recognition, trust, and making them as part of that organization, these are tools of employees retention. Most of organization fails to handle their employees after giving them training because they don't treat fairly and recognize their acquired skills. Currently the world needs educated and skilled person particularly in this innovative and globalized era, therefor skilled employees use that gap to find new paid and good opportunities.

Keywords: Training, Employee retention, globalization, world opportunities.

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-6]

Empowering Leadership and Career Success: The Mediating Role of Job Crafting

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Abstract

The study examined the relationship between empowering leadership and career success with job crafting as mediating variable. The research spread the questionnaire surveying a sample of 200 full-time employees from a set of hospitality organization. Result from partial least square that empowering leadership was positively associated with both subjective and objective career success. Job crafting resulted in higher levels of career success. Together, the findings highlight the role of empowering leadership and job crafting to facilitate career success employees, consistent using both self-report and significant other ratings of empowering leadership

Keywords: Empowering leadership; job crafting; career success

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-263]
**DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONALITY OF NEW LEADERSHIP POSITION IN
SURABAYA CITY GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENT**

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Abstract

New mutations and positions received by employees in the Surabaya City government basically provide a challenge related to the development of knowledge and personality. The development of character to be able to adjust to the environment and new tasks. In addition, the development can be used to find out what kind of personality fits, including how the evaluation process. The method used is a qualitative method, using two data collection techniques, namely observation and in-depth interviews. The results of the study show that employees who are transferred and have positions in their own problematic side adjustments in the service environment, some forms of constraints can be minimized through forms of formal and informal development.

Keywords: mutations, new positions, adaptations, personality development

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-266]

Designing the human resource performance measurement of a State Owned Company

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Abstract

This article presents the development of human resources (HR) performance measurement of a state-owned enterprise (SOE) in Indonesia. Whilst the SOE has faced a fluctuated financial performance in recent years, the HR experts are believed to play a crucial role as a whistle blower in observing enterprise culture and behaviour, which may require corrections either on upper or lower levels. Unfortunately in the SOE under study, how effective the HR division has played every HR function has not been evaluated yet. This study aims to formulate an integrated HR Scorecard by cascading the SOEs strategy and SOE's Balanced Scorecard. Besides, stakeholder expectations of the HR division are also taken into account in the scorecard. As a result, ten HR strategic objectives are defined and categorised into the four perspectives of the Balanced Scorecard approach. Once the new HR scorecard is put in place, we run the first trial by assessing the performance of HR Division in 2018 by using traffic light system. The assessment reveals there are five out of ten HR key performance indicators have not been able to reach the target (fall into the red zone). An action plan is formulated for each underperformed key performance indicator to increase its performance in the next period.

Keywords: Human resources, Scorecard, Performance measurement, State-owned Enterprise

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-278]

An Investigative Study of How Gender Influences The Career Choices: In case of Myanmar

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Abstract

The issue of gender has been playing a significant role in a wide range of career-related attitudes, behaviours and outcomes including career outcomes, perception from other people, occupational health, work attitudes, career experiences and career choices. The purpose of this study is to investigate how gender has been influencing the career choices of youths in case of Myanmar. In this research paper, a qualitative approach is used. This approach needs to be the design of the choice when a straight forward description of a phenomenon is desired. In this research paper, purposive sampling was used to select 20 informants from Myanmar. The result of the study shows that women are more likely to choose careers like teacher, doctor, nurse, and other careers related to social works while men are offered more various choices of careers in fields such as engineering, IT, business and science. Myanmar women are discouraged to choose careers such as engineering, politics, police and military which are considered male dominated and limited in choice of career compared to men no matter what their interest is. Moreover, men tend to gain higher status and pay than women. Myanmar society needs to develop a more flexible, modern mind-set in the issue of gender and remove the limitations of options and achievements that prevent women to pursue their dream career.

Keywords: Keywords: gender, career development, career choices, Myanmar

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-23]

Influence Analysis of Job Characteristic, HR Management Practices, Leader – Member Exchange, and Individual Characteristic to Employee Engagement

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Abstract

Employee engagement is a relatively new concept and popular in human resource development. According to Bakker and Demerouti (2008), employees who are engaged will work hard with positive thoughts, accomplishing their work faster than others. When employees are engaged, they will automatically improve their performance in line with the goals of the company. Agencies that have engaged employees will get various benefits. Markos and Sridevi (2010) declared that employee engagement could affect employee retention, productivity, profitability, loyalty, and safety. Employee Engagement according to Kahn (1990) was utilizing organizational members in accordance with the role of their work by expressing themselves physically, cognitively, emotionally and mentally.

In the 2015-2018, employee performance database indicated that there were employees of the Ministry of Finance who had poor and bad performance. This phenomenon explains that low performance indicates that employees did not have engagement with the company. Performance is the result of work in the quality and quantity achieved by an employee, in accordance with the responsibilities given. Furthermore, the researcher identified approaches that were considered to affect Employee Engagement, there are job characteristics, HR management practices, relationships between leader and member, and individual characteristics. This study will examine employee engagement in Secretariat General-Ministry of Finance. The purpose of this study is to understand the phenomena that occur in these organizations and help provide references for organizations in designing strategies to increase employee engagement.

Keywords: Job characteristics; HR management practices; leader-member exchange; individual characteristics; employee engagement

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-27]

The Role and Existence of Safe Latrine Sociopreneur to Building Community Development: A Case Study of East Java Province of Indonesia

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Abstract

The challenged of sanitation development in Indonesia was the socio-cultural problem and behavior of people who were used to defecating in vain places, especially to water bodies that were also used for washing, bathing, sanitation, and other hygienic needs. A global studied by WHO and UNICEF (2015) on sanitation facilities found that more than 2.4 billion people had not been accessed by sanitation facilities that met the requirements. The existence of latrines in Indonesia according to World Bank data in 2015 about 18% of Indonesias population did not have latrines. The national coverage for urban areas were 79% and for rural areas were 49%. Data on the progress of sanitation utilization of East Java in 2015 only reached 80.28%, until 2018 it would have reached until 88.26%. To overcome these problems, there were several alternative policies that could be applied, one of which was community empowerment in improving hygiene behavior and improvement in sanitation used. The purpose of this study was to analyzing the role and existence of safe latrine sociopreneur to building community development in East Java Province based on case studies. Judging from the type of data the research approach used in this study was a qualitative approach with a case study method. This study concluded that the process of implementing community empowerment programs carried out by safe latrine sociopreneur in order to improved health and ease of accessed to sanitation in the East Java province in accordanced with the implementation instructions and technical instructions through 5 community empowerment strategies, namely: enabling, strengthening, protection, support and maintenance.

Keywords: Sanitation; Safe Latrine; Sociopreneur; Sociopreneurship; Community Development

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-30]
**STAKEHOLDER NETWORKING ANALYSIS ON WATER SUPPLY UMBULAN
PROJECT: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY COMBINED WITH META-ANALYSIS
IDENTIFICATION DESIGN**

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Abstract

Water Supply Umbulan Project was a Drinking Water Supply System project which was a collaborative project between the government and business entities in managing a quality drinking water supply system for the people of East Java with a Transmission Pipeline Network system of 97.6 km and an Offtake System of 16 points approximately, which would be channeled to the Regency and City of Pasuruan, Sidoarjo Regency, Surabaya City, and Gresik Regency specifically. The Umbulan spring was located in Umbulan village, Winongan sub-district, Pasuruan district. Network analysis among stakeholders is useful for understanding relationships between stakeholders, to investigate factors that influenced in conflict and collaboration. The purpose of this study was to identify and analyze networks among stakeholders based on the identification and mapping of indicators, including: 1.) scale of understanding; 2.) source of information; 3.) position; 4.) stakeholder networking. This study used a qualitative approach with exploratory methods combined with meta-analysis identification design. The results of this study were based on in-depth interview and focus group discussion in describing the determination of stakeholders which were divided into two, namely primary stakeholder and secondary stakeholder, and outline result of the indicators analysis on the stakeholder network of Umbulan Project Water Supply which then results of analysis on each of indicator, a stakeholder networking model was created.

Keywords: Stakeholder, Networking, Stakeholder Networking, Water Supply Umbulan Project

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-31]

UPGRADING JOB PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH JOB SATISFACTION AND JOB MOTIVATION WITH JOB CAPABILITY OF EMPLOYEE IN BOMA BISMA INDRA CORPORATION: AN EXPLANATIVE STUDY WITH PATH ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Boma Bisma Indra Corporation was a state-owned company engaged in machinery, manufacturing, foundry, fabrication services, construction of sugar mills and palm oil mills, balance of plants in Steam Power Plants and several EPC projects (Engineering, Procurement, and Construction). In the Production and Service Management, there were quite a number of employees so that job satisfaction and job motivation provided by the company could affected the job productivity of employees who could make vision and mission of Boma Bisma Indra Corporation could have implemented through job capability optimally. The problems could be seen from the fluctuations in the percentage of target and achievement of production, employees' key performance indicators that had fluctuated, the employees' turnover that had occurred over the past 5 years, and the presentation of employee attendance and absenteeism were volatiling fairly. The purpose of this study was to finding out and analysing affected test about upgrading job productivity through job satisfaction and job motivaton with job capability of employee in Production and Service Management of Boma Bisma Indra Corporation. The result of this study showed that job capability was a variable that mediates the effects of job satisfaction and job motivation to upgrading job productivity of employee in Production and Service Management of Boma Bisma Indra Corporation.

Keywords: Job Productivity, Job Satisfaction, Job Motivation, Job Capability, Employee

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-32]
**IMPLEMENTATION OF SERVANT LEADERSHIP ON THE INTER-CHURCH
DELIBERATION INSTITUTE OF SURABAYA TO REDUCING POVERTY**

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Abstract

Poverty reduction consisted of various elements, including elements of government, society, business, and other stakeholders in poverty reduction. Addressing the problem of poverty could not be done by the Government itself. All layers and elements of society should be involved. One important element or component of society in poverty alleviation was Faith Based Organization such as the Inter-Church Deliberation Institute of Surabaya. The purpose of this study was to analyzing and explaining the activities and practices of servant leadership in the Inter-Church Deliberation Institute of Surabaya. The design of this study used a qualitative approach with an exploratory method. By the informant selection technique was purposive sampling. More data collection techniques in participant observation, indepth interviews and documentation. The results of this study explained that transformative and innovative servant leadership had not just to maintained and remained loyalty to the social conscience and the organization of the Inter-Church Deliberation Institute of Surabaya but also to developed together with its members had done the best service for the social community to reducing poverty through AGIL schemes (adaptation, goal attainment, integration, and latency).

Keywords: Leadership, Leader, Servant Leadership, Servant Leader, Poverty

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-44]

**SOCIAL CAPITAL AND MOTIVATION THAT AFFECT THE NURSE
PERFORMANCE OF RSUD Dr. R. SOEDARSONO KOTA PASURUAN**

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Abstract

This study aims to test the influence dimensions of social capital on the performance of nurses in RSUD Dr. R. Soedarsono Pasuruan with nurse motivation as a mediator. Manifold quantitative research design, test certain theories by examining the relationship between variables, using a cross sectional study approach. The independent variable in this study is the social capital with the three dimensional ie structural dimension (X1), relational (X2) and cognitive (X3). While the dependent variable is the performance of nurses (Y). The intervening variable is the motivation of nurses (Z). The collected data is processed by descriptive and analytic. Quantitative data from questionnaires filled out by 198 respondents and were analyzed by using path analysis. The results of this study indicated that structural social capital on the performance of nurses in RSUD Dr. R. Soedarsono Pasuruan. While cognitive social capital does not affect the motivation of nurses. Of the three dimensions of social capital is only cognitive social capital nurses in RSUD Dr. R. Soedarsono that affect the performance of the nurse. Whereas relational structural social capital and social capital has no effect on the performance of nurses. As for the motivation of nurses in RSUD Dr. R. Soedarsono Pasuruan not affect the performance of nurses. Although it is not too strong, the dimensions of social capital nurse in RSUD Dr. R. Soedarsono Pasuruan effect on the performance of nurses when mediated by nurse motivation.

Keywords: Social Capital; Motivation; Nurse Performance

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-51]

Training and development: a key to quality individual and organizational performance buildout

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Abstract

In this fast-paced changing and competitive era, every corner of workplaces expects employees to be gifted in performing complex undertakings in a proficient, cost-effective, and safe manner. Training is required when employees' actual performance is lower than expected or standard performance. Training and development is a discipline concerned with organizational daily life aimed at boosting the performance of individuals and groups in an organizational setting. Some organizations ignore training and development after comparing with its costs, which ends up bearing poor performance of their employees and the organizations as well. The purpose of this qualitative research paper was to show how crucial is training and development for individual and organizational performance for current and future outstanding. Purposive sampling technique was used to select informants in this research. Through training and development, employees get a competitive advantage to effectively perform their jobs, motivation, self-confidence, and self-growth which enhances individual and organizational development. Without training programs, employees will perform inadequately, resulting in decline of productivity, high labor turnover and poor performance abruptly. Training and development programs should be put under consideration by every organization in their plans to enhance the development of human resources.

Keywords: Training; Development; Quality; Individual Performance; Organizational Performance

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-52]

Language Barriers during Self-Confidence Building Process, a Challenge to Personality Development and Individual Improved Performance

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Abstract

Language barriers occur during self-confidence building process while trying to use a new language. This qualitative research was conducted to foreigners who have got constraints in language adaptation during their living in Indonesia. The purpose of this research was to show how and when language barriers can hinder self-confidence building process which also affects personality development and individual improved performance. Purposive sampling was used to select 15 informants living in Surabaya. The research answers the following questions: How can language become a challenge to self-confidence building? What is the relationship between language and performance? The research results show that when there is a challenge during self-confidence building, personality development also suffers, which finally causes poor performance. Language barrier is one of the main challenges during self-confidence building process, where fear, anxiety, underestimation, negative thinking and feelings were mainly stated as obstacles during communication as a way of self-confidence building that later hinders personality development and performance among individuals. Everyone is a candidate to language change, environment change and culture change, that's why the researcher recommends that in order to overcome language barriers and have effective self-confidence building process, people need to have positive thinking, self-concept, believe in their ability and be keen to learn.

Keywords: Language, Challenges, Self-confidence, Personality Development, Improved Performance

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-54]

Entrepreneur Personality Model of Young Generation in the Industrial Revolution 4.0 Era

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Abstract

This study aims to (1) study the young generation entrepreneurial personality model in the era of industrial revolution 4.0, (2) to increase the personality of entrepreneurship in the younger generation, (3) to increase entrepreneurial awareness about the improvement of technology in the era of industrial revolution 4.0. Entrepreneurial personality is a need for achievement, locus of control, interest in ambiguity, self-confidence, creativity or creativity, a tendency to take risks and independence or freedom (Bezzina, 2010). This study uses a qualitative method. The subjects in this study were young entrepreneurs in the era of industrial revolution 4.0. Data retrieval is done by interviewing the personality model of young entrepreneurs in the industrial revolution era 4.0, the data analysis technique used is a case study. The results of this study consisted of the entrepreneur personality model as follows: the subject must have the character of needs for achievement, locus of control, tolerance for ambiguity, self-confidence, creativity or innovation, high-risk prospects and independence, after meetings, all subjects has a personality model of this entrepreneur in running and advancing his business, then the younger generation needs help and training on entrepreneurship that follows the standards of industrial revolution 4.0, which then has technological competencies that can be used in young generation applications. Suggestions for this research are expected for all young entrepreneurs in the future so that they have a model of entrepreneurial trust in themselves and can be applied in the business being developed.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, young generation, revolution industry 4.0

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-55]

Increasing Policewomen's Career in Realizing Professionalism at Polda Jatim

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to know the role of policewomen in carrying out the duties as patron, protector and the attendant of the society. This research uses qualitative method. The subject of this research is the figure of policewomen who work on the society that filled with challenges. Policewomen is a career women who have great responsibility related to the duties from the the country. Data do with the interview. The toughest challenge is when a policewomen got the same thing with the other police but still have a social and cultural burden as a woman. The character of policewomen who is considered to have had the feminine personality highly favorable the police in solving the case of crime. An increased in the career of policewomen who has the same job with policeman strongly supports the struggle for gender equality. Moreover police greatly helped by the presence of policewomen who do their job everyday, so it can formed the police that has professionalism, modern and trustworthy.

Keywords: Gender equality,Increasing career,Personality

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-56]
**BEHAVIORAL ETHICS FOR BUILDING NURSE INTEGRITY IN THE HOSPITAL OF
ABC: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to finding out and describing the behavioural ethics for building the integrity of nurses in the Hospital Surabaya. This study used a qualitative approach with descriptive analytical study method where in obtaining as much data as possible had done through various techniques arranged systematically to found perfect data collection of research results. The informant selection technique used purposive sampling. Data collection techniques used were participatory observation, indepth interviews, and documentation. The data analysis technique used is the triangulation method. The results of this study were that the integrity of a nurse was not just a term that refers to the behavioural ethics possessed, but furthermore, integrity signified the level of universal moral understanding and accountable rationally. Behavioral ethics for building nurse integrity in the Hospital of ABC could be seen because nurse integrity was a compass that directed the behavioral ethics of nurse so as to provided an overall picture of a personal person which had part of the process of getting better. Nurses were said to have integrity if their actions were in accordance with the values, beliefs and principles they held accompanied by behavioral ethics based on nursing ethics.

Keywords: Ethics, Behavior, Behavioral Ethics, Integrity, Nurse Integrity

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-59]

THE EFFECT OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE THROUGH ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR IN INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0: AN EXPLANATORY STUDY IN REGIONAL OFFICE II OF NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE AGENCY OF INDONESIA

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Abstract

The transformation of government organizations should be characterized by the development of visionary leadership transformation that was measured at various levels of leadership in government organizations, this was needed to ensure that every innovation developed could provide value-added service quality, harmonized the vision and internal environment which had balanced with the ability to responded to environmental changes external which moved quickly in this era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 in the Regional Office II of the National Civil Service Agency of Indonesia. Another problem faced by the government bureaucracy was the low competence and leadership performance of the High Leadership Officers as much as 89.09% which had still not optimal. The purpose of this study was to analyzed and examined the effect of transformational leadership on employee performance through organizational citizenship behavior in the Regional Office II of the National Civil Service Agency of Indonesia for facing of the industrial revolution era 4.0. This study used a quantitative approach with a correlational explanatory method that aimed to analyzing the effect of the transformational leadership variables on employee performance through organizational citizenship behavior. The results of this study concluded that organizational citizenship behavior was an intervening variable on the effect of transformational leadership on employee performance in the Regional Office of the National Civil Service Agency of Indonesia for facing the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0.

Keywords: Industrial Revolution 4.0, Transformational Leadership, Employee Performance, Organizational Citizenship Behavior, Government Bureaucracy

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-60]

THE ANALYSIS OF COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT MODEL FOR EMPLOYEES' PERFORMANCE BASED ON MINISTERIAL REGULATION ON EMPOWERMENT OF STATE APPARATUS AND BUREAUCRATIC REFORM NUMBER 38 OF 2017: THE R&D STUDY IN REGIONAL OFFICE II OF NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE AGENCY OF INDONESIA

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Abstract

In facing the globalization flow of the Industrial Revolution 4.0, increasing human resources in various aspects played a very dominant role in government activities. The success or failure of the government in achieving the goals previously was determined dependent on the ability of employees to carried out the tasks assigned to them highly in order to encouraged progress for the government and how to made these employees had high productivity and superior competence. The purpose of this research was to finding out and analyzing competency development models for employees performance based on Ministerial Regulation on Empowerment of State Apparatus and Bureaucratic Reform Number 38 of 2017. This research used a qualitative approach combined with research and development design (R&D). This study concluded that the application of competency development models to improved employees' performance where the competency development model was based on the fact that an employee needed a range of knowledge, skills and abilities that developed so that they worked well in carrying out their duties and functions during their career based on a combination of 5 competency characteristics with 8 competency units based on Ministerial Regulation on State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform Number 38 of 2017.

Keywords: Competency, Competency Development, Competency Development Model, Performance, Employee Performance

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-62]

The Millennial Generation Personality Model

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Abstract

The millennial generation of Indonesia is an asset of the future of the nation. In the next five years, Millennial will dominate the workforce and other important sectors. Without a good understanding of the personality and needs of this generation, they can lose the best talents in the organization. The purpose of this research is to find out the personality characteristics of the millennial generation and to know how to handle their characteristics in order to explore and develop their talents. The study used a qualitative method of phenomenological approach, the process of determining informants based on purposive sampling technique, data collection through in-depth interviews, and analytical techniques using interaction models and continuously until information saturation was achieved. The results of this study indicated that the millennial generation is a generation that has its own uniqueness, they have high self-confidence, life-work balance and family oriented, be willing to work in team, a conducive work environment, and their desire to be understood and given the opportunity to develop themselves in order to optimize their talents.

Keywords: millennial generation, characteristics, personality, talents, uniqueness

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-64]

Personality Model for Tax Auditor (Case Study at The Surabaya Municipal Department of Finance Management and Tax)

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Abstract

Tax audit is one part of the process of supervision of taxpayers according to the mandate of legislation. A tax auditor must have attitudes and behaviors that can support the professionalism of the examination. The purpose of this study is to determine the personality model and its development for tax auditor in supporting the professionalism of auditor as State Civil Apparatus. This study uses qualitative research methods to study the existing problems and work procedures for tax auditor. The informants in this study consisted of 6 Surabaya city tax auditors and 1 supervisor of tax auditors. Data collection techniques are carried out through interviews and observations. The results of the analysis show that the personality model needed by the tax auditor includes 1) openness, 2) persistence, 3) agreement, 4) extraction, 5) emotional stability. Whereas from the results of the research conducted, efforts to increase the ability of auditor to deal with taxpayers can be done by the existence of education and training for tax auditor to sharpen the ability of tax auditor in carrying out their duties.

Keywords: Traits; Tax; Surabaya; Audit; Auditor; Personality

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-71]

The Development of the Smart Personality Model of the Banking Frontliner

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Abstract

Abstract. Frontliner is one of the work units in banking. The position categorized as a frontliner are customer service and tellers. The task of frontliners in general are to help serve customers directly such as providing information and referral solutions if needed. As the front guard who represents the companys image, having "personality" is something that every frontliner must have in carrying out their duties and functions. This study aims to analyze how the development of smart personality models is right for a frontliner. This research method uses a descriptive qualitative approach with in-depth interview data collection. The data analysis technique uses thematic analysts according to the category of interview theme results. The results of the study show that the smart personality frontliner can be seen first from the way employees look, such as the use of makeup and the right uniform. The second has a good attitude in providing customer service such as friendly service and polite attitude towards customers. Third, frontliners must also be good at mastering their fields of work in order to avoid mistakes when serving customers. The results of this study can be applied in a frontliner work environment. Suggestions for companies, the development of smart personality employees can be optimized by providing regular training to employees.

Keywords: Smart Personality, Frontliner, Bank Appearance

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-83]

Impact Of Work Pressure Toward Job Performance Of Warden In Surabaya Prison

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Abstract

Nowadays, workers around the globe are facing changes in work organisation and labour relations in which it is stimulated by various factors such as frustration, conflicts, unclear directions, conflicting roles, too many tasks, not enough resources, and high pressures. Those factors influence numerous behaviour toward workers including warden. The present study aims to examine the impact or work pressure toward job performance of warden in Surabaya prison. Qualitative method using interview is used as method of the present study. The data obtained were analysed using interpretative phenomenological analysis to elaborate the impact of work pressure toward job performance of warden in prison of Surabaya. The present study concludes that work pressure influences the job performance of warden in prison of Surabaya. Furthermore, the present study shows that work pressure creates numerous issues for warden in prison Surabaya such as absenteeism, reduced motivation, decreased satisfaction and creativity

Keywords: work pressure, job performance, motivation

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-87]

**THE ROLE OF COMPETENCY ON THE EFFECT OF TRAINING AND
DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM TOWARD JOB PRODUCTIVITY IN THE HUMAN
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT UNIVERSAL CORPORATION**

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Abstract

Employee development related to job productivity was very necessary in a company organization, because the existence of the program could helped to improving employee competency. The importance of education and training based on competency would enhanced the ability and build character of the human resources concerned. Referring to this, Human Resource Management Universal Corporation were established company in 2009 and engaged in consulting services related to training and human resource development and had 64 trainers of national and international certified and was trained in providing training and consulting to client. This study aimed to analyzing the effect of training and development system toward productivity jobs through competency on trainers in the Human Resource Management Universal Corporation. The type of this study was an explanatory survey type with used the path analysis method. Based on the results of the study it can be concluded several things, including: 1.) The effect of training and development system toward competency was significant with value of 0,503; 2.) The effect of training and development system toward job productivity was significant with value of 0,426; 3.) The effect of competency toward job productivity was significant with value of 0,495; 4.) The effect of training and development system toward job productivity through competency was significant with value of 0,248.

