



ICASPGS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE,
POLICY, AND GOVERNANCE STUDIES

THE **1**st
2017

PROGRAM BOOK

Margo Hotel, Depok, Indonesia
October 30 - 31, 2017



FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA
DEPOK, 2017



ICASPGS | THE 1ST
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE,
POLICY, AND GOVERNANCE STUDIES 2017

PROGRAM BOOK

Promoting Collaborative Governance in Dynamic Public - Private - Society Relation to Ensure
the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals

©2017

This page intentionally left blank

Warm greetings from Dean,
Faculty of Administrative Science Universitas Indonesia



Prof. Dr. Eko Prasajo, Mag.rer.publ

Dean of Faculty of Administrative
Science

Universitas Indonesia

Dear Colleagues and Guests,

It gives me a great pleasure to welcome all of you to the 1st International Conference on Administrative Science, Policy and Governance (ICAS-PGS) organized by Faculty of Administrative Science Universitas Indonesia (FAS-UI) in Depok on October 30th-31st 2017. Prior to the establishment of FAS-UI on March 10th 2015, we were a department under the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Universitas Indonesia. FAS offers knowledge and research-based education in strategic governance and policy within three areas: Public Administration, Business Administration and Fiscal Administration.

The main objective of this conference is to discuss and debate the recent trends in administrative science on a wide range of issues such as: civil servant competence enhancement; public service delivery improvement for sound social policy; cultural marketing; financial governance; entrepreneurship; transformation adaptive tax policy and regulation; accountability and transparency on tax collection and public expenditure; and enhancing policy, capacity, of IT-based tax administration.

It is expected that the conference can facilitate the discussion as well as the debate between academics, researcher, policy makers, professional and other related stakeholders on a number of topics presented in this conference – not just for the purpose of knowledge sharing or for the sake of academic analysis, but also as a forum to provide practical solutions for public and private sector's various administrative challenges. Therefore, I strongly believe that ICAS-PGS can provide great opportunities for networking and collaborating between academics, researcher, policy makers, professional and other related stakeholders that will encourage the development of relationships in the field of administrative science.

In concluding, I would like to sincerely thank the International Advisory Board, the Steering Committee, the Scientific Committee, the Organizing Committee, the Speakers and Participants. Your contribution and participation in this conference signify our common interest in promoting the advancement of administrative science.

Warm greetings from Steering Committee, The 1st ICAS-PGS 2017



Dr. Inayati, M.Si

Research and Publication Manager Faculty
of Administrative Science

Universitas Indonesia

The 1st ICAS-PGS 2017 Steering Committee

Research and publication are one of the supporting pillars of science development activities in universities. The quality and quantity of research and publication is one indicator that reflects the credibility of educational institutions, including at the University of Indonesia. The Research, Publications, and Community Engagement Unit of the Faculty of Administrative Sciences of the University of Indonesia (FIA UI) seeks to continually create an academic atmosphere that supports the research and scientific publications of lecturers within the Faculty of Administrative Sciences.

To achieve this goal, FIA UI conducts various activities including organizing an international conference. The First International Conference of Administrative Sciences, Policy and Governance Studies (ICAS PGS) is held with the aim of being a forum for discussion of research and development of the scientific as well as the publication of research through proceedings and international journals.

I welcome all conference participants. I believed this international conference will benefit all parties involved, especially the participating researchers and academics. I also express my gratitude and appreciation to all the committees who have worked hard to organize this conference.

Warm greetings from General Chair, The 1st ICAS-PGS 2017



Dr. phil. Reza Fathurrahman, MPP

Conference General Chair
The 1st ICAS-PGS 2017

Dear colleagues, Dear readers,

On behalf of the committee, I would like to welcome you to the proceeding of the 1st International Conference on Administrative Science, Policy and Governance 2017 (ICAS-PGS 2017) held in Depok, Indonesia from 30th to 31st October 2017. Regional cooperation, collaborative attempts, and alliance (instead of individual efforts) have been widely perceived as the most effective strategy in dealing with today's most wicked problems.

With a theme of "Promoting Collaborative Governance in Dynamic Public – Private – Society Relations to Ensure the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals", this conference has attracted 138 submissions from five different countries and various regions in Indonesia. Following a careful blind peer-review process, in which two reviewers were assigned for each paper, 101 among them received the "revision required" status (representing around seventy-four percent acceptance rate) and thus allowed them to step forward into the subsequent revision phase. Finally, within the given timeline only seventy papers were successfully revised and resubmitted to be included into this proceeding. Four best papers have obtained the privilege to be published in a special edition journal, the Development and Society, organized by the Seoul University.

Special thanks go to the FIA UI faculty, staffs, and student volunteers, and also to all the speakers and presenters, as well as to the members of our international advisory board, steering and scientific committees without whom this conference and its proceeding would not have happened. Thank you!