Keywords: Competency, Training and Development, Training and Development System, Job Productivity, Human Resource Management

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-88]

THE FACTORS ANALYSIS OF SUCCESSORS' COMPETENCY ON FAMILY COMPANY: A CASE STUDY IN THE MANDIRI SUKSES UTAMA CORPORATION

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Abstract

The main problem of family companies were their ability to prepare and ensure competency, and succession leadership in family companies across generations. As the case with the Mandiri Sukses Utama Corporation, which developed successfully because of the education and guidance of the company owner that was given to his successors. These successors had been gotten higher education and performance developers are so significant and each successor has different competencies from each other. This was one of the factors of the companys succession for finding and digging the successors' competency. This study aimed to identifying and analyzing successors' competency factors so that they could be applied to the Mandiri Sukses Utama Corporation. This type of research was qualitative approached with design of case study. Conclusions from the results of this study indicated that successors competency had influenced by several factors in each phase of succession, including: 1.) Phase succession antecedents (organizational culture, ownership type, size); 2.) Fase candidate issue (characteristic issue, competency issue, and gender issue); 3.) Succession process (management, rules, and procedures of succession); 4.) Succession activities (family communication, meetings, discussions, sssessed activities and participant successors); 5.) outcomes desired (evaluation process and development program, employee turnover, and problem solving).

Keywords: Competency, Succession, Successor, Successor's Competency, Family Company

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-89]

ANALYSIS OF HOUSING MARKETING MIX STRATEGY TO IMPROVING SALESPERSONS' PERFORMANCE IN PROPERTY COMPANY: A CASE STUDY OF BERKARYA JAYA SELAMANYA COMPANY

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Abstract

Housing was a primary need that had very important for the community. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency in 2015, the macro backlog / shortage of houses in Indonesia was around 13.5 million units. The wider property business competition had led to the need for a marketing strategy that could keep its business developing. Salesperson had a big influence in winning market competition. As the spearhead of the salesperson the company must had expertise, special skills and superior performance. This study aimed to analyze housing marketing mix strategies in order to improved the performance of the salesperson in the Berkarya Jaya Selamanya Company through a certain pattern of mechanisms. This research method used a qualitative approached with case study design to revealed the analysis of housing marketing mix strategies to improved salespersons' performance. The results of this study concluded that the implementation of the housing marketing mix strategy carried out by Berkarya Jaya Selamanya Company was mainly related to 4P (product, price, place, and promotion) combined with 5P (plan, pattern, position, perspective, and play) were right and running good to improving the performance of the salesperson. By implementing such a marketing mix strategy effectively, the company could be created customer satisfaction which becomes one of the trigger factors for increasing the performance of the salesperson.

Keywords: Marketing, Marketing Mix, Marketing Mix Strategy, Performance, Salespersons' Performance

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-94]

The Impact of Globalization on the Traditional Products: In Case of Pathein Umbrella in Myanmar

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Abstract

Globalization is an overwhelming factor for bringing many changes in economic and social development across the world. Globalization brings positive economic reforms and other social development; it also makes changes in the culture and traditional market of the host communities. Both developed countries and developing are impacted by globalization and Myanmar is no exception. As a result of globalization, Myanmar experienced economic reform and encountered to global market. The Underdeveloped market of Myanmar attracts many investments and importers. This raised the question for the survival of traditional handicrafts whether they can withstand the influence of massive industrial products. The purpose of this paper is to investigate how globalization impacts traditional products' markets and discuss how to maintain sustainable development for traditional products, case of Pathein Umbrella industry. A qualitative descriptive approach was used in this research paper. This approach needs to be the design of the choice when a straight forward description of a phenomenon is desired. In this research paper, purposive sampling was used to select informants from Pathein Umbrella Industries in Myanmar. The research results show that Globalization has been impacting traditional products from production to final selling process, where the market was a little bit expanded to different cities of Myanmar and abroad, but there are still problems of production and promotion to increase the quantity sold out. Pathein Umbrella Industries need adaptation to globalization, support from government and effective marketing strategies to gain more market share in global market.

Keywords: Impact; Globalization; Traditional products, Pathein Umbrella

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-95]

An Investigative Research on Job Satisfaction Level of Foreign Workers in Myanmar

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Abstract

Foreign Investments are overwhelming and important factors of Southeast Asia countries' blooming economy. As enormous amount of foreign investments is entering in miscellaneous industries, foreign workers become to contribute significant part of the workforce. Despite of its internal conflict, Myanmar is still attracting many investors from different countries with an untouched market, cheap labors and boastful resources. Hence, foreign investments are entering land slide into the country's young and growing economy. Nonetheless, Myanmar is not ready to encounter massive investment due to economic policy uncertainty, lack of suitable infrastructures, skilled labors and well-trained labors. As for the influx of foreign investment, those companies have begun to bring foreign workers from different places and hired them temporary in local branches as they are skillful and well-experienced; the driving force of processing the new departments and branches and to help in training and guiding the local employees with the processes of the company. This paper aimed at measuring the level of job satisfaction among foreign workers in Myanmar. Quantitative approach was used in this research paper. Simple random sampling technique was used to select respondents from employees of different organizations and companies and later prepared questionnaires were distributed among them for data collection process. The research findings indicate that the general foreign workers in Myanmar were satisfied with the related conditions on their job environment.

Keywords: Job satisfaction; Foreign investment; Foreign workers, Policy

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-104]

Impact of Tax Control by means of Adhere Sticker on Tax Based Compliance

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Abstract

Self assessment system in regional tax collection gives freedom to taxpayers to calculate themselves and report their taxes to local governments. The tax officer can supervise to test taxpayer compliance. One of the procedures for controlling taxpayers who are not obedient in the city of Surabaya is attaching cross-label stickers to provide a deterrent effect to taxpayers. The purpose of this study was to assess the effect of enforcement measures in the form of attaching stickers to restaurant taxpayer compliance in the city of Surabaya. This research uses qualitative research methods to study the effect of sticker attachment on taxpayer compliance. This research was conducted at The Surabaya Municipal Department of Finance management and Tax. Informants from this study included 10 tax officers in the The Surabaya Municipal Department of Finance management and Tax and several restaurant taxpayers who had been affixed with stickers. From the data that has been obtained and carried out the analysis, it is found that the results are quite significant that controlling restaurant taxes through sticker attachment is very influential on taxpayer compliance in an effort to increase regional income from the restaurant tax sector.

Keywords: Tax; Compliance; Self assessment system; Regional income; Behaviour

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-111]
**THE PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT OF LIVING ENVIRONMENT COMMUNITY
MEMBER THROUGH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY**

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Abstract

Development activities and the rapid advancement of technology in the industrial revolution era 4.0 in various fields have and will continue to have positive impacts and negative impacts on the environment. Living environment community is an environment-based community / community organization with a diverse background of members, including: entrepreneurs, civil servants, lecturers, teachers, company employees, and so on. The purpose of this study is to identify the characteristics of developing the personality of community members through community development activities. This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The results of this study are expected to be useful for community development research.

Keywords: Personality, Personality Development, Community Development

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-112]

Creative English Society (CES) Improves the Quality of Youths in Southeast Sulawesi

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Abstract

Creative English Society (CES) is a non-profit organization focusing on English improvement of its members located in three cities of Southeast Sulawesi; CES Kendari, CES Bau-Bau, and CES Kolaka Timur. This qualitative research aims to analyse the role of Creative English Society in improving English skill of the youths to secure a master scholarship to pursue higher education inland and abroad. The researchers obtained the data by administering the open-ended questionnaire and in-depth interview to 20 members of CES. The in-depth interview was undertaken after coding the questionnaire results. The results indicate that the members of CES showed significant improvement of their English skill. They could use English in active communications either in formal or non-formal interaction. The interview results spell out five methods (presentation, discussion, role-play, debate, and grammar learning) creating a better opportunity for the members to get scholarship and youths' exchange program. It is evident that some of the members have continued their higher education inland and abroad, and participated in cross-cultural understanding through youth exchange program.

Keywords: Human Development; Youth; Organization; English Club

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-113]

Analysis of Acculturative Stress among Foreign Students studying in UNAIR

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Abstract

The self-administered questionnaire contained the short version of the Social, Attitudinal, Familial and Environmental Acculturative Stress Scale was used to determine the acculturative stress among international postgraduate university students. The instrument measures four aspects of acculturative stress, including social, attitudinal, family and environment. It contained 21 items in Likert 5-point response format. The sample consisted of 30 (15 males and 15 females) students studying in Universitas Airlangga (UNAIR) stress level among different gender and age groups were measured using t-test. Results indicated that the top two sources of acculturative stress were: environment and attitude. However, there was no significant different of acculturative stress between genders and different age groups. The findings from this study provided some knowledge and understanding of the sources of stress among international postgraduate university students which are crucial for implementing stress reduction strategies, because stress may reduce motivation and decrease in academic performance

Keywords: Personality Development, International Students, Stress level

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-116]

Employee Performance Regional Staffing Body of Nganjuk Regency in Implement the Civil Servants Mutation Policy in Nganjuk Regency

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Abstract

This research is based on reality that Regional Staffing Body (BKD) in staffing area was less optimum in providing service to civil servant causing a need to improve apparatus resource quality to make professional apparatus. It is evidenced by inequality staffing in almost all Regional Apparatus Task Force (SKPD) in Nganjuk Regency. Therefore, this research tried to answer question of how does Regional Staffing Body performance in Nganjuk Regency in PNS (Civil Servant) transfer in Nganjuk Regency.

Theoretically, this problem was explained using performance theory perspective by Sedarmayanti about performance measurement instrument that include work performance, skill, behavior and leadership. Research method used was qualitative descriptive by determining key informant performed through purposive in the data collection process. Data were collected from ten informants consisting of four informants from sub-division of mutation/transfer and six informants from civil servant who ever been transferred in 2011-2012.

Research result indicated that employee Regional Staffing Body of Nganjuk Regency in implementing mutation policies Civil Servant Transfer in Nganjuk Regency not good enough has been by influence for element subjective factor and politic/power factor in implementing. Beside there is analyze position corresponding performance, map position, and a list of employee vacancies and staffing not appropriate of educational backgrounds.

Keywords: Performance; Mutation; Civil Servant

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-122]
**THE INFLUENCE OF WORK ENGAGEMENT TOWARD CARING PERFORMANCE
OF NURSE IN BALI**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to understand the influence of work engagement towards the caring performance of nurse. Caring is the essence of nursing, but nurses has not been able to carry out professional caring behavior to patient. Caring performance of nurse is specific behavior of the nursing profession, which is characterized by ten carative factors provided by nurses while providing services to patient. Work engagement is a positive, fulfilling, work-related state of mind that is characterized by vigor, dedication, and absorption. This study is quantitative research with work engagement as independent variable and caring performance of nurse as dependent variable. This study was conducted in 68 nurses currently work in Bali. Measuring instruments used in this study was UWES from Schaufelli, et.all (2003) which is translated into Bahasa for work engagement and caring performance of nurse scale from Istiqomah (2018) for caring performance of nurse. Data were processed using simple regression analysis. Result from the data analysis showed R square = 0.160 ($p < 0.005$). Determination coefficient 0.160 indicates that the effective contribution of work engagement to the caring performance of nurse amounted to 16.0%. The conclusion of this study was that work engagement has influence caring performance of nurse in low category. Work engagement contributes to improving performance because individuals who have work engagement tend to experience positive emotions, experience better health, create their own jobs and personal resources, and transfer their attachments to others.

Keywords: caring performance of nurse, work engagement, nurse

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-123]

Meaning of Work: Case Study of Employees who Work in Non-Profit Organizations

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Abstract

The foundation is one of the non profit organizations that has charitable and social goals. The characteristics of the organization can influence employee motivation in interpreting their work. This study aims to explore the meaning of the work of employees who work in Non-Profit Organizations. This study used a qualitative approach to one of the HIV / AIDS foundations in Surabaya. This research is an case study using semi-structured interviews involving two informants and determined purposively sampling. This study uses thematic analysis by Boyatzis (1998) with data driven, using the theory of the meaning of work Harpaz and Meshoulam (2004). The results of this study indicate that the two subjects have fulfilled the meaning of work in the form of calling. Both subjects interpreted the work to produce financial and career benefits, but looked more at work as a means to meet their needs as human beings.

Keywords: meaning of work, non-profit organization, foundation, employee

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-142]
**Analysis of Methods and Procedures for Employee Recruitment and Selection
Implementation at the Bima branch fast food company**

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Abstract

This study aims to find out how the methods and procedures for the recruitment and selection of employees at the Bima branch of fast food companies in meeting the needs of Human Resources in the company. The author uses descriptive research methods with a qualitative approach. The technique of determining informants in this study used a purposive sampling technique consisting of assistant managers, shift leaders, crew, host, and stock control as informants. Library research and field research are data collection techniques used in this study, while the technique of checking the validity of the data consists of credibility, transferability, dependence and certainty. The data analysis techniques of this study consisted of data reduction, data presentation, then drawing conclusions. The results of this study are companies using closed recruitment methods, the source of recruitment is divided into two, namely internal and external companies, the stages of recruitment consist of checking, coordination, posting announcements, allowance for applicants, calling applicants. Then the selection method for prospective employees used is the Scientific selection method which is a development of non-scientific selection and, the selection procedure applied to the crew consists of administrative tests, psychological tests, interview tests and announcement of employee acceptance. While the selection procedure for staff consists of administrative tests, psychological tests, interview tests, training (for three months), trials (for three months), and graduation announcements.

Keywords: Methods, Procedures, Recruitment, Selection.

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-151]
**THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF DIFABLE / DISABILITY PERSONS TO RELEASE
YOURSELF TO A STATE HEAD (PRESIDENT)**

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Abstract

The President of the Republic of Indonesia is the holder of governmental power according to the UUD and according to Article 27 and Article 28D paragraph (3) of the 1945 UUD of the Republic of Indonesia states that every citizen has equal position in law and government and has the right to equal opportunity in government. Moving on from these provisions, every citizen has the right to run for President as long as they meet the requirements stated in the UUD and constitutions Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. In the general election process to elect the president and vice president, performance and physical skills are often used as parameters in conducting campaigns, this is an effort to promote the self-image of the presidential candidate pair. With the campaign of presidential candidates promoting physical skills, this does not provide equal opportunities to presidential couples who have disabilities or persons with disabilities and are not in accordance with the rights of every citizen as stipulated in the 1945 UUD of the Republic of Indonesia. aims to analyze the opportunities of Indonesian citizens who have disabilities in the Indonesian presidential election process.

Keywords: Persons with Disabilities, Political Rights, General Elections, President, Legal Protection

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-156]

Employee Performance Regional Staffing Body of Nganjuk Regency in Implement the Civil Servants Mutation Policy in Nganjuk Regency

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Abstract

This research is based on reality that Regional Staffing Body (BKD) in staffing area was less optimum in providing service to civil servant causing a need to improve apparatus resource quality to make professional apparatus. It is evidenced by inequality staffing in almost all Regional Apparatus Task Force (SKPD) in Nganjuk Regency. Therefore, this research tried to answer question of how does Regional Staffing Body performance in Nganjuk Regency in PNS (Civil Servant) transfer in Nganjuk Regency.

Theoretically, this problem was explained using performance theory perspective by Sedarmayanti about performance measurement instrument that include work performance, skill, behavior and leadership. Research method used was qualitative descriptive by determining key informant performed through purposive in the data collection process. Data were collected from ten informants consisting of four informants from sub-division of mutation/transfer and six informants from civil servant who ever been transferred in 2011-2012.

Research result indicated that employee Regional Staffing Body of Nganjuk Regency in implementing mutation policies Civil Servant Transfer in Nganjuk Regency not good enough has been by influence for element subjective factor and politic/power factor in implementing. Beside there is analyze position corresponding performance, map position, and a list of employee vacancies and staffing not appropriate of educational backgrounds.

Keywords: Performance; Mutation; Civil Servant

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-168]

Human Resource Management as a Successful Driving Factor of The Implementation of Internal Government Supervisory Capability Improvement Policy in Inspectorate of Gianyar Regency

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Abstract

National Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019 mandate 85% inspectorate must in level 3, but now from 476 Inspectorate in Indonesia, 93% inspectorates are in level 1 (initial) and just 7% inspectorate are in level 2 (infrastructure). This study aims to understand the human resource management process carried out by inspectorate of Gianyar Regency to achieve capabilities level 3. Human resource management is one of the important elements in Internal Audit Capability Model (IACM) that used as a reference in determining the level of Inspectorate. This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method, through interviews, observation, literature review, and secondary data. The conclusion of this study are the Internal Government Supervisory of Gianyar Regency has identified and recruited competent human resources, so that supervisory activities carried out by competent auditors. In addition, Inspectorate of Gianyar Regency also carried out a professional development for auditors to improve their professional capabilities continuously. However, the coordination of the internal auditor needs to be created, so that supervision activities always synchronizes by considering the owned human resources.

Keywords: Internal Audit Capability Model, Human Resource Management, Internal Government Supervisory Capability

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-176]

Accelerating Interest in Reading Society through Libraries for Sustainable Cities

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Abstract

This paper explains the government efforts to realize sustainable cities, creating a productive city environment by increasing quality human resources through increasing public interest in reading. However, based on the study of "Most Littered Nation In The World" by Central Connecticut State University, reading interest in Indonesian society was ranked 60th out of 61 countries. Surabaya in 2014 declared itself as a city of literacy, namely the ability to read and write. In fact, reading interest and literacy culture in Surabaya are low. Government efforts to increase public reading interest through libraries are effective ways. The Surabaya City Government set the Archives and Library Agency as the manager of the expression park library to increase public reading interest. This research is a descriptive research, qualitative approach. The results of the study showed that the park expression library had a good role in increasing the public's interest in reading to create sustainable cities. There are obstacles in carrying out this role, there is no catalog of books, the book collection is incomplete, the coverage of the socialization activities is not extensive.*Corresponding Author

Keywords: Reading Interest; Library; Sustainable City

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-177]
**E-WADUL SERVICE IMPLEMENTATION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATICS IN SURABAYA CITY**

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Abstract

Public services concerning the life of a very wide in nation and state In the Decree of the Minister of Administrative Reform. 63 / KEP / M.PAN / 7/2003. Responding to the principles of public services such as accountability and transparency, the government began to develop E-Government in carrying out its governmental affairs as mandated by Presidential Instruction No. 03 Year 2003. Surabaya City Government developed its newest application to realize Go To Cyber City and Smart City in Surabaya City in the field of Innovation Government and Electronic Government. One type of public service in Surabaya City is Media Center located at Surabaya City Communication and Informatics Office to handle public complaints by launching the latest electronic-based application named E-Wadul Based on Mayor Decree No.188.45 / 59.436.1.2 / 2015 The team of complaints / A community complaint (TPKPM) is a team that gets the Surabaya Mayors Decree to become a representative of each SKPD in tackling existing community grievances. This application was inaugurated on May 31, 2016 which coincided with HJKS (anniversary of Surabaya) to 723. E-Wadul service is an innovation provided by the Government of Surabaya City to facilitate the public in complaining about all complaints related to the Government of Surabaya. Based on this, it is necessary to describe how the Implementation of E-Wadul Service in Surabaya City Communications and Informatics Department. Indicators that update the successful implementation of this electronic government by OBrien (2005) are: Executive management support, End user involvement / end user role, Clarity of need statement, Mature and precise planning, Realistic / realistic expectations. Descriptive with qualitative approach. Data collection techniques in this study through interviews, observation, and documentation. Data analysis techniques are data collection, data reduction, data presentation, conclusion or data verification. The results show that the implementation of E-Wadul service is good enough although there are still shortcomings in the field of service, other than that not all the people of Surabaya can access the application, but the Office of Communications and Informatics continue to improve the service both in the field of service and field of connection Internet

Keywords: Public Service; Implementation; Electronic Government

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-190]

Effects of Fun and Mindfulness at Work on Employee Engagement through Employee Happiness: Focused on Urban Millennials in the Indonesian Startup Companies

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Abstract

The acceleration of industrial digitalization in many sectors was believed to be one of the factors driving the emergence of startup companies in Indonesia and presenting Indonesia as the top five countries with the highest number of startups in the world. Indonesia startups growth was inseparable from the role of the millennial generation as initiators and implementers, especially urban millennials. Millennials are known as a tech-savvy generation but also claimed to be less engaged and entitled at work, for them happiness in the workplace was very important. They did not hesitate to leave the company that did not make them happy. This research aimed to study the effect of fun and mindfulness at work on employee engagement through employee happiness. This study involved 100 urban millennials working in Indonesian startup companies as respondents. This study used SmartPLS 3.2.8 as an analysis tool. This study suggests that fun has a significant effect on employee engagement and fully mediated by employee happiness while mindfulness significantly affecting employee happiness but not to employee engagement. This research provides insights for companies, especially startups, how to maintain millennials at work.

Keywords: Startup; Urban Millennials; Fun; Mindfulness; Employee Happiness; Employee Engagement

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-195]

legal analysis of honorary teacher protection against the issuance of PP No.49 of 2018

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Abstract

Issuance of PP no. 49 of 2018 concerning PPPK management (Government Employees with Work Agreement) is one of the implementing rules of Law No.5 of 2014 concerning the State Civil Apparatus. In this rule the opportunity for the selection and appointment of various professional circles including honorary workers who have exceeded the age of civil servant applicants is wide open with the status of Government Employees with Employment Agreements. Therefore, this study examines the legal analysis of honorary teacher protection against the issuance of PP No. 49 of 2018. The results of this study are PP no. 49 of 2018 concerning management of Government Employees with an Employment Agreement is not intended for teachers with irregular status and honorary teaching staff but for prospective honorary employees

Keywords: legal protection, honorary teachers, PPPK

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-202]
THE EFFECT OF EMPLOYER BRANDING ON RETENTION WITH JOB SATISFACTION AS A MEDIATING VARIABLE (Study at Fleet Division Transportation and Logistics Company)

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Abstract

Purpose – The employment environment, nowadays, is becoming increasingly competitive. Organizations strive to be "a great place to work" by creating different competitive advantages that not easily imitated by competitors. The willingness of employees to remain in the organization must be increased as much as possible. In such competitive environment, employer branding is fast emerging as a long-term human resource (HR) strategy to attract and retain talented workforce. This study aims to investigate the effect of employer brand to employee retention with job satisfaction as mediating variable in Fleet Division Transportation and Logistics Company in Indonesia. In this study, researcher examines only the effect of employer branding to internal organization (impacts to Fleet Division's existing employee), which the employer brand builds job satisfaction to indicate the employee retention.

Design/methodology/approach – In this study, the data were collected by survey using questionnaires to 83 full time Fleet Division employee with at least 1 year experience in the company. This study use structural equation modelling-partial least square (SEM-PLS) to analyze the effect of employer branding on employee retention through mediating variables, job satisfaction using SmartPLS software provided by Herman O.A Wold.

Findings – The result show that employer branding has influence on employee retention. This relationship is partially mediated by job satisfaction. Indirect effect of employer branding on retention through job satisfaction has a higher effect than direct effect of employer branding on retention.

Keywords: Quantitative, Employer Branding, Job Satisfaction, Retention, SEM-PLS, Indonesia

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-207]
**LEGAL CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO CONTRACT WORKERS/OUTSOURCING
IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS**

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Abstract

Legal Construction has become an important aspect in implementing in local government institutions. Related to the implementation, human resources are needed as supporters. Contract workers/Outsourcing are one of the human resources in carrying out operations in a local government institutions. Associated with the assistance needed from human resources through the acceptance process using existing rules. In this sociolegal study, researchers examined the legal construction used in relation to contract workers/outsourcing in the local government. The results of this study indicate that there is still no right provision in terms of contract workers, so the law related to the contract workers is uncertain. Some employee rights do not remain covered or unprotected.

Keywords: Legal Construction, Contract Workers/Outsourcing, Local Government Institutions

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-220]

A Gamification Model to Encourage Community Participation For Success Smart City Implementation

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Abstract

A Smart City concept is recognized as one of the effective ways to overcome the complexity of urban problems. With the development of digital and information technology, including the utilization of big data and internet, Smart City is considered capable of overcoming social, economic and environmental issues more accurately and efficiently, resulting in a better quality of life.

Indonesia government has launched several programs to encourage Smart City implementation as one of sustainable urban planning. In its implementation, the concept of Smart Cities requires involvement and connection between the components of technology, government, and society.

Smart City must be inhabited by city residents who are socially engaged with technology and always participate in public activities. Smart People become an important element which support social and human capital. Unfortunately, some cities still has problems with community in city corners who still not technologically literate.

To fill this problem gap, we propose a gamification model based on mobile application that can digitally engage and motivate people towards success Smart City. This innovation will not only give benefits for growing Smart People, but also Smart Economy. Our experimental results may be used by government as a guideline in the development of sustainable cities in Indonesia.

Keywords: smart city, human resource development, information technology

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-227]

Generational Differences in Work Values of Generation X and Y in The Ministry of State Secretariat

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Abstract

In this study we explore the differences in work values of generation X and Y in The Ministry of State Secretariat as one of public institutions in Indonesia and find out the dominant work values from both generations. This research used a qualitative content analysis method with open ended questionnaire. Respondents of this research were 115 employees as representatives from 9 units, consisted of 58 generation X (50%) and 57 generation Y (50%). Work values dimensions of "Instrumental value", "cognitive value", "social value" and "prestige value" (Lyons, 2010) were most commonly found in the field. The result of this research also showed that mostly both generations performed instrumental work values meanwhile the least work value that were performed was prestige work value. The instrumental work value mostly performed by generation X with "supervisor" category (i.e. 'supportive supervisor'), and generation Y performed "training" category (i.e. 'the opportunity for education and training'). Cognitive work with category "advancement" was dominant from both generations, especially for generation Y (i.e. 'promotion'). The social work value with "co-worker" category was dominant from both generations, mostly generation Y (i.e. team work). Prestige work value with "impact" category (i.e. 'involving in activities that support organizational performance') was dominant from both generations, especially for generation X. Our result also suggest that differences in work values were strongly influenced by the culture, so the finding are different from those in several other countries.

Keywords: Content analysis; Generation X; Generation Y; Ministry of State Secretariat; work values

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-237]

THE IMPACT OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE ON ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF EMPLOYEE'S ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT (Study at Electronic Operation Center Division Bank Central Asia)

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Abstract

Purpose – Banking is estimated to be one of the business sectors that will be affected by disruption in industry 4.0 era. Human resources will be replaced by Technology. Therefore, in order to survive, many banks in Indonesia specifically carry out a strategy to reduce employees. Bank Central Asia (BCA) as the largest private banking company in Indonesia does not carry out a similar strategy. On the contrary, until now the number of BCA's employees continues growth. Market value of the company still continues to increase. Challenging conditions require leaders and employees to be changed. The slogan "Trend is your Friend" becomes the main tagline to make employees aware that change is not a burden but a culture and part of themselves. The purpose of this study was to see the effect of Transformational Leadership and Organizational Culture on Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) of BCA's employees specifically in the Division of Electronic Operations Centers. This study also discusses the mediating role of Organizational Commitment in the relationship between Transformational Leadership and Organizational Culture on OCB. The results of this study is finding the success factor to improve employee's OCB in order to make productivity above expectations.

Design/Methodology/Approach - Measurement of data analysis using the SEM-PLS method to determine the contribution of the dimensions of Transformational Leadership and Organizational Culture to OCB and to see the impact of the intermediary variables of Organizational Commitment. Hypothesis is using quantitative data by distributing questionnaires to employees of the Electronic Operations Center Division who have been working more than one year. The Electronic Operations Center Division was chosen with the consideration of its function as a center of operational and development of technology-based services for BCA. The questionnaire was distributed to 238 permanent employees of the Electronic Operations Center Division and 155 questionnaires was received.

Findings - Based on the results of data analysis using SMARTPLS 3.0 software, it is known that Transformational Leadership does not affect OCB, a strong Culture that will increase OCB employees. Indirect Impact of Culture through Organizational Commitment still has a significant positive effect on OCB.

Research limitation/Implication – The research is limited to the Electronic Operations Center Division. It can illustrates the operational conditions of BCA but cannot describe the condition as a whole. It is difficult to get respondents beside needs complex procedures also because employees are spread throughout the country.

Originality/Value – This research uses a complex model, which combines the influence of leadership, culture and commitment to OCB. And that is rarely done by other researchers in Indonesia.

July 30th, 2019, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
The 3rd International Conference Postgraduate School (ICPS 2019)

Keywords: Quantitative, Transformational Leadership, Organizational Culture, Organizational Commitment, OCB, Banking.

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-245]

Elderly Capacity Development Through Prolanis

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Abstract

Indonesia has become the country of aging population, because the number of the elderly is more than 7 percent. Based on data from the 2013 Basic Health Research, the five most common diseases suffered by the elderly in Indonesia are hypertension, arthritis, stroke, pulmonary and diabetes. To overcome this problem, the Government of Indonesia created a Chronic Disease Management Program (Prolanis) carried out in the community health service. This study want to see how the elderly capacity development, and the factors that influence its success. The research location was in the community health center namely Medokan Ayu of Surabaya represent the big city, the Summersari of Jember represent the middle city, and the Pandian of Sumenep represent the small city. The results of this study shows three things, first, all stages of capacity building had carried out well. Second, community participation in Medokan Ayu and Summersari is in the degree of citizen power category with the position of the community as a partnership. Whereas in Pandian is in the tokenism category with the position of community as information. Third, there is a very high level affective and normative commitment of officers in the Pandian. The conclusion is that there are differences factors that influence the success of elderly capacity development through Prolanis among in the big city, medium city, and small city. The success in the big city and middle city is more influenced by the active participation of the community. While the success in the small city is more influenced by the strong commitment of the officer of community health center.

Keywords: Capacity development, Prolanis Program, elderly

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-251]
**THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES BASED ON COMPETENCY AS
EFFORTS TO INCREASE ORGANIZATION PERFORMANCE IN PT.PERTAMINA
LUBRICANT JAKARTA**

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Abstract

The role of human in organization is very important. technological demands and business competition, then the competence of human resources in the organization should be optimized through competence-based training and employee development. This has an impact positive when competent human resources are able to bring their personal success on the increase organizational performance. Human development in the organization provides quality and capability work that will impact on improving organizational performance. PT.Pertamina Lubricant in order to welcome the Word Class Company - 2020 to prepare everything in particular the readiness of Human Resources to achieve this. Currently training Human resources to improve the competence of both internally and externally within the national scope and internationally has begun. Besides, certification of competence for the people personnel of PT.Pertamina Lubricant by the competent institution for works certain to gain recognition both nationally and internationally are followed. Condition this is all still in the process but the signs of improvement are increasingly visible. Process this is what we are studying today.

Keywords: Competence, Human Resource Development, Performance

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-254]

The Influence of Organizational Culture, Motivation and Ability to Performance

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Abstract

The objective of research is to explain the influence of variables Understanding of Organization Culture, Work Motivation, and Work Ability on Employee's Performance simultaneously and partially. Research type is explanatory research. The samples studied were 70 respondents with compositions made up of employees and agents of PT Asuransi Jiwasraya Branch Office Malang. Data analysis uses descriptive analysis and multiple linier regression analysis supported by SPSS for Windows ver 17.0. Based of the hypothesis testing result, it was found that variables Understanding of Organization Culture, Work Motivation, and Work Ability showed simultaneously and partially have a significant effect on Employee's Performance. Based on those result of this research, it is suggested that the company be able to maintain and improve the Understanding of Organization Culture, because this variable have big contribution of Employee's Performance. Therefore, it is supposed that this research have many positive contribution for PT Asuransi Jiwasraya Branch Office Malang and it can make improvement of Employee's Performance significantly.

Keywords: Organization Culture; Motivation; Ability; Performance

Topic: Human Resource Development

[ABS-255]

**THE INFLUENCE OF REWARD AND PUNISHMENT ON PERFORMANCE (Study at
PT Telkom Indonesia Employees East Java region South of Malang)**

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Abstract

The development of business in the era of globalization is leading to higher levels of competition, not least in the service sector. Companies need to empower human resources aimed at improving the performance of each individual and company performance will also increase. One of them through the implementation of reward and punishment. PT Telkom Indonesia Witel South Jatim Malang realized to maximize the performance of the employee, the company must implement a system of reward and punishment. Results of testing the hypothesis known Sig. $F \leq \alpha$ ($0,000 \leq 0.05$) showed no significant effect of variables simultaneously Reward Employees (X1) and Punishment Employees (X2) the Employee Performance (Y). It can also be known sig. $t \leq \alpha$ ($0,000 \leq 0.05$) showed no significant effect partially of variable Reward Employees (X1) and Punishment Employees (X2) the Employee Performance (Y). Adjusted R square of 0.574 or 57.4%. This means that the variable Reward Employees (X1) and Punishment Employees (X2) contributed to employee performance variable (Y) of 57.4%, while the remaining 42.6% variable Employee Performance (Y) will be influenced by other variables that not addressed in this study, the ability, motivation, training, and work environment. This suggests that significant performance improvement.

Keywords: Keywords: Reward, Punishment, and Performance

Topic: Human Resource Development

LAW, POLICE AND FORENSIC

[ABS-1]

The Conception of Indigenous People in the Constellation of Indonesias Adat Law System

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Abstract

The existence of Adat Law Communities in Indonesia is recognized through Article 18 paragraph (2) of the Indonesian Constitution. Within the international community, the United Nations has issued a declaration on 13 September 2007 recognizing the rights of indigenous communities, entitled the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). The subjects of these municipal and international declarations are stated as one and the same by several scholars. However, upon further reading, it becomes apparent that the concept of Adat Law Communities in Indonesia has several differences with the general concept of Indigenous Communities. As such, this raises the question of whether the UNDRIP, among whose signatories is Indonesia, governs the rights of Adat Law Communities as acknowledged in the Indonesian Constitution; and in the event of a negative answer, what communities in Indonesia would be protected under the UNDRIP. This legal study is done for the purpose of comparing the ideals of Adat Law Communities' protection in Indonesia's legal constellation, and compare its relevance and/or adequacy in light of the international Indigenous Communities legal regime.

Keywords: Adat Law, Indigenous People, Adat Law Communities, United Nations

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-260]
**THE CERTIFICATE THAT OFFICIALLY REGISTERED AS THE OWNERSHIP OF
LAND**

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Abstract

Basically the right of land occurred because of it was officially registered. The right could be the letter of right authority (SKPH), this occurred because of the law or the agreement in the land affairs. The people who got the law protection of the right of land based on legalistic. Article 19 paragraph 2 letter c UUPA, mentioned that the certificate is the accurate evidence. The government regulation No. 24 of 1997 has provided the affirmation stipulated in the provisions of the article 32 paragraph 2, the content of the article leads to the guarantee of the "absolute" certificate of proof. However, it does not rule out the possibility of problems with the land. The approach method used is an empirical juridical approach and the specifications used in this study are analytical descriptive research quality. From the results of the study it can be concluded that the protection and guarantee of legal certainty for the legal subjects as proofs, then immediately register land to obtain land rights certificates and the government in this case the National Land Agency (BPN) must be held accountable because it is a non-governmental government agency in Indonesia which has the task of carrying out government duties in the field of Land in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. National Land Agency (BPN) was formerly known as the Agrarian Office. National Land Agency (BPN) is regulated through Presidential Regulation Number 20 of 2015.

Keywords: Certificates, Land, Legal Protection, Government, Guarantees

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-9]
**MARK REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE AS FIDUCIARY TO SUPPORT FINANCING
FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM INDUSTRY**

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Abstract

**MARK REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE AS FIDUCIARY TO SUPPORT FINANCING FOR
SMALL AND MEDIUM INDUSTRY**

Abstract

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Legal protection for mark in Indonesia is regulated under Law no. 20 of 2016 concerning Marks and Geographical Indication. Such protection shall commence once the mark is registered, for which a mark registration certificate is issued. Mark registration certificate is legally regarded as the most definitive evidence of rights when it comes to the proprietorship of a mark. As a valuable document, mark registration certificate has the economic value to be used as collateral for debts. Mark registration certificate characteristically suits the fiduciary purpose, which requires the debtor to assign to the creditor legal proprietorship of movable and immovable assets, tangible or intangible. Registered mark rights is intangible asset and is transferable to any other party through assignment agreement. One of the acceptable agreements is fiduciary agreement. This research shall discuss several problems with mark registration certificate as fiduciary, for instance concerning appraisal of its economic value, as well as to legal seizure in the case of loan default. Apart from those above, further potential risks and dispute settlement thereof will also scrutinized in this paper. Those problems shall be analyzed using deductive approach, taking from more general concept towards more specific one. In the end, this research shall result in a legal fact that registered mark rights is suitable as fiduciary. This will be important for debtors, particularly those who are small and medium enterprises so as to increase their competitiveness in the market.

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Keywords: mark rights certificate, collateral, fiduciary, small and medium enterprises

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-11]

**THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWER OF THE EXECUTIVE IN THE AGE OF RULE OF
LAW: A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON MALAYSIA AND INDONESIA**

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Abstract

The doctrine of separation of powers as one of the rule of law principles distributes the state authority among branches, namely the executive, the legislative, and the judiciary. The separation has the purpose to avoid concentration of power to one branch that may lead to the abuse of authority, which in this case gives tendency to the rule of power. The common constitutional power of the executive includes the state administration and the execution and enforcement of laws. This paper examines how the practices of state administration activities such as policy decision-making, execution of power and enforcement activities by the executive branch in Malaysia and Indonesia. It also analyses how the executive branch performs the powers in accordance to the rule of law. It mainly focuses on the institutional framework of the head of the government and head of state and the cabinet. The analysis allows for identifications of issues and proposals on the enhancement of the executive branch in both countries that would increase the quality of state administration in as well as promoting the rule of law. The study adopts a qualitative method where the fundamental discussions are based on doctrinal study with content analysis approach on the constitutional provisions, legal cases, circular and directive. The data acquired through doctrinal study is supported by semi-structured interviews with respondents that have been selected through purposive approach. This article concludes that the executive branch plays important roles in promoting the rule of law in both countries. The Constitution, in this case, provides constitutional limitation for the institutional branch of the executive to perform its powers. In the age of rule of law, the executive powers has to be limited. There is no power without limits. The laws has to provide a clear legal direction and reliable mechanism of checks and balances to govern the exercise of the executive powers.

Keywords: The Executive, Prime Minister, President, the executive power

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-18]
SMILE CAN TELL; ANALYZING SMILE PHOTOGRAPHS TO IDENTIFY FIRE VICTIMS

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Abstract

Odontology is a well explored forensic discipline for human identification and individualization. The technique has effectively established identity to being grouped into the primary methods together with fingerprint and DNA. Referring to its effectiveness in individualizing victims of disasters. Studying from the fire case happened in Kebalen - Surabaya, Indonesia on May 29, 2018 that killed 8 people from 3 families, the technique was preferred. Involved victims were extensively burnt to impaired visual identification to Crow Glassman Scale 3 (CGS 3) of classification. To attend the cases ante mortem evidences of smiling photos were compared during reconciliation as the only option due to lack dental records. Comparison of smiling faces photograph to postmortem dental state gave accurate of identification of the eight victims. Therefore, this method can best be applied to identify individual even in absence of dental records.

Keywords: Odontology forensic, smile photograph, human identification, fire case

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-29]

**Gunshot Wound Identification In Wild Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) Shooting Case Study
In Teluk Pandan Village, East Kutai, East Kalimantan Using Forensic Radiology
Approach**

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Abstract

Orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) is one of the great apes endemic to Kalimantan and Sumatera in Indonesia. According to IUCN, the conservational status of *Pongo pygmaeus* is critically endangered species. Non-government organization stated that many cases of orangutan shooting causes deaths of orangutan. However, specifically in orangutan shooting cases in Indonesia, classification of shooting wound and estimation of shooting range are rarely reported in publications. A case occurring in Teluk Pandan Village, East Kalimantan reported one male orangutan died after being shot by 130 bullets counted via radiograph. This case study was based on autopsy report, radiograph result, interview and direct observation of shooting wound by a veterinarian. According to the autopsy result, 48 bullets out of 130 were successfully removed from all over the body from an accumulation of shooting for approximately one month. In this case, the classification of entrance wound, and firing distance estimation is long-range wound/distant gunshot wound) with 130 bullets approximately > 1 m with thickened abrasion ring on the face with dark red blood flowing without powder tattooing.

Keywords: Orangutan; X-ray, Forest; Extinction; Endemic

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-35]

Open Globe Injury Due to Blunt Eye Trauma, a forensic case report

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Abstract

Eye trauma is a major cause; about 30-40% of monocular blindness worldwide. Open globe injury is a severe form of eye trauma. The incidence rate of the open globe injury was estimated to be 3,5 per 100.000 persons per year. Open globe injury is injury to the cornea or sclera, usually result of penetrating eye trauma.

We present a case report about A 18 years old man present to the Emergency Department for evaluation of right eye pain, bleeding and could not see after being punching on the face by some strangers on the street, tree hours prior to arrival. Finding in physical examinations; bruises on the right eye with painful bloody blind eye, sclera laceration and choroid prolapse. CT Scan : rupture injury bulbi oculi dextra with proseptal soft tissue haematoma. A case of determining the qualifications of injuries in Visum et Repertum which the depends on ophthalmologist examination.

The injury causes blindness in one eye so that it is categorized as “serious physical injury” which is regulated in article 90, article 351 and article 354 of the Penal Code of Indonesia.

Keywords: Keyword: blunt violence, eye trauma, penal code of Indonesia

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-41]

Autopsy Findings on The Hanging Body Suspected Murder: A Case Report

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Abstract

In some cases of unnatural deaths, especially hanging corpses, investigators need help from forensic pathologist to determine whether the deaths are due to suicide or camouflaged murder. The latter can happen because murderer can manipulate the victims condition to looks like a suicide for unsuspecting investigators.

A 28-year-old man was found dead in his room in a hanging position. His hands and mouth were covered by duct tape and a headset was attached to his ears. The tied rope resemble a hangmans knots. At the beginning, investigators considered it was a suicide case. On external examinations, some peculiarities were found, postmortem hypostasis on the back, several bruises, abrasions on the cheeks, inner lips, and the duct tape on the hand. At autopsy there were some signs of asphyxia in the internal organs, hematoma on the scalp, and fractures on hyoid.

Histopathologically, no intravital sign of hyoid bone fracture was found. In the case of hanging corpse, it is necessary to think of the possibility of a murder camouflaged as a suicide event. In cases of suicide there are usually no injuries such as bruises, abrasions, and scalp hematoma. If the body has been suspended in the vertical position as in suicidal hanging, hypostasis will be most marked in the legs and hands. The absence of intravital sign in hyoid fractures is less likely to occur in suicide.

Based on the findings of external examination and autopsy, the case was allegated as a murder.

Keywords: hanging, murder, autopsy

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-53]

The Role of Psychology Scientists in the Interview Process in Forensic Scope

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Abstract

Evidence that is considered valid based on Article 184 of the KUHAP (Criminal Procedure Code) includes witness statements and statements of suspects. But in reality, the information provided by witnesses and suspects may not be in accordance with the actual event. The emotional shock experienced by the witness can cause a discrepancy between the incident and the information given. Likewise from the side of the suspect. A suspect can manipulate his mental state to avoid his responsibilities. One of the roles of psychology scientists in the forensics field is helping the authorities in obtaining information that is in accordance with the actual event and also analyzing the mental condition of both the real suspect and witness

Keywords: forensic; psychology; forensic interview

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-80]

Pet Inheritance in Indonesia Legal Perspective

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Abstract

Inheritance is a legal event that devolution of property on a heir or heirs upon the death of the inheritor, which the property of the inheritor include assets and liabilities by the law inherited to the heirs who are lineage directly (*ab intestato*) or who are mandated to accept the inheritance through a will. Nowadays, the heirs do not only originate from the lineage of the inheritor, but also through a will that can be directed to another party outside the testators lineage to receive portions of inheritance or property from the testator. In the development and debatable issue that pets can be appointed as heirs through a will to receive a part or all of the testator's wealth. Certainly in a legal perspective, inheritance directed at pets is unreasonable even though in a psychological perspective it is generally understood that testator and pets as heirs have a strong emotional ties, but in the concept of legal subjects especially in a legal perspective in Indonesia, pets are not included in the category of legal subjects in the legal system of Indonesia. Therefore this issue will be discussed further with the perspective of civil law in Indonesia to explain why inheritance directed at pets is considered unnatural and not acceptable.

Keywords: Inheritance, Testator, Heir, Pets

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-86]

Age estimation based on maxillary molar using two equations of average stage of attrition (ASA) in Deuteromalayid from Java

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Abstract

Teeth are the strongest tissue in human body. They are not easily damaged even in a very long time. Daily mastication using the teeth causes attrition or tooth-wear. Estimating chronological age in forensic cases may be based on the dental attrition. The purpose of this study is to compare age estimates using regression equations based on the average stage of attrition (ASA) in Deuteromalayid skulls from Java who lived in early 1900s. The study was conducted by observation, scoring maxillary molar in 13 samples that have information of age. The average age of the sample was 35.38 years. The age of the individuals tends to be younger when we use the first regression equation. Using the second regression equation, the age tends to be older. When we calculate the average using the two equations, it was 27.22 years, and 40.78 years. People around the world use their teeth differently, and have different culture of food processing. This may result in differences of the degree of attrition. We suggest that we should use the regression equation from a different population cautiously, because it may result in inaccurate estimate of chronological age.

Keywords: age estimation, average stage of attrition, attrition, postmortem, forensic anthropology

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-91]

The prevalence of the palatinus torus discovery as an individual characteristic in identification

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Abstract

Torus palatinus is a protrusion of bone or exostosis which is generally found in the middle part of the palate in the maxilla. Not all individuals have a torus palatinus so this can be used for identification in forensic anthropology. The purpose of this study was to find out the prevalence of the torus palatinus from the Javanese and Papuan crania in the Anatomy and Histology Laboratory, Medical School, Universitas Airlangga. The sample consisted of 101 crania of males and females, age of 20 to 80 years. We observe the presence or absence of the torus palatinus in each cranium. Based on our observation, we found 1 cranium (1%) which had a torus palatinus. This individual is a Javanese Deuteromalayid male aged 50 years old. We conclude that the prevalence of the torus palatinus in this Javanese and papuan sample is only 1%. We do not encounter any torus palatinus in the crania from West Papua.

Keywords: torus palatinus; forensic identification; prevalence; osteoscopy; Deuteromalayid

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-93]

**CONTROL OF SAFE, QUALITY, AND NUTRITIVE FOOD AS A FORM OF STATE
RESPONSIBILITY IN FULFILLING THE HUMAN RIGHT TO HEALTH**

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Abstract

Food and beverages that are safe for human health is one of the sub-systems in the National Health System and the second goal of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are ending hunger, achieving food security and improving nutrition, and encouraging sustainable agriculture. In achieving this goal, the government issues the marketing licenses for food and beverage products before they are circulated and consumed by the public. In reality there are several food and beverage products that have been circulated and consumed by the community that fails to meet the safety, quality and nutrition requirements, the presence of these foods and beverages can have an impact on public health. Regarding the above conditions, the central and regional government that having mandate in the obligatory issues in the health sector have a responsibility in controlling food and beverages for their citizens. This article aims to analyze legal instruments used by the central and regional government in controlling the circulation of food and beverage products as a form of state responsibility in providing security and health for the public. This article is using a normative juridical approach, that is, applying laws and regulations and conceptual responsibility of the State for the fulfillment of human rights, especially in controlling food and beverages.

Keywords: Government responsibility; authority; marketing permit; food security; human right to health.

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-103]

The caution in observing Suture closure for age estimation

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Abstract

Forensic anthropology is one branch of forensic science to identify human skeletons. A forensic anthropologist needs to identify the age of the skeleton. The determination of age can be done from analyzing the closure of sutures. This study aimed to determine whether the cranium suture closure is in accordance with what was described in the textbook based on the age group of the cranium. The research sample was all crania in the Anatomy & Histology Laboratory, Medical School, Universitas Airlangga. From 110 crania, there were 62 samples that met our criteria. Our study found that there are 29% of the samples that had a mismatch between the age of the individual and the age of suture closure. From the 62 crania, as many as 71% have an age-matched according to the category of suture closure on the pars vertices suture—S2. It is interesting to mention that there are 24% of the samples who have their S2--pars vertices suture--closure that takes place before the closure of S1--the pars bregmatic suture. We conclude that in the population of Deuteromalayid Javanese, we must realize that not all of the chronological age of the individuals conforms to the textbook. The individual may fall under the 29% that does not fit into the suture closure according to the textbook. We also conclude that there are variations in the sequence of suture closures. This knowledge is relevant when only part of the cranium is found during an identification.

Keywords: suture closure, cranium, age estimate, forensic anthropology

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-115]

Computational Analysis on Cannabis (Drugs) Derivative Compounds: Molecular Geometry, UV-Vis Spectra Modelling and IR Spectra Modelling

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Abstract

The optimization of molecular geometry, UV-Vis spectra modelling and IR spectra modelling on cannabis (C1-C8) derivatives had been done computationally by using Gaussian applications. The geometry optimization of cannabis compound derivative molecules was carried out by using the semi-empirical PM3 method and the data parameters were measured in the form of total energy, molecular length, charge distribution and dipole moments. Each derivative of cannabis compounds showed results of optimal geometry with stable energy. Modeling of UV-Vis spectra of cannabis derivative compounds was carried out using the semi-empirical PM3 method with the TD-SCF approach. The adsorption in the ultraviolet region with wavelengths 249.30 nm-277.34 nm and oscillator strengths > 0.1 had shown in the result. The largest gap energy price, C2 compound of 0.33870 eV with electron excitation at MO 63→64 was showed in computational simulation. The determination of thermal energy is simulated on the ideal gas state with the highest thermal energy prices found in C1 compounds of 320.664 kcal/mol. IR spectra modeling simulation had shown a good enough suitability between simulated frequency calculated (cm⁻¹) and the literature frequency (cm⁻¹).

Keywords: Cannabis derivatives, molecular geometry, UV-Vis spectra, IR spectra

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-117]
**THE REVIEW OF ISLAMIC LEGAL CONCEPT IN ISLAMIC LAW TOWARDS
ACTION OF OBJECT DISPOSAL OF STATE FIDUSIA GUARANTEE**

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Abstract

An abstract is a brief summary of a research thesis determine the legal consequences that occur from the act of seizure by the State of the object of fiduciary guarantee in terms of the according concept of Rahn in Islamic law and review of Law Number 42 year 1999 about Fidusia's result. The following types of research are normative juridical sources from primary legal material in the form of regulations that discuss the theory of rahn concepts and secondary legal material in the form of books relating to the discussion with the conceptual approach and the statue approach. Data were analyzed qualitatively logically and systematically descriptive. The results of the analysis resulting from primary and secondary legal sources explain that there are cases of seizure of objects of fiduciary collateral by the State that occur due to criminal acts committed by the debtor making the legal status of the fiduciary guarantee erased or destroyed, but not removing the principal agreement and insurance claims. Murtahin has the right to demand rahin to continue to carry out its obligations, namely to pay off its debts by making efforts to reschedule the receivables with a mutually agreed time period. The legal effort that can be taken by both parties is that it can use the non-litigation efforts by deliberation and if no agreement is reached then the settlement can be through the Religious Courts.