International Advisory Board,
The 1st ICAS-PGS 2017



Prof. Evan Berman

Victoria University of Wellington,
New Zealand



Prof. Mark Evans

University of Canberra, Australia



Assoc. Prof. Veland Ramadani

South East European University,
Macedonia



Prof. James Alm

Tulane University, United States



Prof. Sandeep Gopalan
Deakin University, Australia



Prof. Vedi Hadiz
University of Melbourne,
Australia



Keynote Speaker,
The 1st ICAS-PGS 2017



Day 1 (October 30)



“Harnessing National Competitiveness through Administrative Reform: the Indonesian Way”

Drs. Teguh Widjinarko, MPA

Expert Staff of Performance Culture Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, the Republic of Indonesia



“The Role of State in relations to Society and Market in the context of ASEAN”

Prof. Heungsuk Choi

Korea University, and President of Korean Association for Public Administration (KAPA)

Day 2 (October 31)



**“Government and Business Relations
in changing ASEAN: Corruption and
Ethical issues”**

Prof. Evan Berman

School of Government, Victoria University
of Wellington, New Zealand



**“Strategic Governance and
Organizational Readiness towards
Regional Cooperation”**

Dr. Hora Tjitra

Tjitra and Associates



Rundown and Parallel Sessions,
The 1st ICAS-PGS 2017



PROVISIONAL PROGRAM
THE 1ST ICAS PGS
MARGO HOTEL, DEPOK, 30 – 31 OCTOBER 2017

Time	Agenda	Venue
Monday, 30 October 2017		
08:00 – 10:00	Registration	Lobby, Margo Hotel, Depok
09:15 – 10:00	Indonesia Raya Opening Ceremony: 1. Rector of UI 2. Dean of Faculty of Administrative Science	Convention Hall, Margo Hotel, Depok
10:00 – 10:15	Group Photo	Convention Hall, Margo Hotel, Depok
10:15 – 10:30	Coffee Break	
10:30 – 12:00	Plenary Session 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drs. Teguh Widjinarko, MPA Expert Staff of Performance Culture Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform, the Republic of Indonesia • Prof. Heungsuk Choi, Ph.D Korea University, and President of Korean Association for Public Administration (KAPA) <p>Moderator: Dr. Rudiarto Suwarmono, Director of Program and Cooperation, UI-CSGAR (Center for Study of Governance and Administrative Reform, Universitas Indonesia)</p>	Convention Hall, Margo Hotel, Depok
12:00 – 13:15	Lunch	Coffee Shop, Margo Hotel, Depok.
13:15 – 15:15	Parallel Session I	Parallel Sessions Room, Margo Hotel, Depok. (Burgundy 7 – 11)
15: 15 – 15:30	Coffee Break	
15:30 – 17:30	Parallel Session II	Parallel Sessions Room, Margo Hotel, Depok. (Burgundy 7 – 11)

19:00 – 21:00	Welcoming Dinner	Convention Hall, Margo Hotel, Depok
Tuesday, 31 October 2017		
08:30 – 10:30	Parallel Session III	Parallel Sessions Room, Margo Hotel, Depok. (Burgundy 7 – 11)
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee Break	
11:00 – 12:30`	Plenary Session 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Phil. Hora Tjitra Managing Director, Tjitra Consulting • Prof. Dr. Evan Berman, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand Moderator: Dr. Vishnu Juwono, Head of International Office, Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Indonesia	Convention Hall, Margo Hotel, Depok
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	Coffee Shop, Margo Hotel, Depok
13:30 – 15:30	Parallel Session IV	Parallel Session Room, Margo Hotel, Depok. (Burgundy 7 – 11)
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee Break	
16:00 – 16:30	Closing Ceremony and Announcement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Chair 	Convention Hall, Margo Hotel, Depok.