Keywords: Deprivation; Rahn; Fiduciary guarantee.

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-120]

Significance of Diatome Findings in a Rotting Body Suspected Drowning (Case Report)

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Abstract

Drowning events occur when a person sinks into a liquid which is sucked through the airway and then goes into the alveoli of the lungs. Diatome is a water plant that is inhaled into the alveoli when the victim sinks. The certainty of drowning in a sinking body that has not decayed will be found diatome on the examination of lung sap. Examination of lung sap is no longer effective on decomposed bodies. The discovery of a diatome in a decomposing body in the femur bone marrow will greatly help diagnose the person drowning or not. The type of diatome found in the bone marrow of decayed bodies which was examined later compared to the diatome found in the place of the corpse was found. This has an important meaning in determining whether the corpse died drowning in the place where the body was found or died elsewhere.

In this case the diatome was found in the examination of acid destruction in the femur bone marrow, the victim drowned in the brantas river which strengthened the proof that the body died by drowning.

Keywords: Diatome, Decayed bodies, Sinking victims

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-125]
IDENTIFICATION OF MUTILATED BODY; A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Mutilation have increased in prevalences. It still become a challenge for forensic pathologist and legal practitioner. Forensic pathologist must be able to identify victims identities and assist criminal investigators in determining the causes and mechanisms of death for law enforcement efforts. Criminal investigators will ask assistance from forensic pathologist to examine the bodies according to article 133 paragraph 1 of the criminal procedure law.

In early March 2019, Blitar was horrified by the discovery of a headless body packed in a suitcase. Eight days after the discovery of a headless body, a head without bodies was found on a river in Kediri. From DNA analysis it can be ascertained that the body part is a 28-year-old male who was decapitated at the base of the neck which was confirmed by matching the wound to each mutilated part

Keywords: identification, mutilation, mutilated body

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-128]

"CLURIT" WOUND STRAIGHT TO THE HEART: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Crimes against someone lives in Indonesia are still above a thousand cases per year. One of these murder that occurred due to sharp violence. Clurit (a local sickle shaped weapon with sharp side inside the curve and dull side at otherside) is used by farmers in Indonesia to find grass as cow fodder, but it can also be used to injure other people and cause chop wounds. Chop wounds require objects that are rather sharp/ sharp, heavy in mass, and need to be swung with medium or high energy to cause it. Investigators ask the doctor to do an autopsy. At the autopsy, the doctor found a big wound was on the chest and appeared to pierce through the bone to the chest cavity. The heart covering membrane is cut off to the back side. The heart of this victim is found rupture, and split parallel to the mitral-tricuspid valves. The cause of this person death due to damage to the heart by murder.

Keywords: local weapon, heart, rupture, autopsy.

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-130]

**FK CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITIES THAT HAVE A FACEBOOK ACCOUNT AND
USED BY HER HUSBAND TO DISTRIBUTE PORN MOVIES REVIEWED FROM
LAW NUMBER 19 OF 2016 CONCERNING CHANGES TO LAW NUMBER 11 OF 2008
CONCERNING ELECTRONIC INFORMATION AND TRANSACTIONS**

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Abstract

This research aimed analyzing whether the actions committed by FK as the owner of a Facebook account who gave the password of her account to her husband (AS), and the account was used by her husband to distribute porn movies at the home of her Facebook account. Her (FK) Facebook account contained several posters and movies which have contents which violate decency as regulated in the Article 27 Paragraph (1) jo. Article 45 Paragraph (1) Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning changes to Law Number 11 of 2008 on Information and Electronic Transaction. Her (FK) action could be qualified as a form of assistance which is regulated in Article 56 sub 2 of the Criminal Code. Considering the use of her (FK) Facebook account was as a means of committing a crime and was approved by FK as the account owner by giving the password to her husband.

Keywords: Facebook, Distributing Porn Movies, Form of Assistance

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-139]
CRIMINAL TAX POLICY ON ENVIROMENTAL CASES IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Tax policy on recovery of natural resource destruction has not been clearly governed in Indonesia. In fact, the taxpayers who involved in destructing natural resources should be held responsible for the recovery efforts in each environmental law cases that have criminal law implications. The penal aspect in preventive action aiming to prevent further damage of natural resources must be done. Thus, it needs integration between penal and non-penal policy as well as legal protection to the landowner and the state. This paper focuses to discuss the penal and non-penal aspect in tax regulations and its implementation of environmental law. It also focuses on legal protection to prevent further destruction of natural resources as well as the recovery of the environment. It is a normative legal study accompanies with a conceptual approach. This research aims to provide policy recommendation to revise tax regulations relates to environmental case law. So as the enforcement of tax law can be optimized in order to prevent the destruction of the environment and its recovery through administrative sanction and criminal law.

Keywords: administrative, environmental, natural resources, taxpayer, penal

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-144]

Rest in Peace BlackBerry Messenger: How the Company Should Keep Up With the Consumers Digital Rights

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Abstract

Messaging apps transmit messages in a set of communication technology between two or more participants over the types of networks or the Internet. Some of messaging apps are equipped with end-to-end encryption to protect consumer's valuable data. End-to-end encryption is intended to make information unavailable to third parties. This encryption resulted when two or more devices are communicating via an app, the information will be transmitted using a secret code rather than insecure plain text. Based on the Electronic Frontier Foundation report, only 7 out of 39 instant messengers have adequate in providing user privacy. January 2018, Statista released that there are 63 million active users of BBM in Indonesia. In contrast, in May 31st 2019, EMTEK announced to stop BBM services globally. Many studies found that BBM failed to keep up with the market. On the other hand, the company keep offered its exclusivity rather than to make innovations. As a result, the doom of BBM services finally has come to an end.

This paper draws on the failure of BBM in the context of how the company protects consumer's rights. One of the consumer's rights is the right to comfort and safety in consuming goods and / or services. On the issue BBM shutdown services, the most important thing for consumers is the existence of their personal data uploaded to the BBM server. This paper will discuss on how should messaging apps deal with users' data after their service is no longer exist and what are the measure can be taken by authority to ensure that data are deleted properly in order to protect consumers and fulfillment of their rights.

Keywords: BBM; Consumer Protection; Data Protection

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-179]

Analysis of blood type assessment by absorption - elution methods on nail sample in the forensic case

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Abstract

A nail is a hard-structure-keratin that is specialized to protect the distal dorsal part of the fingers and toes. In most forensic cases, the presence of nails in a crime scene is often used as one of the clues in the initial identification process, which is in serological examination (blood group determination). In fresh blood samples or blood sports, antigens A and B are located on the red blood Cell membrane while in the nail sample both antigens are located at the bottom of the nail plate. The difference in location of the antigen does not affect the determination of the ABO blood group. Following a test conducted by the usage of fingernails as source material, of the 25 respondents who were taken samples of their nails and then carried out absorption-elution examination. It was found that more than 90% of the test results had a matching blood type as the respondents blood type. Thus, it is concluded that nails can be used as an alternative source for determining blood groups in humans other than using blood or hair.

Keywords: Forensic, blood type, nail, absorption-elution

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-203]

Mixture formula of cadaver preservatives as a media to preserve muscles and skin structure for teaching in Faculty of Medicine Universitas Brawijaya

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Abstract

Formaldehyde were well known as a preservative liquid for long time ago. Especially for medical student, formaldehyde have an important part in helping them to learn of human anatomy. The use of formaldehyde it self as an embalming fluid also causes several symtoms in students. In order to decrease several negatives symptoms of formaldehyde in cadaver, Departement of Forensic Medicine and Medicolegal Faculty of Medicine Universitas Brawijaya-Saiful Anwar General Hospital has long developed an embalming mixture especially to preserve the structure of muscles and skin without no strong odor of formaldehyde, poignant and no hard consistency of cadaver. The mixture contain of formaldehyde, glycerin, alcohol, water and a few of parfume. For teaching purposes, no hard consistency and no strong odor of cadaver became most important to make the similar condition to the patient or fresh cadaver. This study use the quasi experimental design with randomized group post test only design. Used 40 rats and divided into 8 groups, 4 groups consist of positive control, treatment 1, 2 and 3 with 11.3%, 6.72% and 3.7% formaldehyde also combine with submersion, 4 other groups consists of 4 groups before without submersion. Both the embalming liquid which injected transcardial to the remains and submerged were same solution. A week after the injection and or submersion, necropsy were performed and kept for one month. Examination of the discoloration, odor production and muscle and skin structure performed. The non parametric statistic resulted significant difference between treatment 1 and 2 with submersion to treatment 1 and 2 without submersion in muscular color, odor and structure. Significant difference also showed for muscular color between treatment 1,2 and positive control.

Thus can be concluded that mixture formula of Departement of Forensic Medicine and Medicolegal Faculty of Medicine Universitas Brawijaya-Saiful Anwar General Hospital could preserve cadaver muscle color and preserve structure of histological appearance of muscle and skin.

Keywords: cadaver, formaldehyde, preservation, preservatives

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-214]

Post Ratification of Maritime Labour Convention 2006 in Indonesia: How National Shipping Industry Struggling to Comply

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Abstract

On 2016, Indonesia ratified Maritime Labour Convention (MLC) 2006 into force by Act No.15/2016. Consequently, the convention become legal source for minimum standard treatment for seafarer who involved in shipping industry in Indonesia. The convention known as “the bill of rights of seafarer” clearly declared the obligation of employers and contracting states to comply certain condition set up by the MLC 2006. Therefore, at August 2018, the Director General of Sea Transportation issued a regulation NO.: HK. 103/3/ 13/DJPL-18 regarding the Procedure of Certification for seafarer according to MLC 2006. The rules lead to a new challenge for national shipping industry to maintain their business on track, when a certain capital investment required to comply with MLC 2006.

Indeed, Data from the National Agency for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Workers (BNP2TKI) shows that 80% of Indonesian migrant workers identified as seafarer. Then it found some of them receive less than minimum standard based on their contracts. Before MLC 2006, the law instrument to protect the seafarers rights as labour govern by sectoral rules, such as : Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1976, Seafarers Hours of Work and the Manning of Ships Convention, 1996, etc. On the other hand, Indonesia government never has particular regulation concern for seafarer, consequently the protection provide by government for these worker very minimum.

Keywords: MLC 2006 (Maritime Labour Convention), seafarer, comply

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-221]
**LEGAL PROTECTIONS AGAINST CREDITORS DUE TO THE ONLINE CREDIT
SYSTEM WHICH IS A BANKING PRODUCT**

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Abstract

The development of technology in this very dynamic era of globalization makes everything done easier, faster and more efficiently. Shopping that used to be done face to face, can be done online, there are lots of online shopping offers that can be selected and used by the community. After this online shopping exists, online credit also appears. In the banking world, credit is usually submitted by prospective debtors to the bank face-to-face, but now there is no need for prospective debtors to meet face-to-face, all credit matters can be given out by simply downloading the application provided then credits can be submitted. The convenience offered by this internet convenience, which makes the role of banks that functionality to collect and channel funds in the community easier. Online credit, which is a new facility owned by banks, has made banks more careful in applying the precautionary principle, so that banks as creditors are not wrong in giving credit to prospective debtors because they are still strict in implementing the 5C principle in banks.

Keywords: Creditors; Online Credit, Banking

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-222]

Escalating Indonesia Role on Global Shipping Safety post the Proposal of Traffic Separation Scheme on Sunda Strait adopted by IMO Maritime Safety Committee

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Abstract

Sunda Straits can be regarded as one of the waters that has a significant traffic density of vessels which serves national and international voyage. Based on data, about 53,068 ships sailed through the Strait in 2016. Because of the reason, a scenario of traffic separation scheme (TSS) is required to ensure safe shipping on the strait. Sunda strait is a one of the significant point of Indonesia first archipelagic sea lane passage (ALKI-1), therefore it very important for Indonesia to actively contribute to manage the strait to protect Indonesia interest such as : national security, voyage safety, marine protection and tourism.

At the end of 2018, IMO agreed to adopt the TSS proposal on Sunda and Lombok strait provided by Indonesia in June 2019 by IMO Maritime Safety Committee (MSC). Consequently, Indonesia will actively manage the traffic for international purposes meanwhile protecting Indonesia interest. However, to imply the plan Indonesia need to provide a big commitment, such as; legal instrument, infrastructures and facilities that are need to well-maintain for 24/7. And the paper will present a deep analyse on the law of the sea aspect, regarding the beneficial for Indonesia and possible challenge that will arising on the future.

Keywords: archipelagic sea lane passage, Sunda Strait, traffic separation scheme, Maritime Safety Committee

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

[ABS-243]

The Protection for Peace Keepers and Peace Enforcer for the Use of Force Action

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Abstract

Under article 24(1) the United Nation Charter, Security Council has an obligation to maintain peace and security across the globe. Therefore the Council has a power to conduct peace keeping and peace enforcement operations. However the spectrum of operation develops become military operations, as permitted by chapter VII of the UN Charter ‘action with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression’. In contrast, the legal basis of the existence of the UN Forces is still unclear. In fact, the forces have carried out military operations throughout the world even without a strong legal basis.

The paper will begin by describing the development between traditional and modern peace keeping and peace enforcement operations. Then, it will assess the legal source related to the forces, and measuring the validity of an action taken during the operation. And finally, the article will express the idea regarding how the UN should formulated the peace keeping and peace enforcement operations based on the rule of law.

Keywords: Peace Support Operation. Peace Keeping, Peace Enforcement, combatant

Topic: Law, Police and Forensic

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES

[ABS-2]

EXPERIENCE INFLUENCE OF AUDITORS, PRESSURE COMPLIANCE AND TASK COMPLEXITY JUDGMENT OF AUDIT

novi darmayanti

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Abstract

Abstract

This study aimed to examine the effect of auditor experience, the pressure of obedience, and the complexity of the task of the audit judgment. Based on the results of the study are expected to provide an overview of the dynamics that occur in a particular public accounting firm audit the auditor in making a judgment. This study was a quantitative research using direct survey through questionnaires. The population in this study is the auditors who work in public accounting firm in Surabaya. Techniques used in sampling are random sampling. Collecting data using questionnaires that have been tested for validity and reliability levels. Data were analyzed using multiple regression analysis, F test, and T test. The results showed that: The auditors experience, Pressure observance experience, and complexity of the task experience has no effect on audit judgment.

Keywords: Auditors Experience, Obedience Pressure, Complexity Of The Task, The Audit Judgment.

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-3]
**BANKING TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION FOR THE POOR: WHAT CAN SOCIAL
MARKETING DO TO IMPROVE?**

FAIZATUL HIQMAH

STIE PERBANAS SURABAYA

Abstract

Abstract

Purpose – This study aims to explore the contribution of social marketing in financial inclusion in Indonesia that is carried out through Non-Cash Food Assistance program (Indonesia: Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai / BPNT). This study, in particular, provides insight on intended behavior changes and formulates social marketing strategic steps to help change behavior related to the adoption of banking technology.

Design/Methodology/Approach – In-depth interviews with 23 beneficiary families were conducted to find out their views on the program, including barriers and their hopes for adopting banking technology.

Findings – The key finding of this study is that segmentation and targeting play an important role in the success of voluntary behavior changes in financial activities, which are the main objectives of financial inclusion.

Research limitations – This study only used qualitative data. Therefore, the findings may not be generalized beyond the interview with participants and organizations studied.

Practical Implications – This study contributes to providing guidance and establishing knowledge about the importance of social marketing in the aspects of segmentation and targeting as the efforts to change the voluntary behavior of the poor people on their financial activities.

Originality/Value – This study provides guidance on social marketing application, especially in the field of financial inclusion. This study offers stakeholders and social marketing practitioners several views related to behavior change for good purposes

Keywords: social marketing, financial inclusion, non-cash transaction, technology adoption

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-259]
**DETERMINANTS OF NON-PERFORMING FINANCING (NPF) IN INDONESIAN
ISLAMIC BANK**

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Abstract

The aim of this study examines the determinants of Non-Performing Financing (NPF) in Indonesia Islamic Bank, especially in BCA Sharia, BNI Sharia, BRI Sharia, BSM, Sharia Maybank, Mega Sharia Bank, Muamalat Bank, and Victoria Sharia Bank. It uses quantitative research, which examines the determinants of Non-Performing Financing in Indonesian Islamic Bank. The data is collected from Bank's report yearly from 2014-2017. This research is using simple linier regression analysis to calculate the significance between NPF as the dependent variable, GDP, and CAR as an independent variable. The finding of this study that the determinants of Non-Performing Financing are variable X1 (CAR) have significantly influence the variable Y (NPF). While the variable X2 (GDP) does not significantly influence the variable Y (NPF).

Keywords: NPF; Non Performing Financing, GDP, CAR

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-262]
**IMPLEMENTATION OF MAJAPAHIT HOUSEHOLD DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN
IMPROVING MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AT BEJJIJONG
VILLAGE, TROWULAN DISTRICT, MOJOKERTO REGENCY**

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Abstract

East Java Provincial Government and Mojokerto Regency Government have a policy innovation in the form of Majapahit House development. This development is carried out to utilize the great history of Majapahit located in Trowulan District especially in Bejjijong Village. One of the expected impacts with the construction of Majapahit House in Bejjijong village in particular is for an increase in the MSMEs sector. Starting from the phenomenon, the authors are interested in doing this research to take the topic “Implementation of Policy of Majapahit House Development on MSMEs Sector improvement in Bejjijong Village Trowulan District Mojokerto Regency”. The general purpose of this research is to see the description of the implementation of policy of Majapahit House development on MSMEs Sector improvement to know the success and obstacles that exist in practice. The methodology used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The theory used in this research is Public Policy Theory by using Policy Implementation Model from George C. Edward III. From the results of research conducted, it can be concluded that the policy is able to have a positive impact, the utilization of Majapahit House building to open a business, increased visits to Bejjijong village and increasing demand for souvenirs typical of Majapahit. However, this policy is not supported by a planned human resource improvement program. This is due to the transfer of authority from two related agencies which resulted in the re-identification of data by the Department of Cooperatives and Micro Enterprises Mojokerto regency and the implementation program can't be implemented by Disparpora Mojokerto regency. Therefore, it is expected that in the future to be completed the process of data identification in order to obtain accurate data to find out the programs needed by the people of Bejjijong Village. And do coordination between related agencies in order to create a systematic program.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Majapahit Home Development, Improvement of MSMEs Sector, Bejjijong Village

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-12]

The Role of the Nomination Committee, Effects of Political Pressure and Implementation of Good Corporate Governance in SOE in Indonesia

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Abstract

State-Owned Enterprise (SOE) is a business entity that is majority owned by the state and usually manages vital resources and covers the lives of many people in a country. SOE is one of the efforts of the state to participate and regulate and maintain economic fundamentals in an effort to equalize and seek economic justice for its people. To improve the management of SOE, it is necessary to implement Good Corporate Governance (GCG). Government ownership in SOEs on the other hand also raises other important factors that influence the implementation of GCG and the progress of SOE, namely the factor of political influence in the management of SOE. This research attempts to illustrate the existence and role of the nomination committee in the selection and determination of members of the board of directors and commissioners and illustrates the political influence that surrounds them in SOE in Indonesia. This study provide an overview of the application of the concept of GCG to the operations of SOE in Indonesia compared to practices in various countries which can then be obtained recommendations for improvement for more optimal SOE performance.

Keywords: Komite Nominasi, Komisi Nominasi, BUMN, State Owned Enterprise

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-270]
PETIS AND MADURESE CULTURAL IDENTITY

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Abstract

Food is closely related to the principle of social identity, our daily activities with another person has sacred or worldly. In addition, culinary culture also has a certain meaning for the audience. Every food which in is used of part a cultural ritual that always has a symbolic side, meaning and morals that represent its cultural identity. Petis is an inseparable food from Maduras various culinary recipes. Petis symbolizes the proof and symbol of the hard work of the coastal communities of Madura. Petis can be interpreted as a hope of the community and shows the existence of a Madurese ethnic identity that distinguishes it from other communities. This paper is part of research on the cultural identity of migrants in Madura. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between people with food, which can reveal a lot of information about them. The choice of food is able to expose a group or a persons belief, passion, background knowledge, assumptions and personality. food choices and eating habits understood to be related to the phenomenon of socialization and social bonding, the construction of collective identity under which to show the logic of social distinction and organization of life in society.

Keywords: petis, madura, cultural identity, food and identity

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-16]
**THE LABELING SKETCH OF THAILAND TEENAGER IN BAD GENIUS FILM
BASED ON HOWARD BEK CER PERSPECTIVE**

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Abstract

Labeling teenager departs from the interpretation that there is no criminal action intrinsically. Definition of criminal action is determined by the authorities through legal formulation and interpretation by polices, courts, and social institutions. Labeling teenagers occurs due to their deviant actions and inappropriate actions with social norms. This study aims to explain the forms of labeling, the causes of labelling, and the impact of labeling on teenagers in Bad Genius movie based on Howard Becker perspective. This study is qualitative research. The data collection techniques used are watching, reading, and noting. While the data analysis techniques used in this study are conducted in three stages. They are data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions. The results of this study indicate that forms of labeling are genius teen, honorary student, and scholarship student. The causes of labeling are the spectacular intelligence, champion, and cheat. The impacts of the labelling toward the Thailand teenagers are the rebellion inside the Thailand teenagers' heart and getting benefit more and more from the cheat business.

Keywords: Film, Howard Becker, labeling, teenager

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-17]

Awareness and Willingness Towards Islamic Banking: Myanmar's Prospects

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Abstract

This study aims to give information to Islamic banks which are seeking for an opportunity to international subsidiaries, on the awareness and willingness of its people in accepting Islamic Banks in the country. A random survey has been conducted to 100 respondents to cover up, middle and down of Myanmar. Despite Muslim is the minority and many of the respondents in this study are not Muslim, the result suggests that around half of the respondents are willing to take part if Islamic bank exists in Myanmar. This initial study shall be taken into account by the government to design an informative advertising campaign to raise the awareness level among Myanmar towards Islamic banking.

Keywords: Myanmar, Islamic banking, awareness, willingness.

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-19]
Motivation And Organizational Culture In Islamic Perspective

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Abstract

This research aims to find out how work motivation and organizational culture can improve employees performance. In islam, it is important to create a good, conducive and comfortable work environment. In addition, maintaining work motivation and building decent organizational culture are parts of factors that lead to the company's success.

This research is qualitative research, using the literature study method. This study uses secondary data that was collected from journals, books, and articles relating to the research theme.

It concludes, in islam, every work is worship, and when the concept of worship is applied in building work motivation and organizational culture, each employee will have a sense of responsibility and preserve the islamic values while doing every job task.

Keywords: Motivation, Organization Culture, Islamic Perspective

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-276]

Product Attributes and Halal Certification in Cosmetics. How Do They Affect Purchasing Decisions?

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Abstract

This article aims to examine and analyze the phenomena of the 2019 beauty trend, and how consumers make cosmetic purchasing decisions. Nowadays, facial makeup seems to be a complement to fashion, especially for working women. Because it is in direct contact with the body, natural and holy cosmetics are very important for Muslim women to work. cosmetics with halal certification are now widely produced, because of the enormous interest of consumers. however, at this time there are also many cosmetics that use hazardous chemicals, alcohol, and some even contain a mixture of unclean animals, such as pigs and dogs. This article intends to review whether product attributes and halal certification in cosmetics influence purchasing decisions in working Muslim women. This study uses quantitative methods with data obtained through questionnaires and measured by a Likert scale. The results of this study shows that the product attributes and halal certification in cosmetics influence the purchasing decisions of working Muslim women.

Keywords: Product Attributes, Halal Certification, Purchasing Decisions

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-21]

Productive Zakat as a Solution in Overcomng Poverty and Unemployot

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the role of zakat in overcoming the problem of poverty and unemployment. In Islamic fiscal policy, zakat is used as an instrument to improve peoples welfare by empowering the needy. This study is qualitative research that applies the study literature approach, obtained from books, Al-Quran, Hadiths and related journals. This study concludes, if the utilization of productive zakat assets is well managed, zakat can be used as a solution to overcome the existing problems of poverty and high rate of unemployment. Productive zakat provides a prolonged benefit for mustahik (the receiver of zakat), more than just fulfilling their basic needs.

Keywords: Zakat, Poverty, Unemployment, Social Problems, Islamic Fiscal Policy

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-279]

**THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGIOSITY ON MUSLIMAH CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOR
TOWARDS COUNTERFEIT GOODS**

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Abstract

Counterfeit goods have increased at an alarming rate, especially in consumption. Circulation of products related to the problem of individual behavior in which religiosity play an important role for each person. This study aims to expand the empirical study of the influence of religiosity on consumer behavior on counterfeit products analyzed by several indicators of consumer behavior on counterfeit goods in Indonesia. This study uses a variable religiosity with several indicators to obtain the expected results. Data and research questionnaire was obtained from 119 Muslimah of Islamic boarding school year 2019 using a simple regression method and sampling technique from non-probability sampling. The findings show that the religiosity has a significant positive impact on consumer behavior towards the consumption of counterfeit goods. The study regarded as the first research which discussed about the influence of religiosity on purchasing counterfeit goods with consumer behavior indicators. An implication of the research, it may be considered due the plagiarism of the intellectual property rights of the original brand owners because identifying this stuff for individual orientation and consumption behavior is important.

Keywords: Religiosity, consumer behavior, counterfeit goods, Islamic attitude, Muslimah consumer

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-24]
**SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATION AND PLAGIARISM with LOCUS OF CONTROL as
moderation**

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of scientific publication requirements on plagiarism and the role of locus of control as a moderating variable from the influence of scientific publication requirements on plagiarism in private universities. This research uses a quantitative method with respondents from Accounting lecturers at Private Universities in East Java. The researcher used the Smart PLS 3.0 program to test the research hypothesis to examine the effect of scientific publication requirements on plagiarism and examine the role of locus of control as a moderating variable from the influence of the burden of scientific publications on plagiarism. The sample in this study is a lecturer at a Private College in East Java. The method used to determine the sample is purposive sampling. The research data was obtained by distributing questionnaires directly to the respondents. The test results show that the burden of scientific publications influences plagiarism. Locus of control is a moderating variable from the influence of the burden of scientific publications on plagiarism on accounting lecturers in private universities.

Keywords: Scientific Publication, Locus of Control, Plagiarism

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-280]

Effect Of Service Quality On Customer Satisfaction In Growing Customer Loyalty In Sharia-Compliant Hotels

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Abstract

One of the halal product innovations in terms of the services that are being heavily developed is sharia-based lodging (sharia hotels). Sharia lodging is a hotel concept that offers various facilities and services that are in accordance with the values of Islamic law. The growth of sharia hotels in Indonesia is increasing due to the increasing need for a sense of wanting to obey Islamic values. This can be seen from the many emerging sharia hotels as a form of increasing halal lifestyle simultaneously in various regions in Indonesia, including in the city of Semarang. One hotel that offers sharia lodging services in the city of Semarang is Grasia Hotel. This study aims to analyze the effect of service quality on customer satisfaction in forming customer loyalty at Grasia Hotel. The indicators are used to measure service quality such as tangible, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy. Path analysis approach is applied in this research with 110 respondents. Path analysis is a method of analysis used in this research. Path analysis is useful to determine the direct and indirect effects that occur between variables. The results show that there is a positive effect between the service quality to customer satisfaction, customer satisfaction on customer loyalty, and service quality on customer loyalty. (Approx. 210 words)

Keywords: Sharia Hotels, Service Quality, Customer Satisfaction, Customer Loyalty

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-25]

Women Participation in Horticulture activities: A case study on a Cucumis melo farmer contract-farming system

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Abstract

Several studies show that the intensive rice farming system has reduced involvement of women in agricultural activities because it is replaced by men and technology. But in the horticulture farming system, cucumis melo plants are intensively that the involvement of women is quite large from preparation to harvest. Careful, patient characteristics of women are needed for these agricultural activities. Therefore, the research conducted in January-May 2019 aims to describe the involvement of rural women in various cucumis melo farming activities. For this reason, research was conducted starting from planting preparation to harvest, in Magersari Village, Plumpang District, Tuban Regency. Cucumis melo planting in the village is as contract-farming between farmers and companies. This research is a qualitative research by collecting data through observation, interviews with female farm laborers, farmers who conduct contract-farming, and documents related to the research theme. The results of this study that the involvement of women in cucumis melo cultivation began from preparation to harvest. The work includes sorting out melon seeds, planting seeds, propagating plants, hanging melons, picking or harvesting. The involvement of women in the farming system will increase family income is expected to improve welfare and support the SDGs program.

Keywords: contract-farming, cucumis melo, participation, women, rural area

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-281]

Islamic Banking and Economic Growth in developing OIC countries

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Abstract

This paper investigate empirically the effect of Islamic banking presence and Economic growth in The Organisation Islamic Cooperation (OIC) after crisis over the period 2009-2017. Using data for low middle income and upper middle income in OIC countries. The method research is quantitative which use economic methods such as OLS and Panel data frameworks. Using total asset, total financing and atm as Islamic banking presence indicator. The empirical results show that total asset in Islamic Banking presence have negative and posiive significantly affect economic growth in low and middle income OIC countries and ATM have positive significant affect economic growth, however no significant relationship observed between total financing and economic growth in OIC Countries.

Keywords: Islamic banking, economic growth, OIC countries

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-26]

Determinant Factors Affecting the Inflow of Foreign Investment: Case Study of ASEAN Countries

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Abstract

This study analyzes the impact of macroeconomic factors, country risk, and trade on the inflow of foreign direct investment in ASEAN countries. This research is a quantitative research that applies the Data Panel Regression with Fixed Effect. The empirical result shows, the currency exchange rate has a positive and significant influence. A higher value of IDR against USD (depreciation), will increase the inflow of foreign investment. In addition, country risk, economic growth, and inflation do not play an important role in influencing the motivation of foreign investors. Trade is negatively and significantly correlated with foreign investment and this opposes the mainstream theory.

Keywords: Foreign Investment, Country Risk, Trade, Macroeconomics

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-282]

Determinant of Conventional Customer's Bank Behavior Switch to Sharia Bank : A Case Study of Special Region of Yogyakarta

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Abstract

Along with the development of Islamic banking increasingly rapidly with a variety of products and services offered, many customers decide to move from conventional banks to Islamic banks. This is due to the many factors that influence the customers decision to switch banks. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent to which the determinants of customer behavior shifted from conventional banks to Islamic banks in the Yogyakarta Special Region. This research is a quantitative research, data collection techniques by distributing questionnaires and literature studies. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling method. Analysis tool using Logistic Regression. The results of this study note that the results of the t test (partial) indicate that the Cost variable has a positive and significant effect on the behavior of conventional bank customers to switch to Islamic banks with a probability value of 0.008 ($0.008 < 0.05$), Discomfort variables have a positive and significant effect on the behavior of conventional bank customers to switch to Islamic banks with a probability value of 0.007 ($0.007 < 0.05$), Failure variable of core service delivery has a positive and significant effect on the behavior of conventional bank customers to switch to Islamic banks with a probability value of 0.009 ($0.009 < 0.05$), competitors attractiveness variables have a positive and significant effect on the behavior of conventional bank customers to switch to Islamic banks with a probability value amounting to 0.020 ($0.020 < 0.05$), Ethical Problem variables have a positive and significant effect on the behavior of conventional bank customers switching to Islamic banks with a probability value of 0.014 ($0.014 < 0.05$), and the Unintentional variable Switching has a positive and significant effect on the behavior of conventional bank customers turning to Islamic banks with a probability value amounting to 0.044 ($0.044 < 0.05$). The results of the f test (Simultaneous) show that independently together have a positive and significant influence on the behavior of switching conventional banks to Islamic banks. This is evident from the results of the t test and the f test produces a significance value of 0.000 ($0.000 < 0.05$). The R Square value of 0.891 states that the independent variable is able to influence the dependent variable by 89.1%. While the remaining 10.9% is explained by other variables outsidethisresearch.

Keywords: Determinants, Customer Behavior, Banks

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-28]
**THE EFFECT OF RELATIONAL BENEFIT FACTOR ON THE TRUST AND
LOYALTY OF PARTICIPANTS OF E-CLAIM BPJS KETENAGAKERJAAN IN
KARIMUNJAWA BRANCH**

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Abstract

The implementation of the e-claim system for BPJS Ketenagakerjaan (Indonesian Workers Social Security Agency) was expected to improve the service quality. On contrary, the phenomenon occurring at of Karimunjawa Branch indicated service decrease for the system users. This phenomenon becomes the research question in this research, i.e., whether the factors of relational benefits affected the BPJS Ketenagakerjaan members loyalty and trust

This research aims to prove and analyze the effect of relational benefit consisting of confidence benefits, social benefits, and special treatment benefits towards the trust and loyalty of "BPJS Ketenagakerjaan e-claim system users in Karimunjawa branch.

The research sample collection applied accidental sampling technic while the respondents data of 96 e-claim system users were collected using questionnaires by using a 1-5 Likert scale. The analysis technic in this research was Covariance-based Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), i.e., Partial Least Square (PLS) by using SmartPLS software.

Based on the research, out of the seven proposed hypotheses, the relational benefits consisting of confidence benefits, social benefits, and special treatment benefits positively and significantly affected the trust and loyalty. Also, trust positively and significantly affected loyalty.

Keywords: relational benefit, confidence benefits, social benefits, special treatment benefits, trust, loyalty, BPJS Ketenagakerjaan

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-33]
SME and Internal Control

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Abstract

Providing economic services, expanding employment, equity and increasing community income, realizing national stability, and promoting economic growth. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are economic wheels, especially in Indonesia. Business in SMEs does not get funding support, because there is no guarantee given for business continuity. Internal control is an important issue in achieving the goals set in the establishment of a business entity or organization. The purpose of this article is to standardize the ability to implement internal controls as a guarantee of business continuity. As a result, the entire economic business sector must have a good internal control system in realizing the main objectives of the establishment of the business.

Keywords: SME; Control Internal; Financial Institution; Credit Fund

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-34]
**PROSTITUTION BUSINESS MANAGEMENT STRATEGY POST CLOSURE OF
LOCALIZATION (DOLLY) IN SURABAYA**

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Abstract

This research has a view that contains the other side of the supply-demand of prostitution service commodities, as well as the transformation of the life and management of modern prostitution after the closure of localization in the city of Surabaya. This research divides discourse in a feminist way and ignores other influential spectrum such as Religion, Moral and Politics. The logical and reasoning side in this study uses the Management Economics and Marketing 4.0 theories to explore the marketing that took place in the prostitution business in Surabaya, especially in the millennial era today. This research will portray the modernization of prostitution business management after the closure of localization (Dolly) by the Surabaya city government and how this business is transformed using the latest marketing techniques. Stealth marketing that are carried out can form new marketing techniques that are organized and neatly arranged in certain circles – consumers. The method used in this study is qualitative explanatory. Discussion of the facts in the field will be explained based on marketing theories such as Stealth Marketing, Expanded Marketing Mix for Services and Marketing 4.0.

Keywords: transformation of prostitution business, modernization of prostitution business management after closure of localization, Stealth Marketing, Expanded Marketing Mix for Services and Marketing 4.0.

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-42]

The Essence of Monetary Policy in the Islamic Economic Perspective

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Abstract

Abstract

The core topics of this paper focuses on the economic outlook of Islam on monetary policy to the macro-economic indicator variables. This study uses a quantitative approach using path analysis techniques to the analysis of alternative methods based Path Analysis of variance (PLS). This paper aims to scrutinize the monetary policy on several macroeconomic variables and self-criticism of the monetary policy for a better future. It is highly can be used as a reference for solving problems of economic conditions as the monetary policy strategy of the future. The results showed positive and negative results regarding monetary policy between the SBI and SBIS against macro-economic variables. Islamic outlook for monetary policy in Indonesia has not been able to apply the theory of sharia as a whole because several macroeconomic variables and economic activity does not run clean. Therefore, the policy of physical and monetary policy should attempt a new strategy to improve the system and connect with these theoretical results. System is part of the Islamic Sharia and Islam is the entirety of sharia.

Keywords: Monetary policy, SBI, PUAB, SBIS, PUAS, Macroeconomic Variables

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-65]

Patronage of Islamic and Conventional Banks: The Case of Syria

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to understand perception of conventional banks' customers towards Islamic banking by examining their level of awareness about Islamic banking. The qualitative approach was used in the form of semi-structured interviews under the phenomenological approach. The main findings of this research are customers lack awareness of Islamic banking operations. Furthermore, Islamic banks' staff play a crucial role to enhance awareness and willingness towards their services. This study revealed that an informative advertising campaign is highly recommended to raise the awareness level among Syrians towards Islamic banking. Furthermore, Islamic banks should be more selective especially when they recruit customer service operation staff. This research is a pioneering attempt towards Islamic banking issues in the case of Syria from a customer perspective. It contributes to the Syrian perceptions towards Islamic banking literature.

Keywords: Keywords: Islamic banks, Conventional banks, Syria.

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-72]

Bai al-Najsy on Instagram Endorsement

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Abstract

This paper aims to describe and analyze the law of using bot followers to increase endorsement rates through Instagram according to qiyas method in ushul al-fiqh. This paper provides a critical analysis of the use of bot followers to increase endorsement rates through Instagram whether or not in accordance with Islamic law. The analysis is based on the qiyas method for bai al-najsy, which is seen whether the use of bot followers on Instagram endorsement has same illat to bai al-nasjy. If it has the same illat, then it is categorized as bai al-nasjy. The results of the research showed that there were similarities in the endorsement of Instagram that used bot followers with bai al-najsy, ie there were fraudsters (al-naajisy) who served as pretenders to raise prices, in this case bot followers. So that using bot followers to increase endorse Instagram rates is categorized as bai al-najsy.

Keywords: Bot Followers; Endorsement; Instagram; Qiyas, Ushul al-Fiqh

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-73]

The effect of religiosity, knowledge, income, obligation to pay taxes on compliance to pay zakat mal (A Case study of Muslim communities in Sumenep District)

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Abstract

Madura is an island located in East Java that has a community with a high level of religiosity. Sumenep is one of the districts in Madura which has the largest population level among other districts in Madura. However, this is not in line with public compliance in paying zakat mall. Therefore this study aims to find out whether religiosity, literacy, income and obligation to pay taxes have an effect on public compliance with paying zakat mal. The research method used to obtain data using online questionnaires using multiple regression tests was taken through purposive sampling based on consideration of Muslim communities who have worked so that they have the income to be allocated to pay zakat mal. The implication of this research is as an evaluation for the local government to socialize the important role of the impact of zakat mal on the community, and to increase public understanding of the obligation to pay zakat mal.

Keywords: compliance to pay zakat mal, zakat mal

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-74]

Muslim Consumer Behavior to Buy Halal Food Products in Japan

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Abstract

The halal food industry around the world is currently developed along with the growth of Muslim population. Muslims have been spreading all around the world, including in Japan. It encourages Japan, a country with Muslim minorities, to develop Halal food products. In developing halal food products, producers who have a target market in Japan must have a strategy that matches the behavior of Muslim consumers in Japan as a Minority. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of religiosity, food ingredients, halal logo, knowledge, and income on the willingness of Indonesian Muslim consumers in Japan to buy Halal Food Products. The research method used is a quantitative method, using regression analysis tests. The results of this study can be used as a reference for development of Halal food product in Japan and another country.

Keywords: Muslim, Consumer Behaviour, Halal Food, Japan

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-75]
THE RULE OF HALAL TOURISM INDUSTRY IN MALAYSIA, INDONESIA AND THAILAND

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Abstract

The tourism industry which continues to experience development now has new innovations in its fields, namely Halal Tourism. Halal tourism is a form of tourism based on Islamic ideology. Now several countries have begun to develop this industry. This study aims to explain the management characteristics of the halal tourism industry in several countries, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand. The three countries have their own characteristics which are adjusted to the culture and system of government of each country. At present, the three countries have a large role in the development of halal tourism in the world. In addition, the three countries have models and innovations to increase visitor interest in their country. The research method used is literature study, that whose data and information are obtained from library sources originating from books, research results, journals and other reading materials that still have relevance to the topic of this research. The halal tourism industry developed by the three countries will be taken into consideration in the selection of tourist destinations besides it will be an example of other countries to develop halal tourism models in their countries.

Keywords: Halal Tourism, Halal Industry, Islamic Economic

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-76]

The productive management model of waqf in Indonesia for achieving SDGS

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Abstract

In achieving sustainable development goals in a country, the role of each institution must be optimal, one of the roles of social institutions that currently has considerable potential in improving the SDGs, namely the existence of productive waqf models. Productive waqf is a scheme of donating endowments for the ummah, namely by producing these donations to produce a sustainable surplus. This study aims to analyze the models of the application of productive waqf carried out by social institutions in Indonesia and their influence on the SDGs. The research method used is the observation of waqf institutions and study of relevant literature. The implication of this research is as an evaluation material for waqf institutions to develop productive waqf models and as a reference for the government and other institutions in synergizing to achieve the SDGs goals.

Keywords: waqf productive, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS)

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-82]

**Millennial Urban Culture: The Significance Complexity of Home through Derridas
Deconstruction Analysis**

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to analyze the deconstruction of home meaning both physically and psychologically among the millennials in urban area, particularly the city of Surabaya. Based on the data collected, the trend of traveling and enriching experiences are considered more important for millennials compared to the ownership of a place to live. Even in urban area, new spaces have been emerged to replace the function of home. For instances apartment, boarding house, and inns that are affordable compared to the price of one land plot in the city. Home is not only inferred as a place to rest and gather with the family, but also for a place to work, to develop entrepreneurship, or to hold the building ownership in order to stop for a while. Meanwhile, millennials are able to create activities outside their houses as a new happiness as in the home.

By using Derrida's deconstruction approach through analyzing the texts spoken by the interviewees, this research aims to identify the complexity of the significance on home concept both physically (buildings) and psychologically (the inherent values). The meaning patterns of the collected data will be linked to the traces followed. So that the significance complexity of home concept in urban area by millennials can be found.

Keywords: deconstruction, home concept, millennials, urban culture

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-85]

An Empirical Analysis of Political Factors and Economic Factors in Stock Prices: in Media Sectors

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Abstract

News becomes one of the analytical materials for investors to get information about political factors and economic factors that make moving stock prices so volatile. The purpose of this study is to analyze political factors which consist of government effectiveness, quality of regulation, political stability. And economic factors which consist of economic growth, inflation, exchange rates against stock prices in the media sector which is one source of information for investors. This study uses secondary data during the period 2012-2017 related to political factors, economic factors, and stock prices in the Media sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. This research uses quantitative with Ordinary Least Square. The empirical results show that political factors consist of government effectiveness, quality of regulation, political stability have no effect on stock prices in the media sector. While economic factors consisting of economic growth, inflation, exchange rates affect the price of shares in the media sector.

Keywords: political Factors, economic factors, Stock Prices, Media Sector

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-90]

**THE INFLUENCE OF COMMITMENTS ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AT
MEAT TOURISM VILLAGE TOBA SAMOSIR NORTH SUMATERA**

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Abstract

The general objective of this study was to analyze the influence of commitment to community participation at Meat Tourism Village Toba Samosir, North Sumatra. The particular objective is to analyze affective commitments to community participation, continuance commitment to community participation, and normative commitment to community participation at Meat tourism village Toba Samosir, North Sumatra. The sample of this research were 50 people (head of family) who live at Meat tourism village Toba Samosir, North Sumatra. Data collection techniques carried out by documentation studies, research instruments, interviews and observations. The data analysis technique used was multiple regression analysis techniques. The results of the study indicate that there was a positive and significant influence between commitments on community participation. There was a positive and significant influence between affective commitments on community participation. There was an influence of continuance commitment on community participation, and there was a positive and significant influence between normative commitment on community participation at Meat tourism village Toba Samosir, North Sumatra. The suggestions proposed in this study need to increase affective commitment through communication, information and education about the importance of comitment and community participation. It was necessary to increase continuances commitment by increasing the sense of belonging of Meat tourism village Toba Samosir North Sumatra. It was necessary to increase normative commitment by implemented reward and punishment to the community so that community participation will be increased at Meat tourism village Toba Samosir, North Sumatra.

Keywords: Commitment; Affective Commitments; Continuance Commitment; Normative Commitment; and Community Participation

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-92]

The Role Of Productive Zakat in Reducing Poverty Rate

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Abstract

The main problem being faced by the Indonesian people is the problem of poverty. This research aims to analyze empirically impact of productive zakat to reduce poverty, by taking a case study of the Senyum Mandiri Program Rumah Zakat Yogyakarta. Respondents were used in this study amounted to 25 people. Respondents are the mustahiq chosen by Rumah Zakat Yogyakarta to receive zakat funds in the "Senyum Mandiri" program, given questionnaires, and interviewed. This study uses a number of analysis tools, namely: headcount ratio, to find out how many and the percentage of poor families; poverty gap ratio and income gap ratio, which is used to determine the depth of poverty; and the Sen index and the Foster, Greer and Thorbecke (FGT) index, which are used to measure the severity of poverty. The analysis shows that zakat can reduce the number and percentage of poor families, and reduce the depth and severity of poverty. The results showed an poverty reduction as indicated by the reduced number of poor people from 36% to 0%, and also increase in income of the respondent after a capital gain in the empowerment of zakat by Rumah Zakat Yogyakarta, this is indicated by the increase (P1) of -0.616238306 to -2.00815884 but have not succeeded in reducing the level of income inequality mustahiq indicated by the increase (P2) from 0.957502204 becomes 5.860377007. While the results of the analysis Paired Sample T Test showed a significant difference amounted to 86.12% in income mustahiq after a capital gain from the program "Senyum Mandiri" Rumah Zakat Yogyakarta. That means there is an increase revenues to reach Rp. 484,000, - from the previous income.

Keywords: Productive Zakat, Poverty, Income

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-96]

Effects of Personality Trait in Financial Risk Tolerance Investor in Surabaya

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Abstract

Personality traits are characteristics that frequently surface and describe the behavior of an individual, such as sensation seeking, locus of control, and ambiguity tolerance. The purpose of this study is to test the effects of personality trait towards financial risk tolerance in investors in Surabaya. Data is taken with purposive sampling technique through questionnaire given among the populace in Surabaya. Sample criteria is those who are in the working force, aged 18 to 55 years, and already had an investment for their future according to their risk tolerance. Data processing is done using SEM-PLS to 100 respondents. Study results have determined that sensation seeking and ambiguity tolerance significantly affects financial risk tolerance. Locus of control, however, do not affect investors' financial risk tolerance in Surabaya. This shows that a heightened stimulation in investors towards risk tolerance encourage them to act boldly on risks. Although, limited and unclear informations received by investors encourage the acceptance of ambiguity, hence creating a discomfort of uncertainty to the results achieved. Furthermore, the ability of self-control shows no relevance to financial risk tolerance. These condition shows all the more important are studies related to financial behavior, to better understand personality traits of financial actors to minimize making a biased decision.

Keywords: sensation seeking, locus of control, ambiguity tolerance, financial risk tolerance

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-99]

Zakat Management System in the Industrial Revolution 4.0: Case Study of National Zakat Amil Agency (BAZNAS) of West Nusa Tenggara Province

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the management system used by the National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) during the industrial revolution 4.0. There are challenges in managing zakat that must be solved according to the national standards by zakat institutions. In this case, the researchers took a case study at BAZNAS West Nusa Tenggara Province (NTB). This research is qualitative research that applies triangulation through interviews, observations, and reviews of annual reports to obtain valid primary data. The research also uses secondary data that were collected from books and journals to enrich the analysis. The findings show, in managing zakat on a transparent and accountable basis, BAZNAS NTB uses two systems; they are SIMBA and NTB Baznas System. These two systems are suitable to be applied in the era of industrial revolution 4.0. Even though the two systems have different functions but they complement each other to make the management more effective and efficient.

Keywords: Zakat, Industrial Revolution, SIMBA, NTB Baznas System

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-102]
Factors for Cooperative Sustainability and BMT

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Abstract

Microfinance institutions can be regarded as one of the important pillars in the process of financial intermediation needed by middle-income communities for consumption and production. The development of SMEs will improve Indonesian economy, how BMT sustain for a long time? What factors will make a BMT sustain? This study will discuss the factors that influence sustainability and use qualitative methods of literature study. The results found are Factors Sustainability Cooperatives and BMT are Membership and Leadership, while other factors come from the characteristics of each cooperative and BMT

Keywords: BMT, Sustainability, Cooperative

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-105]

Sustainable Supply Chain Management Strategy in The Luxury Fashion Business

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Abstract

The growth of the fashion industry expanded rapidly in the last 20 years due to population growth, the development of purchasing power in some countries and the development of fashion in Western countries (Khurana et. al, 2017). At the same time, corporate realize customers are increasingly sensitive to the value of products and services. Especially the high-end customers targeted by the exclusive products (Oxborrow et.al , 2014). Issues such as hiring workers under age, the use of harmful chemicals, environmental damage gained great attention for the consumer as well as the NGO (Non-Government Organization). Company can handle this issues by implementing sustainability strategies into their supply chain.

Currently, discussions about how the company was able to formulate a sustainability strategy gives a new view both in terms of social, environmental and economic. The formulation of the strategy with the approach of sustainability in supply chain management involves the implementation of both in terms of environmental, social, and economic (Khurana et. al, 2017). Unfortunately the application of this strategy is quite difficult. The fashion industry is an industry with a relatively short life cycle, complex, and had the supply chain makes a fragile strategy sustainability difficult to implement.

This journal will be discussed strategies that can be applied by the fashion company at various levels. The strategy includes an sustain strategy at the stage of the development of new products, the provision of raw materials, manufacturing, logistics, retail, and after sales.

Keywords: Supply chain management, sustainability, fashion, strategies

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-107]

Peran Baitul Maal Dalam Kebijakan Fiskal Ekonomi Makro Islam

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Abstract

In this paper, we explain how the role of Baitul Maal in managing fiscal policies in Islamic macroeconomics. With descriptive methods and historical approaches, this paper reviews the management of baitul maal in regulating Islamic fiscal policy, using several sources of literature, so that this study is categorized as library research.