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Main-Stream (s)	Parallel-Session (s)	Title	Author	Session-Chair
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 1 (Burgundy 7) Day 1 Time: 13:15 - 15:15	Meritocracy And Gender Equity Opportunity For Women Civil Service To Occupy The High Leader Position In Local Bureaucracy In Indonesia	Eunike Prapti Lestari Krissetyanti	Zuliansyah P. Zulkarnain, M. Si
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 1 (Burgundy 7) Day 1 Time: 13:15 - 15:15	Executive Open Selection, What's wrong?	Desy Mutia Ali, Eko Prasajo, Lina M. Jannah	Zuliansyah P. Zulkarnain, M. Si
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 1 (Burgundy 7) Day 1 Time: 13:15 - 15:15	Competitive Recruitment and Ethical Leadership	Suarlan	Zuliansyah P. Zulkarnain, M. Si
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 1 (Burgundy 7) Day 1 Time: 13:15 - 15:15	Analysis On The Factors That Affect Widyaistwara Engagement In The Centre For Education And Training Of The Ministry Of Manpower Of The Republic Of Indonesia	Yuni Widyastika, Lina Miftahul Jannah	Zuliansyah P. Zulkarnain, M. Si
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 1 (Burgundy 7) Day 1 Time: 13:15 - 15:15	Women's Perception about Glass Ceiling in their Career Development in Local Bureaucracy in Indonesia	Eunike Prapti Lestari Krissetyanti, Eko Prasajo, and Azhar Kasim	Zuliansyah P. Zulkarnain, M. Si
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.2. Parallel Session 1 (Burgundy 8) Day 1 Time: 13:15 - 15:15	Obstacles In Preparation For Innovation In The Government Case Study: Center For Education And Training Of Indonesian Ministry Of Manpower (Pusdiklat Kemenaker)	Vetty Ilona, Lina Miftahul Jannah	Jose Tiu Sonco II, Ph. D
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.2. Parallel Session 1 (Burgundy 8) Day 1 Time: 13:15 - 15:15	Developing Public Service Management in Central Borneo (Case Study in Central Borneo, Indonesia 2007-2017)	Mochamad Doddy Syahrul Alam, Romy Hermawan	Jose Tiu Sonco II, Ph. D
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.2. Parallel Session 1 (Burgundy 8) Day 1 Time: 13:15 - 15:15	Public Service Analysis in Health With Regional Health Assurance Program (Jamkesda) by Implementing Technical Unit (UPT) in Depok	Sawindri Hidayati, Kusnar Budi	Jose Tiu Sonco II, Ph. D
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.2. Parallel Session 1 (Burgundy 8) Day 1 Time: 13:15 - 15:15	Government and Non Governmental Organization (NGO) Relation on Protection of Child Labor In East Java, Indonesia: Study of Sanggar Alang-Alang, Yayasan Arek Lintang, and Lembaga Pengkajian Masyarakat dan Pembangunan	Amelia Ayang Sabrina, Kusnar Budi	Jose Tiu Sonco II, Ph. D
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 1 (Burgundy 9) Day 1 Time: 13:15 - 15:15	Independence Of Tourism Entrepreneurship Of Society In Disaster Prone Area II Mount Merapi Through Social Development	Citra Fathimah Salpi, Fentiny Nugroho	Dr. Pantius D. Soeling
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 1 (Burgundy 9) Day 1 Time: 13:15 - 15:15	Increasing Economic Condition And The Participation Of Disaster Affected Community Through The Implementation Of The Community Organizing Principle In The Organization Of Entrepreneurship Initiated By Local Community	Syadza Alifa, Fentiny Nugroho	Dr. Pantius D. Soeling
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 1 (Burgundy 9) Day 1 Time: 13:15 - 15:15	Social Marketing for Msme's Personal Income Tax in Malang City	Arif Budi Prasetya, Kartika Putri Kumalasari, Hanifa Maulani Ramadhan, Intan Phyllia Rahmi	Dr. Pantius D. Soeling
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 1 (Burgundy 9) Day 1 Time: 13:15 - 15:15	The impact of student's participation in a community in the University on entrepreneurial intention	Edina Ayuningtyas, Umanto, Novita Iksari	Dr. Pantius D. Soeling
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 1 (Burgundy 9) Day 1 Time: 13:15 - 15:15	Seeds-Based Accessories as A Local Wisdom and Economic Valueable Entities	Santi Susanti	Dr. Pantius D. Soeling
C. Promoting Adaptable Fiscal Policy towards Sustainable Development in Dynamic Public-Private-Society Relation	C. Parallel Session 1 (Burgundy 10) Day 1 Time: 13:15 - 15:15	The Implementation of Income Tax Collection on the Purchase of Fishery Products by the Fish Processing Industry	Janice Zerlinda August Thertyani, Titi M Putranti	Neni Susilawati, MA
C. Promoting Adaptable Fiscal Policy towards Sustainable Development in Dynamic Public-Private-Society Relation	C. Parallel Session 1 (Burgundy 10) Day 1 Time: 13:15 - 15:15	Evaluation on the Tax Allowance Facility in the Indonesian Fish Processing Industry	Fidzah Maulidya, Titi M Putranti	Neni Susilawati, MA
C. Promoting Adaptable Fiscal Policy towards Sustainable Development in Dynamic Public-Private-Society Relation	C. Parallel Session 1 (Burgundy 10) Day 1 Time: 13:15 - 15:15	Asset Management Analysis The Province Of DKI Jakarta (A Study On Land Assets In The 2015 Budget Year)	Achmad Lutfi, Rizki M. Fadiah	Neni Susilawati, MA
C. Promoting Adaptable Fiscal Policy towards Sustainable Development in Dynamic Public-Private-Society Relation	C. Parallel Session 1 (Burgundy 10) Day 1 Time: 13:15 - 15:15	Analysis of the Policy Implementation of the Reduction of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax Assessment in Bogor	Haula Rosdiana, Hidayati Amyar	Neni Susilawati, MA