Keywords: Keyword: Baitul maal, fiscal policy

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-108]
**ENTREPRENEURSHIP EMPOWERMENT MODEL OF ISLAMIC BOARDING
INSTITUTION**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze economic and entrepreneurship empowerment model in Hidayatullah Islamic boarding institution in East Java. By using qualitative approach with study case method, data analysis technique conducted is descriptive method, this is a pioneering study regarding entrepreneurship based economic empowerment model in Hidayatullah as a leading Islamic boarding institution and religious organization in East Java. This research found that Hidayatullah as Islamic boarding institution plays a role as not only an Islamic educational institution but also a society economic empowerment. It also increases economic independence by fostering entrepreneurial spirit among administrators and students. The existing model of entrepreneurship based economic empowerment in Hidayatullah is replicable in similar institutions.

Keywords: Model; Empowerment; Entrepreneurship; Islamic Boarding Institution

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-109]

Mosque-Based BMT: Finding The Best Financing Models

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Abstract

Indonesia is a country that has the most Muslim population in the world. This has implications for the large number of mosques that spread from urban to rural areas. This is what drives practitioners of Islamic finance to empower the function of the mosque by forming a Baitul Maal wa Tamwil (BMT) and known as the Mosque-Based BMT (MBB). Currently, MBB is slowly being established in a number of regions in Indonesia, especially in rural areas that have not been reached by financial institutions. Due to its location, MBB offer different financing models from BMT in general. This occurrence drives the writer to summarize what financing models can be applied in distributing MBB funds to members, as well as finding the ideal financing model according to the MBB conditions. The author finds a couple of financing models can be applied to MBB, but financing models that has the lowest risk of loss needs to be considered. Participation-based financing such as Musharaka and Mudaraba contracts are seen as having a lower risk than other financing models.

Keywords: Mosque-Based BMT, Financing Models

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-114]
**Effect Of Service Quality On Customer Satisfaction In Growing Customer Loyalty In
Sharia-Compliant Hotels**

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Abstract

One of the halal product innovations in terms of the services that are being heavily developed is sharia-based lodging (sharia hotels). Sharia lodging is a hotel concept that offers various facilities and services that are in accordance with the values of Islamic law. The growth of sharia hotels in Indonesia is increasing due to the increasing need for a sense of wanting to obey Islamic values. This can be seen from the many emerging sharia hotels as a form of increasing halal lifestyle simultaneously in various regions in Indonesia, including in the city of Semarang. One hotel that offers sharia lodging services in the city of Semarang is Grasia Hotel. This study aims to analyze the effect of service quality on customer satisfaction in forming customer loyalty at Grasia Hotel. The indicators are used to measure service quality such as tangible, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy. Path analysis approach is applied in this research with 110 respondents. Path analysis is a method of analysis used in this research. Path analysis is useful to determine the direct and indirect effects that occur between variables. The results show that there is a positive effect between the service quality to customer satisfaction, customer satisfaction on customer loyalty, and service quality on customer loyalty.

Keywords: Sharia Hotels, Service Quality, Customer Satisfaction, Customer Loyalty.

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-118]

**Analysis of Effect of Non-Performing Financing (NPF), Inflation and Exchange Rate
Against Islamic Bank Profitability**

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Abstract

The development of Islamic banks in Indonesia growth significantly. This evidence has been almost 30 years of Islamic banks in Indonesia with various achievements. This condition becomes a great time to measure the performance of Islamic banks in Indonesia. Profitability is a measuring instrument used to measure the performance of Islamic banks. This study aims to examine the effect of Non-Performing Financing (NPF), inflation and exchange inlaid against Islamic bank profitability from 2008 to 2018. The method used is multiple linear regression analysis. Based on the analysis it is concluded that the variable Non-Performing Financing (NPF) and the exchange rate has a significant influence on the profitability of Islamic banks, while inflation has no significant effect on the profitability of Islamic banks in Indonesia.

Keywords: Non Performing Financing (NPF), Inflation, Exchange Rate, Profitability

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-124]

Empowerment in Islam Support the advancement of Innovation, Technology and Invention

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Abstract

This research aims to confirm the support of Islam as a religion in the advancement of technology and innovation. The progress of science and technology has provided convenience and well-being for human life as well as a means for human perfection as a servant of God and His caliph. Allah has granted gifts to humans that are mutually complementary, namely the gift of religion (al imaan) and the ability of learning. The research is a descriptive qualitative study that applies a comparative method. Findings show, the Science and technology are two figures that cannot be separated. Science acts as a source of technology that provides the possibility of the emergence of various engineering inventions and ideas. The technology is the application of science that can be shown in tangible results and in a sophisticated way. The development of science encourages people to cultivate more advanced technology. In Islam, the philosophical foundations for developing science and technology can be studied and explored in the Quran and the hadith, as they cover many information that supports science and technology.

Keywords: Empowerment; Innovation; Technology; Invention

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-132]

**THE MEANING OF LIFE OF ELDERLY WHO SPENDS THE REST OF HIS LIFE IN A
NURSING HOME DUE TO POST-DEATH OF HIS WIFE AND HAVING NO
CHILDREN**

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Abstract

This research is a qualitative research that examines the meaning of life of an elderly who spends the rest of his life in a nursing home due to post-death of his wife and having no children. The purpose of this study is to find out what the description of the meaning of life of elderly who spends the rest of his life in a nursing home and the process of discovering the meaning of life of elderly who spends the rest of his life in a nursing home due to post-death of his wife and having no children.

This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. The technique of data recording from this case study will use event sampling technique. The data analyzed are the results of interviews with one elderly subject who is 70 years old and lives in a nursing home. The results of this study indicate that the subject has reached a meaningful life after the death of his partner. The success of the subject in achieving meaningfulness of life is because the subject has fulfilled the three components of life meaning stated by Frankl (Bastaman, 2007), namely the freedom of will, the will to meaning, and the meaning of life, and has been able to realize the three values that are the source of life's meaning, namely creative value, appreciation value, and value to behave.

Keywords: Quality of life, elderly, nursing home.

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-133]
**DOES INTEGRATION SUPERPOWERS STOCK MARKET FOR INDEX OF SHARIA
STOCK IN INDONESIA ?**

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Abstract

This research was to examine the integration of stock markets and the dynamic interaction between the long and short term Indonesian Islamic stock market, and the stock market of Indonesia's main trading partners (US, Japan, China and Korea, Hongkong). Investors Ownership Indonesian stock market in 2012 foreign dominated 54.54% and local 45.46%, but increased in 2018, 54.89% owned by local investors and foreign investors 45.11%, this research method VECM method to analyze and measure the stock market (The US, Japan, China and Korea, Hongkong) Affecting the Islamic stocks in Indonesia, with Monthly stock index from January 2012 to December 2018, The results of this research showed that the stock market index, the US, Japan, China and Korea, Hong Kong, does not affect the Indonesian Islamic stock index. To a certain extent, it was found that regional trade integration is essential to the national stock market, so the Indonesian Islamic stock index is more influenced by their own regional stock indexes, and the geographical proximity and close relations between countries contribute more towards integration explained that in the long term there are two variables that influence the Indonesian Islamic stock indexes significantly variable Hong Kong stock index and stock index Korea, and in the short there is only one variable that Chinese stock indexes affecting Indonesian sharia stock index significantly.

Keywords: The stock market, Integration, Indonesia Trade.

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-134]
THE EFICIENCY OF SHARIA STOCK TO BUILT OPTIMAL PORTOFOLIO

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Abstract

Analysis of optimal portfolio allows investors to analyze appropriate to minimize the risks accepted by the objective of maximizing profit with the same risk among existing stocks. Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) is used to determine the stocks with the efficient performance based on ratio analysis. Having selected some stocks efficient formation of optimal portfolio is then performed with a single index models and determined how much the proportion of funds invested in each stock. The sample data used are stocks in ISSI 2012-2018.

Based on the analysis of efficiency as a candidate portfolio models used DEA - CCR and DEA - BCC generate 16 efficient stocks that forming the candidate portfolio. After the analysis of all 18 stocks that efficiently obtained 6 stocks forming the optimal portfolio

Keywords: Keywords: Optimal Portfolio, Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), Efficiency Stocks, Relative Efficiency Score, Single Index Model.

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-135]

Halal Tourism, Does It Affect The Public Welfare?

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Abstract

The success of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) tourism, especially Lombok in obtaining various halal tourism awards in the last three years should be appreciated. In this study the researcher wanted to know how the impact of halal tourism on the welfare of the community in terms of poverty level and the percentage of the number of unemployed within 5 years (2012-2016). The research method used is quantitative with multiple linear regression analysis method. The results showed that halal tourism had not significantly affected the welfare of the community, but some variables such as the number of tourists coming, the growth of GRDP OF NTB province and the number of existing hotels had a significant influence on the level of poverty and the percentage of the number of unemployed. The higher the number of tourists who come, the amount of regional income rises so that the poverty rate becomes low. The number of tourists has an impact on increasing the number of hotels so that the number of workers is more needed so that the percentage of the number of unemployed decreases.

Keywords: Halal Tourism, Poverty Level, Number of Unemployed, Public Welfare

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-136]
**Islamic Capital Market Reaction To The President of The General Election Date 17th
April 2019 In Indonesia**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to analyze the reaction of investors in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) to the events of Presidential Election on April 17, 2019 to the Trading Volume Activity (TVA) and Abnormal Return (AR). The method used in this study is event study by doing different t-test for Trading Volume Activity (TVA) and Abnormal Return (AR) before and after the event. This study aims to examine and analyze the reaction of investors to the Presidential Election. This research was conducted companies in incorporated in the JII at Indonesian Stock Exchange. The samples are 30 companies, with a purposive sampling method. The analysis technique that used are Paired Sample t-Test and the Mann-Whitney Test. The results are there are no any differences in average abnormal return obtained by investors at the time before and after the Regulation of Finance Minister of Tax Amnesty. The hypotheses are rejected due to the short observation period and the results are the movement of capital markets in Indonesia is still stable on Presidential Election. The event does not contain meaningful information for investors, so investors in the capital market do not react.

Keywords: Event Study, Islamic Capital Market, Trading Volume Activity, Abnormal Return

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-138]
Mechanism of Gold Pawn Products in Islamic Banking (Comparative Analysis Indonesia and Malaysia)

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Abstract

This study aims to find out how different sharia gold mortgage financing procedures exist in Indonesia and Malaysia. The object of research is two banks from Indonesia and two banks from Malaysia. This study includes qualitative research with a comparative descriptive approach. where the object of this study is two countries of Indonesia and Malaysia with each of the two banks in each country. The data used in this study is secondary data obtained from previous research, web, and reference books. The results of this study explain what are the requirements that must be provided to carry out sharia gold pledges, what are the benefits and contracts, how are the procedures and calculation of financing estimates up to the extension and repayment of pawning. The difference between the two countries can be seen from the financing where in Indonesia, there is an administrative fee at the beginning of the pawn whereas in Malaysia there is no administrative fee at the time of the initial pawn. Financing received by customers in Indonesia can reach an estimated percentage of up to 90% and Malaysia only applies the estimated percentage of financing up to 80%. The period of repayment of pawning in Malaysia is longer than in Indonesia, which reaches the repayment period of pawning for six months where Indonesia is only for four months with a different renewal time in each bank.

Keywords: Islamic Gold Pawn, Indonesia, Malaysia, Islamic Bank Products

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-140]

Opportunities and Challenges of Fintech Zakat, Infaq & Shodaqoh (ZIS) on Z Generation with Digital Money Instrument

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Abstract

The forms of fiscal economic instruments that form the basis of Islamic state buildings are zakat, infaq, and sadaqah (ZIS). Through the public financial institution which was then named Baitulmal, ZIS became one of the pillars of state finance. This modernization of technology will make the opportunity for ZIS Islamic philanthropy instruments to develop in Indonesia. As the theory of change of generation, that each generation has different characteristics. For Z generation, technology that is all sophisticated, practical and fast is no stranger. One characteristic of the millennial era is the emergence of various financial access facilities such as digital money. Digital money has a dual meaning that can refer to virtual money (cryptocurrency) and electronic money (E-Money). To carry out the role of ZIS as an Islamic philanthropic instrument in the millennial era, there is a need for cooperation between the National Zakat Agency (BAZNAS) and the Amil Zakat Institution (LAZ) as an official institution to collect and distribute zakat funds in Indonesia with electronic money publishers. With the system and facilities found in e-money, the Z generation as the main e-money users can easily channel their zakat, infaq and charity funds. However, this does not reduce the traditional role of zakat withdrawal that has been applied. specifically for virtual money, Islam prohibits use because there are gharar, maisyir, and usury elements in cryptocurrency products. BI, as central banks in Indonesia have also banned the use of virtual money.

Keywords: Zakat; Infaq; Shadaqah; Cryptocurrency; Electronic Money; Fintech

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-141]
Minimum Wage Concept in Islamic Perspective

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Abstract

Income inequality has always been one of the problems in the world of industrial economics. One of the solutions to this problem is the establishment of the minimum wages system, however, the system has not been able to solve the complexity of wage problems. In fact, there are still many workers who are given a salary that is not in accordance with the energy time and skills they have contributed. This ultimately triggered conflict between workers and employers. Islam aims to realize the welfare of humanity. In the Islamic perspective, the provision of salaries to workers by employers must be carried out with the principle of justice so that the salary provided benefits for both parties without violating the rights and obligations of both.

Keywords: Minimum wage; Justice; Work; Islamic economic

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-143]

Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment: Evidence from Indonesia

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Abstract

This study aims to analyse the long-run and short-run relationships among foreign direct investment (FDI) and their determinants (economic growth (GDP), exchange rate, interest rate, and inflation) in Indonesia for the (2011-2018) period. The Johansen Cointegration test and Vector Error Correction Model to test the long-run and short-run relationships among the variables. The results identify that in long-run GDP is positive significant related to foreign direct investment, while exchange rate is negative significant related to foreign direct investment. In short-run all variables (GDP, exchange rate, interest rate, and inflation) not significant relationships with foreign direct investment.

Keywords: Foreign Direct Investment; Determinants of FDI; Vector Error Correction Model; Indonesia

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-148]

DESCRIPTION OF LIVING QUALITY IN A “COMING OUT” TRANSVESTITE (Case Study on One Transvestite in Bali)

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Abstract

This research aims to describe the quality of life owned by one transvestite in Bali who has decided to coming out.

This type of research is qualitative descriptive using the case study method, in which the data collection process uses interviews, then from the results of the interviews the data are analyzed qualitatively. The study uses one subject, who is a transvestite in Bali who has come out to the surrounding environment and his family regarding his condition and is currently experiencing pros and cons regarding his choice as a transvestite.

The results of the study show that the subject had a fairly positive quality of life since deciding to coming out, while the factors that influenced it included; acceptance given by the people closest to the subject, psychological satisfaction of the subject because he no longer has to force himself to become a “man”, and the subject feels more free in expressing himself now.

Keywords: Keywords: Quality of life, Coming out, Transvestite, LGBT.

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-150]
macroeconomic influences on Indonesian sharia shares

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of long-term and short-term macroeconomic variables on the shariah capital market using the Indonesian Islamic Stock Index (ISSI). This research is a quantitative study that applies a Vector Error Correction Model (VECM). The empirical findings show that the inflation rate had a negative effect with a 5% significance level, while the exchange rate had a negative effect with a significant level of 10%. The Industrial Production Index and gold prices had a positive effect at a 10% significance level while the gold price influence positively and significantly at 5% significance rate against ISSI. Investors should consider macroeconomic variables before investing in the shariah capital market.

Keywords: IPI, Indonesian Islamic Stock Index (ISSI), Gold Price, Oil Price

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-152]
**INVESTIGATE THE IMPACT OF THE DUAL MONETARY SYSTEM ON REAL
SECTOR GROWTH IN INDONESIA**

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the impact of the dual monetary policy transmission mechanism from conventional and Islamic policy on the growth of the real sector in Indonesia. We use monthly data from January 2009 to December 2018. This study is a quantitative research that applies Johansen Cointegration Test and Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) to see the long-term impact and response of shocks on certain variables. The findings show the existence of long-term causalities between conventional and Islamic monetary instrument on Industrial Production Index (IPI). In the long run, Interest rate (INT) and Islamic Bank Deposits is positive related to IPI, Conventional Bank Deposits is negative related to IPI, and Financing channeled by Islamic Banks (FINC) have a significant impact on the growth of the real sector in Indonesia. While the profit loss sharing rate (PLS), Total Conventional Bank Credit (LOAN) and Central Bank Certificate (SBI) did not have a significant impact during the observation period. Specifically, in the short term IPI will only be influenced by itself in the previous period. This study can be a reference to the government and monetary authorities for the development of monetary instruments that have a positive impact on increasing the growth of the real sector in Indonesia.

Keywords: Industrial Production Index, Dual monetary system, VECM

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-154]
Factors Affecting Muzakis Paying Zakat Compliance

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to adhere the relationship of several factors that influence compliance with paying zakat not only focused on intention, behavior and attitude. But, this research uses several factors such as several internal and external factors from muzaki, which internal factors variable are consist of knowledge, motivation, self efficacy and external factors variable are consist of service quality variables and interactions of zakat institutions in compliance with muzaki's paying zakat for Muslim residents in several districts in Indonesia. This research model can also can be applied to explain this problem better in the future. The analysis technique used in this research used multiple regression analysis (OLS). The sampling technique used in this research used convenience sampling. The tool used is to collect data in the form of a digital questionnaire using the Likert scale 1-5. The software used to analyze the influence of endogenous variables on these exogenous variables used Eviews 10.0. The findings of this research are the variable of muzaki's knowledge about zakat dominantly positive influences muzaki's paying zakat compliance. The variable of muzaki's motivation about zakat is also dominantly positive for muzaki's paying zakat compliance. Followed by the results of the muzaki self efficacy variable which also has a positive effect on muzakki's paying zakat compliance. However, the opposite results occur in the variables of service quality and interaction between institutions or zakat institutions which indicate that there is no influence on muzakki's paying zakat compliance.

Keywords: Knowledge, Motivation, Self-Efficacy, Service Quality, Interaction, and Muzakki's Paying Zakat Compliance.

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-157]

THE IMPACT ISLAMIC CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, AND REPUTATION IN THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF ISLAMIC BANKS IN INDONESIA IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF SHARIA ENTERPRISE THEORY

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of long-term effects of Islamic corporate governance, Islamic corporate social responsibility and reputation on the dependent variable of financial performance in Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia in the period 2011-2018 in the perspective of enterprise theory.

The population of this study are all Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia, totaling 13 banks. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive method and obtained a sample of 5 Islamic Banks. The research method used in this study is a quantitative research method using data analysis techniques, namely Vector Auto Regression analysis. While for processing data using STATA 13.

The results of this study indicate that Islamic corporate governance has a long-term effect on Islamic Banking Financial Performance, Reputation has a long-term effect on Islamic Banking Financial Performance. While Islamic corporate social responsibility does not have a long-term effect on the Finance of Islamic Banking. there is an Islamic corporate governance relationship, a reputation for financial performance. so that the four variables are linked to the perspective of sharia enterprise theory, where God is the main source of trust. Whereas the resources possessed by stakeholders are a mandate from God in which a responsibility is used to use in the manner and purpose set by the Supreme Trustee.

Keywords: Islamic corporate governance, Islamic corporate social responsibility, reputation, sharia enterprise theory

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-159]

Changing citizen behaviour: an investigation on nudge approach in developing society

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Abstract

It is widely explored that problems in developing society related to think and act logically and reflectively in a social context positively correlates with the cognition skill. Also, it is widely agreed that in cognitive science, there are two agents used for information processing in decision making, namely automatic and reflective. In most developing societies, an individual is busy with fundamental problems that they face daily (i.e. health access, lower wage, etc.), limits their cognitive capacity, and resulting him/her fails to process social stimulus which mostly asked their reflective response. Thus, a better design in social stimulus to encourage prosocial behaviours, such as queuing habit to name a few, becomes more prominent. During the last decade, nudge has been famous for its subtle approach for behaviour change – however, there is relatively little known of the method applied in the developing society. The current article reviews the nudge approach from cognitive science, as well as explores a success story from consumer psychology in changing consumers behaviour. The article concludes the possible broad implication in behaviour change in the developing society social context.

Keywords: automatic information processing, nudge, cognitive capacity, developing society

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-162]
LAW AND PREDATORY PRICING IN DIGITALIZED INDONESIA

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Abstract

Indonesia has a set of rules in dealing with predatory price behavior. until now the Indonesia competition authority has never ensnared undertakings based on the articles. The absence of cases of violations of articles on predator prices does not mean that no under taking in Indonesia applies a predator price strategy in conducting business activities. In the current digital era, large online-based businesses have a great opportunity to implement predatory pricing strategies. For example, undertakings in the market of online transportation. In The business strategy carried out by businesses to win the online transportation market has a major impact on the Indonesian economy in several sectors that are directly or indirectly assembled. This is a challenge for Indonesias competition authority to enforce the rule of law related to violations of articles on predator prices. In this paper we examine whether the legal arrangements regarding predator prices in Indonesia can be applied to the behavior of predator prices carried out by online transportation company, or is the existing regulation can be used as a legal basis for undertakings to implement predatory pricing strategies?

Keywords: predatory pricing, predatory pricing in indonesia

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-167]

The Impact of Macroeconomic on Islamic Commercial Banks Profitability: Evidence from Indonesia

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of NPF, FDR, BOPO and Macroeconomic variables namely inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, CPI (corruption perceptions index) in the long and short term at Islamic commercial banks during the period 2009 until 2017. The object of this research is profitability islamic commercial bank. The type of data used is secondary data. This research method uses analytical techniques with quantitative methods namely Error Correction Model (ECM). The results of this emperical research show that the influence of corruption and interest rates had a significant positive effect in the long run. While BOPO has a significant negative effect in the long term and is significantly positive in the short term. NPF has a significant negative effect on the short term.

Keywords: Profitability, NPF, FDR, BOPO, Macroeconomic Variables, ECM

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-172]

Comparison of The Effect Financial on Return on Assets (ROA) at Conventional Commercial Banks and Islamic Commercial Banks

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Abstract

This study explains the results of a study that analyzes the Comparison of the Effect of Financial Ratio on Return on Assets (ROA) on Conventional Commercial Banks and Islamic Commercial Banks for the 2014-2018 period using the variables used are ROA, NPF / NPL, CAR, BOPO and FDR / LDR, research samples are 2 Sharia Commercial Banks (BRI Syariah and Bank Syariah Mandiri) and 2 Conventional Commercial Banks (BRI and Bank Mandiri) Analysis methods used using Multiple Linear Regression Analysis, Statistic Test namely coefficient of determination, t statistical test, simultaneous test F and Classical Assumptions through normality test, heteroscedasticity test, multicollinearity test, autocorrelation test and Independent T-test sample test. This study found that the NPL / NPF variable had a significant negative effect on ROA on BRI and Bank Syariah Mandiri, NPL / NPF had a positive effect on ROA on Bank Mandiri not significant and BRI Syariah significant. CAR variables have a positive and significant effect on BRI but are not significant at Bank Mandiri and BRI Syariah while in Bank Syariah Mandiri the negative effect is not significant. BOPO has a significant negative effect on ROA. FDR / LDR has a significant negative effect on Bank Mandiri and BRI Syariah but is not significant while being positive and significant in BRI and Bank Syariah Mandiri. As well as the Independent test sample t-test Sharia Commercial Banks are larger than Conventional Commercial Banks, namely NPL / NPF, BOPO, LDR / FDR, while Conventional Commercial Banks are larger than Islamic Commercial Banks on ROA and CAR ratios.

Keywords: ROA, NPF/NPL, CAR, BOPO, and FDR/LDR

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-180]

Islamic Finance and Economic Growth: Evidence from Indonesia experience

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Abstract

The economic system requires smoothness and balance between sectors, such as the real sector and finance. The real sector requires funds from the financial sector as a source of financing in the framework of the production process. This study examines the Islamic finance sector on economic growth in Indonesia. This study uses monthly data from January 2003 to July 2018. This study is a quantitative study that applies the Johansen Cointegration Test and Vector Error Correction Model to see the long-term impacts and shocks responses on certain variables. The findings indicate the existence of short-term and long-term causality between Islamic financial variables and economic growth. The VECM estimation shows that in particular in the long run, the DPK and INF are negatively related to IPI, while PMB and JII are positively related. In the short term, INF has a significant effect on IPI. The IPI response to shocks that occur in DPK, PMB, JII dan INF was negative.

Keywords: Islamic banking; Islamic finance; Economic growt; VECM; Indonesia

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-183]
**APPLICATION OF ANALYTICAL HIERARCHY PROCESS (AHP) AND QUALITY
FUNCTION DEPLOYMENT (QFD) METHODS FOR THE DESIGN OF QUALITY
IMPROVEMENT OF SHOES PRODUCTS (CASE STUDY IN PT. Mandiri Sukses
Makmur)**

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Abstract

In the face of intense competition in the footwear industry, shoe manufacturer is required to maintain the quality of its products. PT. Mandiri Sukses Makmur is a company that produces various kinds of shoes, one of which is BATA. Many consumers were less satisfied with BATA shoes produced by PT. Mandiri Sukses Makmur. This study aims to determine the importance of consumer needs BATA using Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), and designing product improvement BATA from PT. Mandiri Sukses Makmur of the method of Quality Function Deployment (QFD). From the results of distributing questionnaires to 100 consumers of BATA shoes from PT. Mandiri Sukses Makmur, it is known that there are six attributes of quality products to the needs of the consumer (customer needs) because it has a negative value of the gap that is the information on how to care for shoes, any consumer complaint information, innovative products, shoes to keep track of trends / fashion, stitching shoes is not easy damaged and has a typical shoe. Customer needs are the top priority is not easily broken stitching shoes, while the final priority is the information on how to care for shoes. PT. Mandiri Sukses Makmur can improve the quality of products to improve performance BATA with nine technical response (technical response) that have been determined in accordance with the target company, which provides information on how to care for shoes, giving the consumer voice services, recruiting research and development, innovation every make new products, making products that follow the development trend/fashion, improve their capabilities and skills of employees, improving the quality of materials, improve the quality of the machine, as well as making products that have a hallmark to attract customers.