Main-Stream	Parallel-Session (s)	Title	Author	Session-Chair
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 2 (Burgundy 7) Day 1 Time: 15:30 - 17:30	Implementation of Hotel Construction Control Policy in Yogyakarta City	Melya Alfa Putri, Teguh Kurniawan	Kusnar Budi Handaka, MBA
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 2 (Burgundy 7) Day 1 Time: 15:30 - 17:30	The Acceleration of Food Consumption Diversity Policy Implementation through Sustainable Food-Reserved Gardening: The Case of Jakarta	Anisa Febriyanti, Vishnu Juwono	Kusnar Budi Handaka, MBA
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 2 (Burgundy 7) Day 1 Time: 15:30 - 17:30	Good Governance in Medium-Term Development Plan (Perencanaan Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa/RPMDes) in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	Ambar Teguh Sulistyani, Muammar Yulana, Kristi Yuliani, Sri Sulistyani	Kusnar Budi Handaka, MBA
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 2 (Burgundy 7) Day 1 Time: 15:30 - 17:30	A Shift in The Review Model of Local Regulation	Ira Mayasari	Kusnar Budi Handaka, MBA
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 2 (Burgundy 7) Day 1 Time: 15:30 - 17:30	Governance Capacity of Local Government in Empowering Small and Medium Enterprises in Indonesia	Maria Rosarie Harni Triastuti	Kusnar Budi Handaka, MBA
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.2. Parallel Session 2 (Burgundy 8) Day 1 Time: 15:30 - 17:30	Implementation Of Information System For Legalisation Of Legal Entity At The Directorate General Of Administration Of The Indonesian Ministry Of Law And Human Rights	Gusthani Nursyamsi, Fikri Akbarsyah Anza, Roy V. Salomo	Dr. Teguh Kurniawan, M. Sc
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.2. Parallel Session 2 (Burgundy 8) Day 1 Time: 15:30 - 17:30	Accelerating E-Government Implementation in Indonesia Through Focuses-Based G2G Interaction: A Legal Perspective	Faiz Rahman, Rizka Nur Faiza	Dr. Teguh Kurniawan, M. Sc
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.2. Parallel Session 2 (Burgundy 8) Day 1 Time: 15:30 - 17:30	Analysis of Application Civil Service Performance Pay System (Case in Ministry of Environment and Forestry)	Nzar Nizar, Amy Y S Rahayu	Dr. Teguh Kurniawan, M. Sc
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.2. Parallel Session 2 (Burgundy 8) Day 1 Time: 15:30 - 17:30	Information or Affirmation: Elites and the Diffusion of Truths and Lies Online	Michael J. Jensen	Dr. Teguh Kurniawan, M. Sc
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.3. Parallel Session 2 (Burgundy 9) Day 1 Time: 15:30 - 17:30	Preventing students from dropping out of school in Indonesia's Basic Education What should government do	Reni Tri Pujiastuti, Firda Hidayati, Sujarwoto	Roberto Foa
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.3. Parallel Session 2 (Burgundy 9) Day 1 Time: 15:30 - 17:30	Commercial Explosives Controlling in Indonesia	Kasmen, Sudarsono Hardjosoekarto, Azhar Kasim	Roberto Foa
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.3. Parallel Session 2 (Burgundy 9) Day 1 Time: 15:30 - 17:30	Social Accountability Pathology in Local Poverty Coping Policy	Rutiana Dwi Wahyunengseh, Budiarmo, Faizatul Ansoriyah	Roberto Foa
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.3. Parallel Session 2 (Burgundy 9) Day 1 Time: 15:30 - 17:30	Combating Human Trafficking in the Source Country: Institutional, Social, Cultural and Process dimension of Human Trafficking in Indonesia	Meidi Kosandi, Nur Iman Subono, Vinita Susanti and Evida Kartini	Roberto Foa
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 2 (Burgundy 10) Day 1 Time: 15:30 - 17:30	The Readiness for Sustainable Company in IT Industry	Michael Surya Gunawan, Prof Dr Martani Huseini	Fatimah Mochtar, Ph. D
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 2 (Burgundy 10) Day 1 Time: 15:30 - 17:30	The Management of Kutai National Park Through the Multi Stakeholder Partnership	Humphrey Wangke	Fatimah Mochtar, Ph. D
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 2 (Burgundy 10) Day 1 Time: 15:30 - 17:30	Analysis of Urban Heritage Management in the Heritage Area of Jakarta Old-City	Dah Putri Utami, Mohammad Riduansyah Anza	Fatimah Mochtar, Ph. D
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 2 (Burgundy 10) Day 1 Time: 15:30 - 17:30	Defining and Mapping Social Enterprises: Some Theoretical and Conceptual Perspective for the Philippines (and Asia Pacific)	Jose Tiu Sonco II	Fatimah Mochtar, Ph. D

Main-Stream	Parallel-Session (s)	Title	Author	Session-Chair
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 3 (Burgundy 7) Day 2 Time: 08:30 - 10:30	Determinants of Successful Administrative Reform (A Case in Indonesian National Institute of Public Administration)	Karnaendun, Eko Prasjojo, Amy Y. S. Rahayu, Lina Miftahul Jannah	Dr. Roy Valiant Salomo, M. Soc. Sc
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 3 (Burgundy 7) Day 2 Time: 08:30 - 10:30	An Investigation Of The Impact Of State-Owned Enterprise (SOEs) Reform To The Public Value Creation In Indonesia Post Soeharto Era (1998-2016)	Ubaiddillah Nugraha	Dr. Roy Valiant Salomo, M. Soc. Sc
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 3 (Burgundy 7) Day 2 Time: 08:30 - 10:30	The Challenges in the Formation of State Asset Management Agency (LMAN) Based on Mintzberg's Theory of Organizational Structure	Lina Miftahul Jannah, Akhmad Yuzkhar Lutfansa	Dr. Roy Valiant Salomo, M. Soc. Sc
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 3 (Burgundy 7) Day 2 Time: 08:30 - 10:30	The Importance of Competency Assessment Center Badan Diklat Jatim Province to Enhance of Civil Servant In Banyuwangi	Zakariya, Agus Sukristiyanto	Dr. Roy Valiant Salomo, M. Soc. Sc
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.2. Parallel Session 3 (Burgundy 8) Day 2 Time: 08:30 - 10:30	The Perils and Challenges of Advancing Economic Governance Reform in Indonesia: an endeavor by the Technocrats in the New Order era	Vishnu Juwono	Zuliansyah P. Zulkarnain, M. Si
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.2. Parallel Session 3 (Burgundy 8) Day 2 Time: 08:30 - 10:30	Civilian Control to Military in Consolidation Democracy in Indonesia	Subur Wahono	Zuliansyah P. Zulkarnain, M. Si
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.2. Parallel Session 3 (Burgundy 8) Day 2 Time: 08:30 - 10:30	Emergence of Military-Based Oligarchy in Reformation Era (The Case Study of Rivalry between SBY and Luhut B Pandjaitan in the Nationalization of PT Inalum)	Alim Bathoro Suwardi, Meidi Kosandi Abdullah	Zuliansyah P. Zulkarnain, M. Si
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.2. Parallel Session 3 (Burgundy 8) Day 2 Time: 08:30 - 10:30	Recent Trends in State-building under Authoritarian and Democratic Rule	Roberto Foa	Zuliansyah P. Zulkarnain, M. Si
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.2. Parallel Session 3 (Burgundy 8) Day 2 Time: 08:30 - 10:30	ASEAN Economic Integration and Its Consequences and Challenges for Public Administrations in Southeast Asia	Patrick Tim Ziegenhain	Zuliansyah P. Zulkarnain, M. Si
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.3. Parallel Session 3 (Burgundy 9) Day 2 Time: 08:30 - 10:30	Development of E-government through Public-Private Partnerships in Indonesia	Lisman Manurung, Fikri Akbarsyah Anza	Dr. Michael J. Jensen
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.3. Parallel Session 3 (Burgundy 9) Day 2 Time: 08:30 - 10:30	Strengthening Citizen Participation in the Development through E-Governance	Krisna Puji Rahmayanti	Dr. Michael J. Jensen
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.3. Parallel Session 3 (Burgundy 9) Day 2 Time: 08:30 - 10:30	The Future of Information Communication Technology (ICT) based on M-Government in Indonesia	Lya Anggraini	Dr. Michael J. Jensen
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.3. Parallel Session 3 (Burgundy 9) Day 2 Time: 08:30 - 10:30	Adopting Organizational Structuring for ICT-enabled Government Transformation: Perspectives of City Government Employees in Indonesia and the Philippines	Enrique Bilan Batara	Dr. Michael J. Jensen
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 3 (Burgundy 10) Day 2 Time: 08:30 - 10:30	Utilizing Maxwell-Boltzmann Statistic to Predict Dynamic Trend Lines and Percentage of Price Changes	John P. Kaunang, Ferdinand D. Saragih, B. Yulianto Nugroho	Dr. Fribia Indriati, M.Si
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 3 (Burgundy 10) Day 2 Time: 08:30 - 10:30	The Impact Of Equity Market Misvaluation And Financial Constraints On Financing Decision: A Case Of Indonesian Public Companies	Dewina Cessy Kania, Umanto, Novita Kasari	Dr. Fribia Indriati, M.Si
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 3 (Burgundy 10) Day 2 Time: 08:30 - 10:30	Financial Dependency Analysis of Banking and Insurance Companies in ASEAN-4 Countries	Deby Rieva Frameswari, Novita Kasari, Umanto Eko	Dr. Fribia Indriati, M.Si
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 3 (Burgundy 10) Day 2 Time: 08:30 - 10:30	The Analysis of Corporate Diversification and Cash Holdings: A Study on Non-Financial Companies Listed in the Indonesian Stock Exchange Period 2006-2015	Mustafa Ramadhan, Bernardus Yulianto Nugroho	Dr. Fribia Indriati, M.Si
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 3 (Burgundy 10) Day 2 Time: 08:30 - 10:30	The Effect Of Dividend Changes On Future Earnings Of Non-Financial Companies Listed In The Indonesian Stock Exchange 2006 - 2015 Period	Ukky Widya Suzana, Satrio Budi Adi	Dr. Fribia Indriati, M.Si

Main-Stream	Parallel-Session (s)	Title	Author	Session-Chair
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 7) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Arguments on Information Secrecy Made by the Public Body in Indonesia: Case Study in the Dispute Over Access to Information in 2010-2016	Lina Mftahul Jannah, Muhammad Yasin Sipahutar	Prof. Evan Berman
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 7) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Whistleblowing System in Indonesia's Directorate General of Tax	Ditri Andita Anggariani, Teguh Kurniawan, Defny Holdin	Prof. Evan Berman
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 7) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Ignorance of Regulation as One of the Causes of Head of Regions Corruption in Indonesia	Teguh Kurniawan, Eko Prasajo, Gunadi Gunadi	Prof. Evan Berman
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 7) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Falling Supports of Transparency against Corruption in Business Permit Service in Indonesia	Defny Holdin, Desy Hariyati	Prof. Evan Berman
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.1. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 7) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Do the Structural Holes is a Form of Social Capital? A Theoretical Debate	Agustinus Rusdianto Berto, Ilya Revianti Sudjono Sunar inadi	Prof. Evan Berman
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.2. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 8) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Improving family planning service towards sound demography and welfare policy: Lesson from decentralization reform failure in Indonesia	Tria Abrianty, Sujarwoto	Vishnu Juwono, Ph.D
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.2. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 8) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Collaborative Governance In Propelling The Transmission Process Of Research Results Into Industrial Products And Its Development At The Ministry Of Research, Technology, And Higher Education (The Developmental Study On Zenmed's Orthopedic Implant)	Dwi Lestari, Lina Mftahul Jannah	Vishnu Juwono, Ph.D
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.2. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 8) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Collaborative Governance in Eradicating Corruption in Indonesia: Challenges and Opportunities	Azwar Abubakar, Eko Prasajo, Lina Mftahul Jannah	Vishnu Juwono, Ph.D
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.2. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 8) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Collaborative Government of DKI Jakarta For the Child Friendly Integrated Public Space Program (RPTRA)	Mary Ismawati, Hasim A. Abdullah	Vishnu Juwono, Ph.D
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.3. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 9) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Measurement of Local Government Performance with Balanced Scorecard Approach In South Tangerang City, Indonesia	Ahmad Sulhan, Sadu Wasistiono	Dr. Rudiarto Sumarwono
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.3. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 9) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Rich Picture of the Problems and Value Chain of Integrated Oilwung Watershed Ecosystems Management and Restoration	Rasio Ridho Sani, Eko Prasajo, Andree Wahyudi Atmoko	Dr. Rudiarto Sumarwono
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.3. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 9) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Administering Sustainable Development The Case Of Depok City	Muh Kadarisman, Ismi Yati	Dr. Rudiarto Sumarwono
A. Public sector reform, policy, and innovation in changing state-market-society relations	A.3. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 9) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Behavior-Based Participation in Participatory Program Management on Local Government in the Province of Lampung	Dedy Hermawan, Simon Sumanjoyo Hutagalung, Izzul Fatchu Reza	Dr. Rudiarto Sumarwono
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 10) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Resilient University Leaders in Contemporary Dynamic Environment: A Preventive Model for Derailed Presidencies	Abdul Wahab, Saqib Ali, Irma Tyasari	Novita Iksari, Ph.D
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 10) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	The Impact of Physical Environment on Employee Commitment with Employee Well-Being as Intervening Variable at Brawijaya Women & Children Hospital at South Jakarta	Nadia Basandid, Heri Fathurahman	Novita Iksari, Ph.D
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 10) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	The Effect of Entrepreneurial Orientation and Human Resource Practice on the Performance of Small and Medium Enterprises: Evidence from Malang, Indonesia	Agrin Syifarose, Umanto, Novita Iksari	Novita Iksari, Ph.D
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 10) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	The Effect of HRM Practices on Employee Organizational Citizenship Behavior in ICT Companies	Ananda Putra Fajar	Novita Iksari, Ph.D
B. Strategic Governance and Organizational Readiness towards Regional Cooperation	B. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 10) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Reconstructing Collaborative Economy In Indonesia By Implementing Takaful Ijtima' Insurance System	Gemela Dewi	Novita Iksari, Ph.D
C. Promoting Adaptable Fiscal Policy towards Sustainable Development in Dynamic Public-Private-Society Relation	C. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 11) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Does fiscal decentralization good for reducing communal conflict? A multilevel analysis of communal conflict at Indonesia's villages 2008-2014	Aris Rusyiana, Sujarwoto	Maria R.U.D, MGE
C. Promoting Adaptable Fiscal Policy towards Sustainable Development in Dynamic Public-Private-Society Relation	C. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 11) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Implementation Of Tax Regulations On Internet-Based Business Activity Case Study: Google's Tax Avoidance In Indonesia	Indah Susanti, Laode Arahman Nasir, Vera Partiana Sukardianti	Maria R.U.D, MGE
C. Promoting Adaptable Fiscal Policy towards Sustainable Development in Dynamic Public-Private-Society Relation	C. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 11) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Analysis of Tax Avoidance Effect on Firm Value (A Study on Firms Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange)	Arfah Habib Saragih	Maria R.U.D, MGE
C. Promoting Adaptable Fiscal Policy towards Sustainable Development in Dynamic Public-Private-Society Relation	C. Parallel Session 4 (Burgundy 11) Day 2 Time: 13:30 - 15:30	Analysis On CFC Rules In Indonesia And China As Well As BPEPs Action Plan 3 In The Effort Of Strengthening CFC Rules In Indonesia	Nur Afianty Fajriyan, Ning Rahayu	Maria R.U.D, MGE