Keywords: Quality Product, Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP), Quality Function Deployment (QFD), House of Quality.

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-186]
Sending Undocumented Women Migrant Worker as Illegal Activity and Human Trafficking

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Abstract

The number of workers in Indonesia is overwhelmingly. The population of woman is more than man. Because of these matter then automatically, the number of woman workers is more than the man workers. In the field many injustices happen to women. The injustice is because of the assumption that the woman is a second class citizen so that she does not need to be noticed her existence and needs. Yet everyone is entitled to get a decent living is closely related to human rights. This is in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The large number of woman population causes the vulnerability of women victims of human trafficking. Man laborers who are ready to work are usually more concerned than women. The need for men over the job is considered the primary need of men as the leader in the family. Womens need for employment is considered not a primary necessity because women are not the leader of families so that womens needs for work are neglected and ignored.

Woman often force themselves to go to work abroad as migrant worker even to go to work abroad without completeness documents to work. Work at abroad is preferred than work in this country. Work at abroad is a big lure because promising a lot of income. It did not occur to them that working overseas was get a risk.

On the other hand many victims of woman workers abroad as undocumented migrant worker. Some were persecuted, some were sentenced to imprisonment, some were sentenced to death, some were ill without treatment and returned to Indonesia, some returned to Indonesia as corpses. Very ironic.

The research was conducted in various regions which are sending areas of woman working abroad: Situbondo, Madiun, Kediri, Malang, Blitar and Surabaya, . Types of purposive random sampling research, using questionnaire and in depth interview.

State of problem : how to facing woman migrant worker without document

Keywords: women, human trafficking, illegal activity, undocumented, human rights

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-187]
**The Role of E-Government to Strengthen Good Public Governance in Islamic Perspective
in The Digital Era**

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Abstract

Digital era has many implications for the many activities in human life which cover government, economy, education, healthcare service, and another public service. Digital era must view as improvement tool for the welfare of human being. One of the implementation of digital technology in the field of government is E-Government. E-Government can strengthen the implementation of smart city and the related government program. By implementing E-Government, government can strengthen the implementation of good public government. E-Government can increase efficiency and transparency, which is the characteristic of good public government. Good Governance is organization mechanism which can be implemented in any field of life that is in government, business, health service and another public services. This study has purpose to describe the role of E-Government to strengthen Good Public Governance in Islamic Perspective in The Digital Era. This study uses qualitative method with descriptive approach. The result of this study describes the The Role of E-Government to Strengthen Good Public Governance in Islamic Perspective in The Digital Era.

Keywords: Good Public Governance, E-Government, Islamic Perspective, Digital Era

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-188]

Implementation of Non-Cash Food Assistance Program in Kotagede, Yogyakarta

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Abstract

This study aims to explain how the e-money implementation for poverty by the government. However e-money system tends to be used by middle and upper economic class. The interesting, since 2017 Indonesian government has also implemented Non-Cash Food Assistance for poverty alleviation programs use e-money. To support the implementation of the program, One of pilot project for the implementation is Yogyakarta. Kotagede is sub district in Yogyakarta have 1.050 family targets.

The method used in this study is qualitative, by interview approach and document analysis. The purpose of non-cash food assistance has not been fulfilled. This can be seen from 900 families who can exchange rice and eggs every month, 100 other families cannot exchange their assistance. However, the implementation of a non-cash food assistance program greatly facilitates the community in utilizing the assistance obtained every month. This is especially if it is compared with the previous program, namely, program beras sejahtera (food aid), that this not used e-money.

Keywords: E-Money, Povety, and Non-Cash Food Assistance Program

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-192]
**EFISIENSI KINERJA LEMBAGA AMIL ZAKAT IZI: MENGGUNAKAN
PENDEKATAN DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to see the efficiency of the national zakat institutions in the collection of funds and distribution. IZI is one of the national zakat institutions which has branch office spread in Indonesia. IZI is spin-off from its parent organization which was originally only in the form of departmental zakat management units to become a new independent entity in the form of a foundation right on Heroes Day, November 10, 2014. The problem is how efficient is the institution of zakat when collecting zakat funds and channeling it. This research uses Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) method. Input variables consist of receipts obtained by zakat institutions, while the output variables consist of expenditures for 8 asnaf and other expenditures. Data taken from IZI financial statements from 2016 to 2018. The results of this study addressed in 2017 and 2018 IZI in collecting and disbursing zakat funds and non-zakat funds have been efficient. Inefficiencies that occur in the year 2016 not optimal channeling of funds from IZI.

Keywords: Zakat;Efficiency;Performing;DEA,

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-193]
Blockholder Ownership and Cost Of Equity of Islamic Stock

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Abstract

This study discusses corporate governance which is the ownership structure and how it impacts the company's cost of equity. Ownership structure here means anyone who owns shares or company equity and what percentage of ownership. This research raised about blockholder ownership. Blockholder ownership is the ownership of a company that has more than 25% of the total shares outstanding in the company. Blockholder ownership consists of financial blockholders, corporate blockholders, government blockholders, managerial blockholder. Blockholders in a company have more power compared to minority shareholders. Blockholders can also control the people manager works. When managers don't do what the people want blockholders, blockholders have the right to change the managerial system of the company. This study uses multiple linear regression methods to determine whether or not there is an influence between the independent variables on the dependent variable. The data that will be used is the annual report data of non-financial institutions that are already sharia and registered on the IDX.

Keywords: Blockholder Ownership, Cost Of Equity, Islamic Stock,

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-194]
Mosque Based Economic Empowerment Model

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the role of mosques in community empowerment. The function of the mosque is not only the center of worship activities, but also as the economic center of Muslims. The worship orientation which prioritizes the improvement of the value and quality of individual faith has ignored other important dimensions, namely the development and empowerment of Muslims as a whole. The study was conducted at the Shalahuddin Sidoarjo Mosque. The approach used is a case study. The results of this study are that there are programs related to economic empowerment, including economic empowerment through BMT and waqf, economic empowerment through Islamic minimarket.

Keywords: Mosque, Economic Empowerment, welfare

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-200]

The impact of minimum wages on people welfare.

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Abstract

The social welfare are expected to be achieved if the economy continues to grow that in turn will create more job opportunities and absorb more labor at fair wages. In Islamic Law it was explained the the wage must be clear in accordance with the type of work, the time of work, the situation and conditions of work, the area of work and other considerations. This is study use a descriptive-comparative method with a qualitative approach. This study use library research methods; the source is taken from secondary sources in the from of books, journals, and papers relating to the characteristic of minimum wages.

Keywords: Minimum Wages, Labor Market

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-201]
poverty in an Islamic perspective

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to find out poverty in an Islamic perspective and efforts to alleviate poverty in Islam. Poverty is a social problem that always exists in the midst of society and in essence poverty is a classic problem that has existed since humanity existed. Experts differ in determining the benchmarks of poverty and poverty. Whereas in Islam, one of the benchmarks that make someone categorized as poor in Islam is zakat. This study uses a descriptive-comparative method with a qualitative approach. This study uses library research methods, the sources of which are taken from secondary sources in the form of books, journals and papers related to poverty in an Islamic perspective.

Keywords: Poverty, Alleviation Efforts, Islamic Perspective

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-204]
**ANALYSIS OF INTEGRATION BETWEEN INFLATION, MONEY SUPPLY, AND
EXCHANGE RATE TOWARDS SHARIA STOCK MARKETS IN INDONESIA
(INDONESIAN SHARIA STOCK INDEX)**

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the integration between Indonesian Islamic Stock Index (ISSI), inflation, money supply, and exchange rate. Data analysis used ISSI, inflation, money supply, and exchange rate from January 2012 to December 2018. This research approach uses a quantitative approach with a VAR (Vector Auto Regressive) analysis model. Supported by stationarity test, optimal lag test, VAR model stability test, granger causality test, impulse response function test and variance decomposition test, assisted with Eviews version 9 software. The findings research of this 5% alpha shows that the results of VAR analysis of Varince Decomposition test indicate that variable exchange rates, inflation, and money supply are integrated into the ISSI in the short term observation. The exchange rate has 49,00 % dominant effect, money supply has the lowest effects which is 2,46%. The results of the granger causality test shows that all variables have a causality relationship with each other, that means each variable has a 2-way relationship with other variables. The results of the impulse response function test show that the ISSI responds negatively to inflation and exchange rates. While the ISSI responds positively to the money supply.

Keywords: ISSI, Inflation, Money Supply, Exchange Rate, VAR

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-205]

Determinant of Conventional Customer's Bank Behavior Switch to Sharia Bank : A Case Study of Special Region of Yogyakarta

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Abstract

Along with the development of Islamic banking increasingly rapidly with a variety of products and services offered, many customers decide to move from conventional banks to Islamic banks. This is due to the many factors that influence the customers decision to switch banks. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent to which the determinants of customer behavior shifted from conventional banks to Islamic banks in the Yogyakarta Special Region. This research is a quantitative research, data collection techniques by distributing questionnaires and literature studies. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling method. Analysis tool using Logistic Regression. The results of this study note that the results of the t test (partial) indicate that the Cost variable has a positive and significant effect on the behavior of conventional bank customers to switch to Islamic banks with a probability value of 0.008 ($0.008 < 0.05$), Discomfort variables have a positive and significant effect on the behavior of conventional bank customers to switch to Islamic banks with a probability value of 0.007 ($0.007 < 0.05$), Failure variable of core service delivery has a positive and significant effect on the behavior of conventional bank customers to switch to Islamic banks with a probability value of 0.009 ($0.009 < 0.05$), competitors attractiveness variables have a positive and significant effect on the behavior of conventional bank customers to switch to Islamic banks with a probability value amounting to 0.020 ($0.020 < 0.05$), Ethical Problem variables have a positive and significant effect on the behavior of conventional bank customers switching to Islamic banks with a probability value of 0.014 ($0.014 < 0.05$), and the Unintentional variable Switching has a positive and significant effect on the behavior of conventional bank customers turning to Islamic banks with a probability value amounting to 0.044 ($0.044 < 0.05$). The results of the f test (Simultaneous) show that independently together have a positive and significant influence on the behavior of switching conventional banks to Islamic banks. This is evident from the results of the t test and the f test produces a significance value of 0.000 ($0.000 < 0.05$). The R Square value of 0.891 states that the independent variable is able to influence the dependent variable by 89.1%. While the remaining 10.9% is explained by other variables outside this research.

Keywords: Determinants, Customer Behavior, Banks

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-206]

Evaluation of the Very Poor Household Jalin Matra Program in Malang Regency

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Abstract

The Very Poor Household Jalin Matra Program implemented by East Java Provincial Government is the answer to all poverty problems in East Java Province. The high number of poor people in East Java is the main reason this program exists as a solution. This program provides assistance in the form of business capital to very poor heads of households. The purpose of this research is to examine to what extent the successful implementation of the program can improve the peoples welfare. The research method used is descriptive in a qualitative approach. This research applied William N. Dunns policy evaluation theory as the policy benchmark, to analyze evaluations that can be examined with the criteria of effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, leveling, accuracy and responsiveness. The said policy evaluation theory is supported by Chambers Poverty Theory to explore more about the causes of the poverty. The evaluation of the very poor household jalin matra program took a case study in the village of Urek-Urek, Malang Regency, and happens to have only two criteria that went well, namely Efficiency and Responsiveness. Whereas the other evaluation criteria have not been fulfilled properly. Many things still need to be observed due too many shortcomings occurred in the implementation of the policy programs. One example is the absence of a form of sustainability evaluation by the government in each village that receives assistance. The thing that has become the focus is the need for conformity of data that becomes a policy reference with the actual society conditions and conducts regular evaluation stages in each year of program implementation in the villages that become the policy targets.

Keywords: Evaluation of Jalin Matra Program, East Java Provincial Government, Poor Society

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-208]

Grow The Social and The Economic of Society Through Mosque With Financial and Community-Based Management System

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Abstract

In a last decade many researchers around the world talk about mosque, However in majority they just focus on the building and the architecture itself. Rarely they discuss the function and effect of mosque to society, especially in social and economic area. With the power of masjid as the central payment of Infaq, Zakah and Waqf, mosque become the only one institution that always have sustainable growth and stable of financial revenue, The one of main goal of the discussion is to find a pattern and or framework which can easy to replicate. Therefore we take Indonesia as a subject, it has the most mosques and top muslim population in the world. Based on the discussion, it is suggested that mosque can be the center of civilization and economic tools and triggers through financial-based and community-based management systems.

Keywords: mosque, social impact, community, financial management

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-212]

Profitability Comparison of Islamic Bank and Conventional Bank: Indonesia

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Press

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Abstract

The banking industry in its development experience satisfactory results. The financial performance of bias used to measure the progress. The purpose of this study was to compare the profitability of Islamic banks and conventional banks in Indonesia period 2010-2017. The data used consists of 8 Islamic banks and 9 banks Conventional in Indonesia in the period 2010-2017. The findings of this study is a comparison of profitability (ROA) in Islamic banks and conventional banks, the dependent variable Return on Assets (ROA) had no significant effect to Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR). then to Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) / Loan To Deposit Ratio (LDR) had no significant effect. But for the negative influence of Islamic banks. Whereas for Non Performing Financing (NPF) / non-performing loans (NPLs) that the results are significantly better than Islamic banks or banks conventional.

Keywords: Profitability, Islamic Bank, Conventional Bank, ROA, CAR, FDR / LDR, NPF / NPL.

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-217]

Stock Waqf as Islamic Philanthropy in the Millennium Era (an Effectiveness study and Benefits received by Nazir Endowments)

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Abstract

Waqf is a charity activity, which is to give our personal property for the public or social interests. This activity is Islamic philanthropy which has the main function as an instrument for distributing wealth in peoples lives, this instrument can be a source of funding for Nazir waqf, and has a position as an alternative instrument that has more benefits to replace the ribawi capital system. The development of waqf is now increasingly evident from the various forms of waqf, one of which is stock waqf. Stocks become financial instruments which in the last 5 years have been in great demand by millennials. The Indonesian stock exchange itself recorded a growth of investors from the millennial group, which increased sharply by 200,000 single investor identification (SID). This is an opportunity for waqf instruments to expand, making shares as one of the objects of their endowments. The task of waqf management institutions (BWI) here must be able to develop bonds and stock waqf, increase the concept of waqf, establish waqf administration. Endowments in education must be implemented and appreciated so that it will become a sustainable paradigm shift and to develop peoples living standards and to further improve the economy of the community.

Keywords: Waqf, Stock, Islamic Philanthropy

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-219]

The Impact of Community Negative Stigmatization on Personality Development of Women Driver of Online Based Transportation in Surabaya

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Abstract

Surabaya is the second biggest city in Indonesia and also the capital city of East Java province. In addition, Surabaya is the economic center in East Java. There are so many jobs available in Surabaya. Nowadays along with the entry of economic digitalization in Surabaya job field became more diverse. One of that job is a driver of online based transportation. Not just men, women also can join in this job as a driver of online based transportation. But, women who work as driver of online based transportation often get negative stigma from community. This research will describe about the impact of community negative stigmatization on personality development of women driver of online based transportation. Data collecting method in this research are observation and interview. The research result shows that community negative stigmatization toward women driver of online based transportation influenced by patriarchy culture in community where driving job known as a man job. The impact of community negative stigmatization on personality development for women driver of online based transportation divided into positive impact and negative impact. The negative stigmatization tend to underestimate women driver, such as weird, prone to get sexual harrasement, "naughty", and can not drive safely. Based on this research women driver of online based transportation make that negative stigmatization as a motivation to work harder. Then they have a tough personality, independent, and confident.

Keywords: Gender, Personality Development, Women Driver

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-223]

Building economic independence for the poverty program in "Bela Beli Kulon Progo" (a study of the factors that influence the success program bela beli kulon progo).

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Abstract

Poverty is still a major problem in Indonesia. In an effort to overcome the problem of poverty, the government has tried to develop various programs that want to alleviate the poverty of its citizens. But not infrequently these programs do not go according to plan and cannot reach the goal. In contrast to these problems, the Kulon progo community has persistent leaders in fighting for the rights of their people. Integration of an independent economy was created, and only a few years of poverty in Kulon Progo were successfully obtained.

Keywords: Poverty, leadership

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-226]

Determinants of the Asset Structure of Islamic Banks in Indonesia

Jihad

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Abstract

This study investigates the management of asset structures in Indonesian Islamic bank. The study uses panel data from 10 Islamic banks in Indonesia, covering the period 2010 to 2018. All significant data have been taken into account in analysing whether there is a relationship between asset structure management and certain factors involving bank-specific financial conditions and macroeconomic features. These include financing, deposits, profits, money supply and gross domestic product (GDP). The results reveal that asset management structure is significant for total financing, total deposits, money supply and GDP. In conclusion, the management of asset structures acts to efficiently prevent any unexpected crises that may affect banking operations. The structure of asset management in Islamic banking is influenced by internal and external factors which have the most impact on asset management by Islamic banks. Islamic banking also provides more financing to reduce their risk and at the same time they attempt to increase deposits and investment in due to interest rate volatility in conventional banking.

Keywords: Asset structure management; Islamic banking; Indonesia

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-231]
the characteristic of leadership in Islamic business

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe the characteristic of leadership in Islamic business. Leadership problems that occur when their business experiences a loss, so the behavior of leaders usually acts according to their will without regard to their employees and of course ignores Islamic principles, especially the characteristics of leaders in Islam. In Islamic leadership, leaders will always remember Allah, even though the business suffers losses and continues to make creative innovations. This study uses a descriptive-comparative method with a qualitative approach. This study uses library research methods; the source is taken from secondary sources in the form of books, journals, and papers relating to the characteristic of leadership in Islamic business.

Keywords: Leadership; Islam Business

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-233]
**EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CAPITAL STRUCTURE OF SHARIA COOPERATIVE ON
PERFORMANCE AND HEALTH MFOs**

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Abstract

Effect of Capital Structure of Sharia Cooperative on Performance and Health of LKMS with Kementrian Koperasi indicator standard. This study aims to determine and analyze the comparison of capital structure on the performance and health of an LKMS in Indonesia. The population in this study were four BMT or KSPPS in East Java with location distribution in Madura (BMT NU), Surabaya (BMT Muda), Bojonegoro (KSPPS As Salam) and Gresik (KSPPS MUI). The result of research shows that BMT NU has the highest level in achieving optimal performance and health, so it can know the capital structure of BMT NU to achieve the optimal performance and health. In the capital structure division of BMT NU there is a core capital with a share of 35% of total liabilities. Quasi Equity is funds obtained from collecting third party funds based on the principle of mudaraba by 7% of Total Liabilities. Third party funds deposited in BMT NU are either voluntary or savings deposits amounting to 30% of Total Assets. BMT NU here also has a large portion of debt to meet the Capital in running its business that is equal to 28% of Total Pasiva.

Keywords: Capital Structure, Sharia Cooperative Performance, Optimal performance and health.

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-235]
**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BUS RAPID TRANSIT IMPLEMENTATION IN
TANGERANG CITY**

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of Trans Tangerang Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) program as an alternative solution for solving congestion problems in Tangerang City. Based on the goals to be achieved, this research belongs to the type of qualitative descriptive research and provide a detailed description of the effectiveness of Trans Tangerang BRT implementation. The research location is at the Transportation agency of Tangerang and along the route where Trans Tangerang operates. The technique of determining informants used a purposive technique followed by snowball techniques. The method of collecting data in the form of direct observation, in-depth interviews, and document studies with the technique of checking the validity of the data uses a triangulation technique.

Bus Rapid Transit or Trans Tangerang is a mode of mass transportation in the form of buses in the city of Tangerang. This study uses Gibsons effectiveness theory, namely clarity of objectives to be achieved, clarity of strategy and achievement of objectives, process of analysis and policy formulation, careful planning, proper programming, availability of facilities and infrastructure, and a system of supervision and control. The results of this study indicate the effectiveness of the implementation of the Bus Rapid Transit program has been effective but there is still a need for additional routes and stops at important points of Tangerang City.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Public Policy, Bus Rapid Transit

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-236]

Inhibiting Factors For Implementation Of The Online Single Submission (OSS) Program

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Abstract

One of the factors that enhances peoples welfare is the existence of good licensing services so as to facilitate the community in the licensing process especially for business people and indirectly assist the economy. Therefore, the government issued an Online Single Submission (OSS) program, a system that integrates all business licensing services electronically for business actors in the form of business entities or individuals. Although its good to do, so far it hasnt been felt optimal. Even so, the One Single Submission (OSS) program is a government innovation that is feasible to continue to be developed because it provides many benefits for the community and encourages economic development so there needs to be an evaluation for this program so that it can provide appropriate facilities for the community, especially business people and stakeholders. This research method uses a variety of literature including books, previous research, news and other literature. Based on the results of the literature review found several factors that hinder the optimization of the program. The hope is that this article can trigger further research to analyze the Online Single Submission (OSS) program.

Keywords: Online Single Submission Program; Licensing System; Government Innovation

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-242]
**ANALYSIS OF SHEETS OF OIL AND NON-OIL AND GAS TRADE ON VOLATILITY
OF DEVIATION RESERVES IN INDONESIA, 1975-2016**

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Abstract

Foreign exchange reserves are assets of a central bank that are stored in foreign currencies such as dollars, euros, yen and are used for international trade and funding the country's economy. The size of the country's foreign exchange reserves depends on the strength of its exports and imports both oil and gas and non-oil and gas. Regarding the purpose of this study to analyze the allocation of oil and gas and non-oil gas trade to the volatility of foreign exchange reserves in Indonesia, 1975-2016. This study used secondary data from the Badan Pusat Statistik and World Bank reports using quantitative analysis (multiple linear regression test). The results of the study show that non-oil exports and imports have a significant negative effect on the volatility of foreign exchange reserves. While for oil and gas exports and imports it has a negative and insignificant effect.

Keywords: Trade Balance, Import, Export, Oil and Gas, Non Oil and Gas, Foreign Exchange Reserves

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-247]
**THE IMPACT OF FOOD SOVEREIGN PROGRAMS AND CONDITIONAL CASH
TRANSFER ON FOOD SECURITY AND POVERTY IN INDONESIA**

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Abstract

The poverty reduction in Indonesia is on an attractive path. But since 2012, the rate of poverty reduction has slowed. During the last 6 years poverty is still around 10% to 11%. On the other hand food security for the poor also needs attention. Various efforts have been made by the government in reducing poverty. Included through food security programs such as food subsidies and fertilizer subsidies and conditional cash transfer programs. This study aims to determine how the effect of food sovereignty program policies and cash transfers conditional on food security and poverty. This study uses secondary data, then analyzed using path analysis. This analysis shows the fertilizer subsidy program and conditional cash assistance have directly significant effect on food security. Food subsidies program and food security have directly significant effect on poverty, while fertilizer subsidies and conditional cash transfer programs have indirect significant negative effect on poverty. Fertilizer subsidies and conditional cash assistance programs have indirectly significant negative effect on poverty.

Keywords: poverty conditional cash transfer

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-252]

**ANALYSIS EFFICIENCY OF EAST JAVA ISLAMIC RUREL BANK (BPRS) WITH
THE APPROACH OF THE DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS (DEA) PERIOD 2013-
2017**

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Abstract

This research was conducted with the aim of analyzing the BPRS efsiensi in East Java province with the DEAs approach from the year 2013-2017 as well as 22 sample from 28 population of BPRS, sampling based on purposive sampling due to the limitations of the data. This study uses secondary data are derived from the financial statements in the period of 2013-2017 and BPRS are sourced from Bank Indonesia and OJK. This research includes the variable input i.e. total third-party Funds and Capital, then the variable output i.e. Total Financing and Income Operational. This research is a type of quantitative research with non-parametric Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) using the OSDEA software. The results of this study showed that the value of efficient use of BPRS are there in East Java is still very volatile, although there is 1 the BPRS always showed the value of efficient in every year from year 2013-2017 while still volatile BPRS 9 and 12 other ranks do not experience efficient at all, moreover, which became a source of inefficiency in the BPRS in East Java is the use of variable inputs are insufficient.

Keywords: Keywords: Efficiency, Islamic Rural Bank

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

[ABS-253]

The Influence of Consumption, Investment and Government Expenditure on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in Indonesia

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Abstract

This research was conducted with the aim to find out how much influence Consumption, Investment and Government Expenditures Against Province Gross Regional Domestic Product in Indonesia. The variables of this research include Consumption, Investment which is the total sum of Foreign Investment and Domestic Investment as well as total government expenditures that affect the Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) of Provinces in Indonesia. This research used a period of five years, 2011-2015 and sample 31 Provinces of Population 34 Provinces, sampling based on purposive sampling due to data limitations. The analysis tool used is panel data regression with bruesch-pagan test, chow, and hausman then t and f test which is processed in program eviews 9. The results of this research indicate if Consusmsi, Investment and Government Expenditure variables positively affect the provinces Gross Domestic Product (PDRB) in Indonesia. Consumption and Government Expenditure has a significant influence on GRDP while Investment has an insignificant influence.