Abstract of All Submitted Paper,
The 1st ICAS-PGS 2017



Determinants of Successful Administrative Reform
A Case in Indonesian National Institute of Public Administration

Kamaruddin

Faculty of Economic and Social Science
State Islamic University
Pekan Baru, Indonesia

Eko Prasajo

Faculty of Administrative Science
University of Indonesia
Depok, Indonesia

Amy Yayuk Sri Rahayu

Faculty of Administrative Science
University of Indonesia
Depok, Indonesia

Lina Miftahul Jannah

Faculty of Administrative Science
University of Indonesia
Depok, Indonesia

Abstract—Most administrative reforms in public organization yield unsatisfactory outcomes. They are blocked outright or implemented less seriously. However, empirical studies that seek to draw lessons from the experience of administrative reform implementation are rare. By case study, the process of reform in Indonesian National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA), we discovered a number of determinants to success. Successful Implementation of administrative reform requires full support from the top leaders, ensuring the need for reform and policy mandate, consolidating internal support and commitment, creating a cross functional team and a strategy for reaching the desired end state, obtaining support from powerful external actors, making reform a dynamic process, and maintaining momentum and political leadership commitment.

Keywords—Successful Implementation, Administrative Reform, Public Organizations

Does Fiscal Decentralization Good for Reducing Communal Conflict?

A Multilevel Analysis of Communal Conflict at Indonesia's Villages 2008-2014

Aris Rusyiana

Central board of statistics, BPS, Jakarta, Indonesia

MR. Khoirul Muluk

University of Brawijaya Malang, Indonesia

Sujarwoto

University of Brawijaya Malang, Indonesia

Abstract—Whether fiscal decentralization is good for reducing communal conflict is still debatable. This study examines the linkage between fiscal decentralization and communal conflict in Indonesia, administrative decentralization, and political decentralization is examined as well. Data come from the Village National Census (Podes) 2008-2014 (N=234,717). Results of two-level logit regression show that fiscal decentralization not significantly associated with reducing communal conflict. The findings suggest that decentralization work for reducing communal conflict through better capacity of local bureaucrats rather than through financing capacity in delivering public services and the enhanced opportunities for channeling citizen participation in direct political participation.

Keywords— fiscal decentralization, communal conflict, multilevel analysis, Indonesia's village)

Utilizing Maxwell-Boltzmann Statistic to Predict Dynamic Trend Lines and Percentage of Price Changes

John P. Kaunang*

*Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Research Centre for Physics (P2 Fisika-LIPI), Board of Planning, Tangerang City (BAPPEDA, Kota Tangerang), Certified Securities Analyst Association & Certified Risk Professional Association Member (CSA, CRP) and Trisakti University, Faculty of Industrial Technology.

Jakarta, Indonesia

Emails: john.p@ui.ac.id, johnpkaunang@yahoo.fr, johnpoerwadikaunang@gmail.com

Ferdinand D. Saragih**, B.Yulianto Nugroho**

**University of Indonesia, Faculty of Administrations (FIA-UI).

Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

In this paper, we've investigated the involvement of closing volumes on closing prices as additional variables in order to achieve the better trend lines indicator. The Maxwell-Boltzmann (MB) distribution physical statistic law and its probabilistic formula were used to analyze the dynamic trend lines and deviation percentage of price changes, where prices and volumes were used as variables indeed. Many traders ignore volumes; however, there is a huge number of information in it, particularly in volume of closing prices. This MB distribution law could be manipulated to predict shares dynamic trend lines in Indonesian Stock Exchange (Idx) market. Since these analysis could be utilized to predict the dynamic trend lines on bullish or bearish market, and percentage of price changes, than; 1. We are going to have the comparison of the dynamic trend line changes (uptrend or down trend) by utilizing Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution law, and compare them to the George Lane stochastic oscillator formula. The result of the comparison percentage was 72,14 to 42,26, (72.14 % right for MB, and 42% right for George Lane stochastic oscillator). 2. On the other hand, the development of the MB probability formula, in term for predicting percentage of price changes, data's given that minimum price changes around ± 0 to 3.59 percent (minimum deviation), and (maximum deviation) around ± 0 to 4,67 percent in Indonesian Stock Exchanges(Idx) market.

Keyword :

The Readiness for Sustainable Company in Industry

Pembimbing : Prof. Dr. Martani Huseini, MBA

28 Juni 2017

Michael S. Gunawan

NIM : 1606966861

Abstract

Individuals, organizations, and government are increasingly becoming aware of the necessity of sustainability in living, organizing, performing, and managing work. In this context, “green IS” has become an established colloquial term, acknowledging that information technology, corporate information systems, and the surrounding practices are both a contributor to the sustainability challenge and a potential enabler for green and sustainable practices. To date, however, there are few reported studies on the role of information systems for the challenge, and solution, of sustainability. This paper presents results from a case study of a world-wide, the largest ICT (Information and Communication Technology) Company Hewlett-Packard that is engaged in the development and adoption of sustainable practices, the so called Innovation as Design Process, Innovation is to build human-being easiness to live life such as Family, Social Creature, Human Interaction as well as Business Actor. Our study suggests that the adoption of sustainable practices comes along with a number of particularities. We found information technology to be a key enabler of transparency about the progress of sustainability operations. We further found personal, motivator factors as well as organizational factors such as business inclusion, strategy definition, and a dialectic top-management and bottom-up support, to play a role in enabling a company to manage their sustainability of life and growth in a changing world. We describe a set of conjectures forthcoming from our case analysis, and detail some implications for further research in this area.

Keywords : Innovation, Hewlett-Packard, Sustainability

Implementation of Hotel Construction Control Policy in Yogyakarta City

Melya Alfa Putri
Department of Public Administration
Universitas Indonesia
Depok, Indonesia
melyaalfaputri@gmail.com

Abstract — Development of the tourism sector as a leading sector of the development of Yogyakarta City also affects the number of hotels. The number of hotels in the city of Yogyakarta continues to increase every year, while the city space is remaining the same, bringing up issues that are then encountered, such as land limitations, environmental pollution, groundwater level reduction, and business competition. Implementation of the hotel construction control policy in Yogyakarta is an attempt to solve the problem by moratorium on issuing new hotel building permit. On the other hand, it triggers an increase in the number of applicants and the construction of new hotels. This research used qualitative approach through in-depth interview, observation, and literature study. The result showed policy implementation is not successful in controlling the construction of hotels. The characteristic of problem is difficult because implementation control instrument has not been optimal, while interest of hotel construction is high and the policy only effects the terms of Building Permit. The characteristic of the policy also has not been able with the problem because lack of policy substance, resource support, coordination, and public access. The policy environment impedes as the economy that relies on tourism affects the economic and social condition of society, as well as political circumstance.

Keywords—construction control policy; hotel; policy implementation

Arguments On Information Secrecy Made By The Public Body In Indonesia: Case Study In The Dispute Over Access To Information In 2010-2016 Period .

Lina Miftahul Jannah – Lecturer in Universitas Indonesia
Muhammad Yasin – Journalist and Activist of Freedom of Information Network Indonesia
miftahul@ui.ac.id; yasin@hukumonline.com

Abstract

Public information transparency is one of the instruments to monitor how well the government organizations cater to the people. After the birth of the Law Number 14 Year 2008 about Public Information Disclosure, an obligation for the government institutions to disclose information to the public arises due to the Law and the demand from the people. In order to acknowledge the responses of the public bodies towards these demands, this writing tries to focus on the secrecy arguments that were built by the public bodies during the information dispute. Turns out, the government organizations have not yet fully catered to the people in a proactive manner. Ironically, a part of the confidential-acclaimed information is supposed to be proactively declared to the public. From 2010-2016 there were 232 non-litigation adjudication decisions by the Central Information Commission (CIC). Public body refuse to provide information with a variety of arguments. The argument provided is that the information requested is a state secret, the applicant is not entitled to the requested information, the concerns of the public body that the information requested is misused, and the threat of crime if it discloses a secret of office. In relation to the argument of confidentiality, the CIC often canceled arguments conveyed by the public body because it is incompatible based on law, both procedure and substantive.

Keywords: Public Body, Information Dispute, Information Secrecy, and Information Disclosure

The Management of Kutai National Park Through the Multi Stakeholder Partnership

Humphrey Wangke

Student School of Environmental Sciences,

Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta.

Email: dhanny_2000@yahoo.com

Abstract

The governance of partnership managed by the Kutai National Park Management through the establishment of Mitra Kutai has not succeed in reducing the threat of forest destruction in Kutai National Par. By do not involving the stakeholders in the management of Kutai National Park have caused the failure of the partnership. Through the qualitative method, the research found an idea to renewing the form of partnership to managing the Kutai National Park by involving more stakeholders in the partnership that will be formed formally. The engagement of multi stakeholder in this matter expected to save the Kutai National Park's forest that have rich biodiversity which would be useful in order to achieve sustainable development post 2015. It is believed that this partnership will not only enhance the people's sense of belonging to the park but also deal with the problem of poor law enforcement and the Indonesian government's lack of contributions in the conservation of the park.