Keywords: Consumption; Investment; Government Expenditure; GDRP

Topic: Social and Economic Issues

THE ROLE OF LAW IN SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE CITIES

[ABS-7]

Land Acquisition Regulation for Infrastructure Development in Indonesia: The Problem of Efficiency of its Performance

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Abstract

In case of land acquisition for public purposes like developing of infrastructures, the local government set up the committee for land acquisition (P2T) both for province level or district level. In its realization, such as toll road infrastructure development, in addition to setting up such P2T, the central government through ministry of public works and people housing development (PUPR) also setting up the land acquisition team (TPT) in order to assist P2T. The process of setting up such institution there are P2T and TPT, of course, the same process occur or take effect for others infrastructure development. Under the toll road regulation, the government had set up the regulatory body (regulator) that is to say toll road regulator (BPJT), but, however its authority for land acquisition is limited to assist the process of land acquisition in term of checking the availability of land acquisition fund resource from investors, and make sure its use. However, the purpose of setting up such regulatory body are, basically to avoid the monopoly activities, to protect the users against the monopoly behavior and to protect the investor against the misgovernment. Since the setting up such P2T and as well as TPT, the land acquisition for public purpose, in its performance, there are many constraint such as inefficiency and ineffectiveness in performing of land acquisition both upon the institution or the procedure, and also arising the risk of the government budget usage. In the act of development of toll road infrastructure in Indonesia, land acquisition for public purpose still be the main constraint, both in the matter of time frame of its performance or the matter of its cost, so that it still become as the investors obstacles. In this circumstances, the question arising that, do the institutions related to land acquisition activity for public purpose could run effective and efficiency, and how government regulate it so that giving the effective and efficiency of its performance. Refer to Chicago approach to law and economics, of which one criterion employed is pareto efficiency and public choice theory, this normative legal research will gives the alternative solution of land acquisition for public purpose which more effective and efficient under the regulator institution which set up as the single (general) regulator and apply to all jurisdiction (centralize).

Keywords: land acquisition, regulator, infrastructure, public purpose.

Topic: The Role of Law in Supporting Sustainable Cities

July 30th, 2019, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
The 3rd International Conference Postgraduate School (ICPS 2019)

[ABS-69]

**Effectiveness of Gresik Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2013 concerning
"Penyelenggaraan Ketentraman dan Ketertiban Umum" to Street Vendors control in
Gresik Regency**

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Abstract

The street vendor (PKL) control in Gresik Regency carried out by the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) is one part of Satpol PPs duties and functions in complaints involving the public tranquility. Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2013 concerning "Penyelenggaraan Ketentraman dan Ketertiban Umum" was compared with the previous regional regulation, namely Regional Regulation Number 25 of 2004. Both of those regulations have the same spirit, about how Government and Community activities are carried out without any differences and difficulties in any way, but from these two regulations also contain differences in the handling of street vendors. The new regulation in Regulation number 15 of 2013 obtain administrative penalty only to push the regulation trespassor and eliminated criminal penalty has regulated by the previous regulation number 25 of 2004. Implementating evaluation about the new regulation show the decrease effectivity, by devidence the increasing number of Street vendors in urban areas. Sanctions in new regulation that only consist of administrative penalties do not cause violators deterrent about the punishment so they repeat the violation time after time.

Keywords: Street Vendors, effectiveness, regional regulation

Topic: The Role of Law in Supporting Sustainable Cities

[ABS-78]
IMPLEMENTATION OF SATUAN POLISI PAMONG PRAJA FUNCTION IN GRESIK DISTRICT

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Abstract

In the implementation of the Regional Government, Civil Service Police Unit (later called Satpol PP) has a strategic role related to the implementation of the obligations of regional government. Generally, Satpol PP has three function are : 1) Implementation of Public Peace and Order; 2) Enforcement of Regional Regulations; and 3) Community Protection. On the basis of the implementation of their duties, the Satpol PP has a formative foundation to establish Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government; Government Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning Satpol PP; Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 54 of 2011 concerning Satpol PP Operating Standards, as well as regional regulations related to implementation technical tasks in each field. The implementation of duties in enforcement of regional regulations area, Satpol PP carried out activities such as first to provided guidance to the community and legal entities that violated regional regulations; second they conducted non-judicial control ; third they did enforce the law regarding the judiciary and the last are to supervise violation. Enforcing local regulations done by Satpol PP in Gresik Regency is carried out through pre-emptive, preventive, persuasive and repressive approaches to the community without selective objectives with the aim of achieving the Regent's vision and mission and to increase the locally-generated revenue.

Keywords: Satpol PP; function; law enforcement

Topic: The Role of Law in Supporting Sustainable Cities

[ABS-100]
Decentralization of Health System in Jombang, East Java, Indonesia

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Abstract

Decentralization of the Health System aims to considerably develop the health aspect in order to make it more effective, efficient, and to meet the real health needs of society. Accordingly, the minimum health service standard is established. This study employs socio-legal research method conducted with interviews and Focus Group Discussion in Jombang, East Java. The results of the study indicate that Jombang, one of districts in East Java has implemented the decentralization of the health system with various policies; such as creating and establishing regulations on health services; enforcing minimum service standards; managing finances with the regional revenue budget team by setting a health budget of at least 10% of the regional expenditure budget; and supervising the implementation of health services. The main constraints of this implementation are lacking of socialization of health insurance cards and inadequate numbers of facilities and health experts, especially at the health center and village levels. Regional governments, especially regencies/cities, need to continue to maximize their authority through the principle of decentralization to maximize health services in their regions. The provincial government and the central government also need to carry out supervision to ensure harmonious relations between the center and the regions and among regions so that the objectives of decentralization in the health sector can be established well.

Keywords: Autonomy, Government, Region, Policy

Topic: The Role of Law in Supporting Sustainable Cities

[ABS-147]

The Urgency of Legal Arrangements Regarding Underwater Pipes in Indonesia

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Abstract

Indonesia is one of the largest archipelagic countries in the world with approximately 17,546 islands. As a maritime state, the ship traffic in Indonesian waters is also very dense. In order to maintain shipping safety, the Indonesian Government has made sea lanes and sea signs and informed to Indonesian water users. Besides for shipping facilities, the Indonesian sea is also used for the placement of subsea pipelines or underwater infrastructure which is mainly used for oil and gas distribution facilities. Making Indonesia successful as the world's maritime axis, the Government develops and prioritizes through several maritime programs under the Ministry Coordinating of Maritime Affairs. Moreover, preparing the port and several other supporting infrastructures, arrangements are also urgently needed particularly related to pipelines in the sea. Specific policy for ensuring that pipes are anticipated for fully of the national and international standards so it is expected the shipping industry will contribute significantly to maritime development in Indonesia. This is a normative legal research and it is supported by empirical data and the comparative study. The expected outcome of this research can be constructive input in the decision law making which guarantees legal certainty and justice in the field of underwater pipeline management in Indonesia

Keywords: Maritime State, Shipping safety, Underwater Pipeline Policy, Legal Certainty

Topic: The Role of Law in Supporting Sustainable Cities

[ABS-198]
Legal Certainty in Licensing of Integrated Business Electronically (Online Single Submission) in Indonesia

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Abstract

This article aims to review the policy of ease of business license through Government Regulation Number 24 of 2018 about The Licensing Service of Integrated Business Electronically. Licensing of Integrated Business Electronically (Online Single Submission) basically intended to facilitate businessman to obtain legality. Before Online Single Submission was applied applicant had to comply the requirements and then they got their business license, at this time with the Online Single Submission has applied, the businessman needs to register on OSS website and get the business license from OSS Institution after that needs to fulfill the requirements. Regarding the failure of the businessman to fulfill the requirements, business activities cannot be carried out even though they already have a business license. Moreover, the business license which already owned can be canceled when the businessman does not fulfill the requirements within the specified time limit. Legal uncertainty arises over business licenses that have been issued by the government even though business licenses are a form of State Administrative Decision. Legitimate Expectation which is conducted by the government on the issuance of business licenses that have not yet been finalized has the potential to harm society (businessman). The ease of licensing is needed to encourage the improvement of the investment in Indonesia, yet it does not mean being careless and abandon the principle of permission as an instrument to control society.

Keywords: Legal Certainty; Online Single Submission; Legitimate Expectation, State Administration decisions and authorities.

Topic: The Role of Law in Supporting Sustainable Cities

[ABS-224]

Traditional rice seeds storage facilities and options for safe storage: A study in some selected areas in rural Java district

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Abstract

Abstract

The study aimed at identifying the existing rice storage facilities, problems and prospects at farmer's level in some selected ten area in rural java Indonesia. The farmer's suggested policy options for traditional seeds safe storage of rice are also discussed. The selection of traditional seeds and villages were done purposively whereas the traditional storage system using cooperative storage system were selected randomly using stratified random sampling technique with arbitrary allocation. The farmers were classified as small, medium and large based their land ownership. Data on the average rice production, consumption, storage volume and costs of storage and losses of rice in different storage using 10 varirites structures/containers from selected 10 farmers of study areas were collected through pre-tested questionnaire. The farmers generally used traditional seeds such as Dolah, Luweng Motka, Jala, Gandul, Margono, Rahayu, Dalem, Jaran, Kasturi for storing rice. This system are selected compare with conventional storage seeds system using genetic seeds Using traditional seeds give economical benefit for the farmers considering the capital cost, expected life and storage loss. Over 90% of the farmers' felt the need for training on safe storage and over 80% of the small and medium farmers were interested in getting government help through loans, grants, etc. About 90% of the farmers expressed their satisfaction on traditional storage system to store and protect their traditional seeds during the post harvesting time. Farmers opined to construct traditional storage structures at an easily accessible place within their village and used traditional seeds under cooperative storage systems. The proposed traditional seeds storage system, on implementation, could be managed by using integrative or overseen by a committee elected/selected by the cooperative society members.

Keywords: Traditional Rice storage facilities, Traditional seeds rice Storage loss, Cooperative storage, Economical benefit

Topic: The Role of Law in Supporting Sustainable Cities

[ABS-228]
Gender-Based Analysis on the Gender Equality Principle in the Indonesian Environmental Law

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Abstract

Women have little or no access to voice their experiences in the environmental protection and management. This situation is due to the deeply rooted patriarchal culture and poverty which makes women suffer a lot. The Indonesian environmental law is considered gender neutral. However, the government and law enforcement officers do not have an adequate gender perspective to fully interpret the law. Meanwhile, women have actively participated in maintaining the environment. Thus, the gender neutrality in the law is now questioned within the environmental law framework. This question is significant for those who are concerned on the gender neutrality in law which aims to achieve substantive equality. In this paper, I would like first to consider the gender equality principle in the Indonesian law in general and specifically in the Indonesian environmental law. Then, I would like to show that there is still a weak law and lack of will from the government and law enforcement officers to implement gender mainstreaming into environmental law. Furthermore, experiences from other ASEAN countries will be examined to enrich the translation of gender equality in the Indonesian environmental law. I, then analyze ASEAN regional mechanisms with the aim of enhancing the gender perspective in the Indonesian environmental law. I conclude that the strong gender perspective is needed in interpreting the Indonesian environmental law in order to achieve substantive equality.

Keywords: Gender equality; Indonesian environmental law; Substantive equality

Topic: The Role of Law in Supporting Sustainable Cities

[ABS-250]

Retrieval Dynamics of Valuable Objects over the Sinking Ship (BMKT) as Cultural Heritage in Indonesian Waters Region

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Abstract

This article aims to analyze Retrieval dynamics of valuable objects over the sinking ship by the community, this is based on government regulation number 10 of 2009 concerning on Tourism. The potential of valuable objects over the sinking ship (BMKT) as cultural heritage are easily found in Indonesian waters region. Considering that Indonesias territorial waters are a strategic region that connects to Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. In fact, there are still many sinking objects and their contents are used by several people both economically and privately. This thing will have an impact on ownership rights that concerning to social functions and do not take an issue to laws and regulations. The government in the case of management, especially the use of cargo objects on sunken ships, there is still minimal in supervision so it is the governments responsibility to establish every sunken shipload is include as a cultural heritage. In the management of cultural heritage, the government and local governments have the authority to carry out preservation, utilization, and development, so that legal instruments are needed in the management of sinking objects which so far have been able to be taken by people for personal use without legality.

Keywords: Legal Instrument, Cultural Heritage, Licensing, Authority, Government's responsibility.

Topic: The Role of Law in Supporting Sustainable Cities

URBAN ECOSYSTEM, HABITATS AND SUSTAINABILITY

[ABS-257]

Siamang Behavior: Comparison between behavior in the wild and in captivity

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Abstract

Siamang is a primate of one of the Lesser Ape species originating from Indonesia, and the numbers are becoming fewer, some live in captivity. We want to compare how they behave in the wild and in captivity. This research method used Hanson Checklist for observing grooming, locomotion, vocalization, roaming, nest making, food type, and the mother-child relationship. We observed 6 siamangs in captivity in Surabaya Zoo-- 4 females and 2 males, all adults. Comparative material is the behavior of siamangs in the wild; that we read from the literature. We observed the siamangs for a month, for 8 hours/day. Observation and the note-taking were carried out by the first researcher. We found that siamang in Surabaya Zoo differentiated from their peers in the wild in grooming, vocalization, roaming areas, and food preferences. Differences do not occur in terms of childcare, and nest making. We also noticed the agonistic behavior to the visitors, but not to the keeper and the researcher. We conclude that the behavior of siamangs in captivity changes, but some behavior do not change when compared to those in the wild. The reason is the strength of the environmental factors or the intrinsic factors that influence them.

Keywords: siamang, captivity, behavior, intrinsic, environment

Topic: Urban Ecosystem, Habitats and Sustainability

[ABS-13]

Apokalips Lakardowo: Ecocritical Analysis in The Film "Lakardowo Mencari Keadilan"

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Abstract

Human-nature interaction today enters a worrying stage. Film as a literary work began to record this interaction. The film *Lakardowo Mencari Keadilan* to be one of them. To explain it, this research uses content analysis method with an ecocritical approach. This film is a research primary data source supported by various related references. The analysis emphasizes the study of environmental literature which focuses on apocalyptic studies with pastoral views that surround it through Creswell spiral analysis methods: data management, reading and memoing, classification and interpretation, then data visualization. In this research, through pastoral reading, the desire of the Lakardowo community was found to be able to live side by side with nature. While the anxiety of the Lakardowo community is known through apocalyptic readings in its elements: the elements of the apocalyptic environment shows that the Lakardowo environment has a water content that is not suitable to use because it is contaminated with a heap of processed B3 waste of PT. Putra Restu Ibu Abadi (PRIA), the element of a hero figure by Mrs. Sutamah as a representative of housewives who want a better life for their children and grandchildren as well as an element of vision or prophecy.

Keywords: ecocritical, film, lakardowo, nature

Topic: Urban Ecosystem, Habitats and Sustainability

[ABS-271]

The pattern of care for Javanese Gibbons (Owa-Jawa) in captivity

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Abstract

There has not been much research on Javanese Gibbons (Owa Jawa). There have been no studies on parental-care in Owa-Jawa, especially about rough-and-tumble-play. This is a means of parent learning to children to protect themselves from predators and to survive in the wild. We want to find out how the pattern of childcare in Owa-Jawa when they are in captivity. In searching for data, we used literature studies to find out about wild-life data on Owa-Jawa, and used observations to determine parenting patterns in captivity. Observations were carried out in ..., in West Java. We use habituation methods in gathering data. We found that the rough-and-tumble-play was also carried out by the Owa-Jawa father towards his female offspring, in captivity. We conclude that there is a difference in the pattern of care for Owa Jawa in the wild that we found in the literature from those data we found Owa-Jawa in captivity. We need further observation regarding the causes of changes in this parenting pattern.

Keywords: Owa-Jawa, parenting patterns, pattern changes, primate survival, primate in captivity

Topic: Urban Ecosystem, Habitats and Sustainability

[ABS-272]
**SUSTAINABLE CITIES: URBAN ECOSYSTEM, HABITATS AND SUSTAINABILITY
(CASE SURABAYA)**

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Abstract

Urbanisation is expanding exponentially while the resources to help manage and provide social services is limited. UN-Habitats projected that 75% of the world population will be living in cities in next 30 years and in the same vein more than 5 times of the global GDP will be invested in urban infrastructure and its uses.

The overall objective is to provide in-depth insight into urban ecosystem and establish linkage to biosphere through reducing greenhouse gas emission in order to enhance standard of living of inhabitants of the cities. The socio-ecological theoretical framework is used in this discourse as a guiding principle to help better understand the subtle of the subject matter. Some emphasis is placed on functionalist theory to establish the relationship between different parts of society and its environment.

Consequently, qualitative methods were used in this article to give narratives and observation of the urban ecosystem. A detailed description and secondary data are used in these deliberations to give account of the severalty of urbanisation and how urban ecosystem can be a remedy to socio-ecological problems.

In conclusion, urban ecosystem comes to address the environmental problems and climate change issues to become resilience by improving the wellbeing of the people. Urbanisation should be checked and managed to cater for the needs of the present with compromising the needs of the future generation to come.

Keywords: Urban, ecosystem, ecology, sustainable, sustainability, climate change, Socio-ecological

Topic: Urban Ecosystem, Habitats and Sustainability

[ABS-97]

Procurement of Legal Regulations For Good Ocean Sailing on The Bamboo Boats

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Abstract

Bamboo boats are a means of transportation that began to develop along with technological advances. In addition, this is an effort to reduce the use of wood needed for deforestation. The application of bamboo boats must be with regulations regarding the safety or feasibility requirements of the ships sea associated with the safety of both goods and passengers. Thus, empirical research methods are the choice for reviewing these regulations. The incorporation of articles on Government Regulation Number 51 of 2002 concerning shipping and Shipping Law Number 17 of 2008, Ministerial Regulation Number 65 of 2009 concerning non-convention ship standards, and research on the nature of bamboo against water can be in accordance with the provisions.

Keywords: Bamboo boats; Seaworthiness; Safety

Topic: Urban Ecosystem, Habitats and Sustainability

[ABS-170]

Designing a Framework of Green Supplier Selection, Case Study: Power Plant Industry

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Abstract

Supply chain management has an important role in conducting business. Meanwhile, the company's challenge is not always about supply chain, but also derived from environmental issues. Companies that have no concern on environmental issues could be rejected by the public and get fine from the government. Green supply chain management is the answer to these two requirements. One strategy that could be recommended for green supply chain management is to give attention to environmentally friendly suppliers or green suppliers. Green suppliers can reduce the risk of delays in the production process, provide benefits such as minimizing costs and improving quality, and supporting the value of the environment. In case of power plant industry, PT. Pupuk Indonesia Energi (PIE) is one of companies that needs framework to assess suppliers both in general and environmental aspects based on four conditions. First, PIE in 2019 will be fully responsible for the plant for PIE production activities including supplier selection. Secondly, PIE is bound by contracts with customers. If PIE does not provide products in accordance with the contract agreement, PIE could be fined. Third, PIE has environmental values in running out its business as stated in PIE mission and K3LH policy. Last, PIE has the general principle of procurement that is required to assess suppliers to be able to answer the company's needs and be accountable. Designing the framework will involve Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method to get the weight of each factor and sub-factor for the assessment of the green supplier. The results showed there were seven factors and 26 sub-factors needed to form a green supplier assessment framework.

Keywords: Analytical Hierarchy Process, Green Supply Chain Management, Green Supplier Assessment

Topic: Urban Ecosystem, Habitats and Sustainability

[ABS-182]
**DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE PERSPECTIVE: COMMUNITY
MARGINALIZATION IN CASE OF HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC WASTE (B3)**

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Abstract

Lakardowo Village Jetis subdistrict is a village located in Mojokerto Regency, East Java, in the village there is an industry of hazardous and toxic waste treatment (B3) managed by PT. Putera Restu Ibu Abadi (PT. PRIA) stood on the recommendation of Environmental Permit Number SK.437 / Menlhk-Setjen / 2015 Year 2015. The provision of the environmental permit policy has a negative impact in the form of marginalization of the Lakardowo village community, especially the contamination of water which is commonly used for daily living needs and the outbreak of disease in the community surrounding the waste treatment plant area. The research in this article seeks to analyze the marginalization of the Lakardowo village community as a result of the impact of the policies made. The research method in this article uses qualitative research methods with a descriptive approach. The technique of determining informants is done by purposive sampling technique. Meanwhile for data collection techniques carried out by means of interviews, observation and documentation. Finally for data analysis using data analysis techniques Miles and Huberman. The findings in the field show that 1) The form of marginalization felt by Lakardowo villagers is the pollution of drinking water and daily necessities, (2) in facing the marginalization Lakardowo villagers form a Pendowo Bangkit organization (Awakened Lakardowo Population Group). The aim of obtaining healthy environmental rights until now is still not achieved and continues to be championed by the community groups that have been formed. In a government that upholds democratic values, public policies made by the government are ideally products that originate from a dialogue between a government and the general public

Keywords: Democratic Governance, Marginalization, Hazardous and Toxic Waste

Topic: Urban Ecosystem, Habitats and Sustainability

[ABS-196]

COMMUNITY BASED DEVELOPMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE CITY: Study of The Effectiveness of Slum Area Social Rehabilitation Program (RSDK Program) in Empowering Its Target Communities

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Abstract

This paper aims to examine the effectiveness Slum Area Social Rehabilitation Program (RSDK program) has empowered its target communities to improve social economic welfare based on community participation. This research is important because it is densely populated in urban areas that cannot be separated from the problems of slums and poverty. To overcome the problem of slums and poverty, the Surabaya City government created an innovation, namely the Slum Area Social Rehabilitation Program (RSDK Program) . With a some of purpose including improving the quality of the socio-economic life of poor families in slum areas and improving the quality of residential environments. The RSDK program is run by the Social Service Office of the City of Surabaya by involving the Surabaya Mayor Regulation Number 41 of 2015 concerning the Guidelines for the Implementation of the Surabaya City RSDK Program. The RSDK program is a Community Based Development (CBD) program to empower local residents so that they can improve their socio-economic and environmental conditions independently and sustainably. This program is formulated and implemented using a bottom up approach where the implementation of activities in the field is carried out at the initiative and aspirations of the community. This research employed qualitative descriptive approach involving observation, documentation, and interview at least 7 informant. This paper focuses on the effectiveness of implementing the RSDK program as an effort to empower the community to create social and economic welfare. The findings reveal that the RSDK Program has been running well from 2003 to the present but is still within the scope of physical improvement of the home environment. Data shows that the RSDK Program has not yet achieved other goals, namely the realization of Community Based Development in order to improve the quality of residential environments, especially the socio-economic conditions of the community, especially in poor families and the goal of community empowerment with the creation of small businesses to support the family economy.

Keywords: Slum Area Social Rehabilitation Program, Community Based Development

Topic: Urban Ecosystem, Habitats and Sustainability

[ABS-197]

Rural Tourism Development Strategy in Community Sustainability in Randugenengan Village, Dlanggu District, Mojokerto Regency

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Abstract

Chocolate Village (Kampung Coklat) Majapahit located in Randugenengan Village, Dlanggu District, Mojokerto Regency, East Java is one of the tourist attractions that has a special attraction for the surrounding community. The existence of this village originated from Mulyonos inspiration, the owner of the factory and the chocolate village in Dlanggu, who looked at the success of the chocolate village in Blitar. The inspiration rose because of his concern with the farmers who failed to grow sugar cane and tobacco. Therefore, most of them were invited to shift to planting cocoa since 2012. In this research, rural tourism was developed to improve sustainable livelihoods using qualitative method. The research data were collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. The results showed that there were about 1,337 farmers growing cocoa, whose results were taken to be processed in an independent chocolate factory. There were around 450 hectares of farmers land planted with cocoa. Of these, they can produce a range of 34 tons of peeled cocoa one month. Thus, the existence of rural tourism can improve the source of sustainable livelihoods. Therefore, it is considered essential to develop this type of tourism.

Keywords: Rural tourism, sustainability, development

Topic: Urban Ecosystem, Habitats and Sustainability

[ABS-234]
Collaborative Governance in Slum City Arrangements

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to find out the process of collaborative governance in the urban slums structuring the study of the Kampung Pelangi of Surabaya City. Based on the objectives to be achieved, this research includes the type of qualitative descriptive research that presents and provides a detailed description of the collaboration process in the arrangement of slums in the city of Surabaya. The research sites were in the Surabaya City Development Planning Agency, Surabaya City Green Sanitation and Spatial Planning Office, Surabaya City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, Public Works and Highways Office, and Kedung Cowek Urban Village. The technique of determining informants used a purposive technique. The method of data collection in the form of direct observation, in-depth interviews, and document studies with the technique of checking the validity of the data uses triangulation techniques.

Collaborative governance is a process of public management and public policy making in order to implement public policies in which there are multi-organizational structures, actors outside the government, public bodies at each level, and the private sector to regulate public programs or assets that cannot be solved alone by the government. This study uses the collaborative governance theory of Anshell and Gash, starting condition, institutional design, facilitative leadership, and collaborative processes. The results of this study indicate that the collaboration process between stakeholders runs effectively. The result of this collaborative governance is the creation of the Kampung Pelangi for a new tourist destination in the city of Surabaya.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance, Slum City Arrangements, Kampung Pelangi

Topic: Urban Ecosystem, Habitats and Sustainability



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