Keywords: Multistakeholder Partnership, Kutai National Park, Biodiversity, Governance, Colaborative

Improving Family Planning Service Towards Sound Demography And Welfare Policy: Lesson From Decentralization Reform Failure In Indonesia

Tria Abrianty
Family Planning Board of Empat Lawang Regency,
Faculty of Public Administration
University of Brawijaya
Malang, Indonesia

Sujarwoto Sujarwoto
Faculty of Public Administration
University of Brawijaya
Malang, Indonesia

Abstract— Improving family planning services is vital for achieving sound demography and welfare policy. In the period 1970s-1990s Indonesia had achieved a success for controlling fertility growth and improving family welfare through centralistic family planning program. Yet, the country under decentralization reform failed to continue such success. Using mixed method, this research examines why decentralization reform in the country failed to control fertility rate and to improve family welfare and seeks what strategies to enhance sound demography and welfare policy under decentralization reform. Results of multilevel logit regression shows null association of decentralization measures on fertility rate in Indonesia. From the qualitative study in Empat Lawang Regency, decentralization reform failure is a result from many issues. First, the local government is lacking in local fiscal capacity. Second, limited number of PLKB both in quantity and quality. Third, the elected regent holds most power in the region, therefore, the accomplishment of family planning programs in Empat Lawang is greatly depend on the Regent political will. From this result, some strategies can be proposed to enhance sound demography and welfare policy. First, the central government needs to take a lead in reformulation of family planning management in district level; second, major recruitment of PLKB particularly for village level; third, consistent courses of re-introducing the significance of family planning to overall development goals to develop the political will of local leader in district level; and fourth, this study highlights that family planning policy could not be pursued successfully without promoting socio-economic conditions such as female literacy, the general quality of life, reproductive health and family welfare.

Keywords— family planning service; sound demography policy; welfare policy; decentralization reform

Executive Open Selection, What's wrong?

A, Desy Mutia., Prasojo E.,P., Jannah, L.M.

Abstract

The view of merit as a new basic system for public personnel management is already final in the newest regulation of ASN (National State Apparatus), and one kind of implementation of merit in the management system is recruitment and selection. Although the new regulation of public personnel management mandate the open competition for selecting top level position as promotion based merit, the question is, is the procedure already merit? Or is the competition itself already merit? This paper analyzes the executive open selection based merit implementation in local government. Executive here introduces as a high leader position (Jabatan Pimpinan Tinggi or 'JPT') in bureaucracy.

Using the case study of West Java Province as the earliest province among the local governances which held the open competition system for JPT, the author hopes this paper can give the real picture on the implementation of merit through the open selection system. The research objectives are to see the implementation of merit in open competition model of JPT and obstacles of the process, to analyze and to criticize the procedure based on theory. After analyzing the fact or real situation of the open competition procedure, this paper proposes better procedures or methods to be more merit and as the basis to have the right decisions for promoting or hiring someone to be JPT.

Keywords: High leader position, merit system, open selection, civil servant

The Analysis of Corporate Diversification and Cash Holdings: A Study on Non-Financial Companies Listed in the Indonesian Stock Exchange during the Period of 2006-2015

Mustafa Ramadhan¹, Bernardus Yulianto Nugroho²

Administrative Science Department, Faculty of Social and Political Science Universitas Indonesia

Business Administrative Department and corresponding author, Faculty of Administrative Science Universitas Indonesia

E-mail: mustafa.ramadh@n@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper studies the relationship between corporate liquidity and diversification. The key finding is that diversified firms hold significantly more cash than stand-alone firms because they are diversified in their cash flow. Lower cross-divisional correlations in cash flow and lower correlations between investment opportunity and cash flow correspond to higher cash holdings. Even in financially constrained firms, the increases of diversification degree through correlations in cash flow and correlations between investment opportunity and cash flow also correspond to higher cash holdings. These results show that the agency motive for cash holdings appears to explain the increase in the corporate cash holdings.

Keyword: cash holdings, corporate diversification, financial constraint, cash flow, investment opportunity

Analysis of Urban Heritage Management in the Heritage Area of Jakarta Old-City

Diah Putri Utami

Departement of Public Administration, Faculty of Administrative Sciences, Universitas Indonesia Depok, Indonesia

E-mail: diah.putri31@ui.ac.id

Mohammad Riduansyah Anza

Departement of Public Administration, Faculty of Administrative Sciences, Universitas Indonesia Depok, Indonesia

E-mail: moh.riduansyah@ui.ac.id

Abstract

The Jakarta Old-City Area is a geographical spatial unit that has been appointed as an urban heritage of Jakarta. This study discusses the application of urban heritage management in Jakarta Old-City Area. This is related to the fact that Jakarta Old-City Area is used for many activities, including conservation activities as a heritage area, so its management becomes crucial to notice. This study uses a post-positivist approach in which the theory of urban heritage management becomes the analytical basis of research findings. The data were obtained from in-depth interviews, observation, and literature study. The result of the study shows that heritage management in Jakarta Old-City Area has not been optimal since the regulation system, community engagement, technical and financial managements are not integrated and still contain problems in each dimension. In the case of regulatory systems, the absence of regulations that specifically regulate the management of the area becomes the most important issue. Meanwhile, the lack of community empowerment, not based on community needs and characteristics, becomes a problem in terms of community engagement. For technical management, the control of the TSP and TACB to determine the outcome of efforts to maintain the value and characteristics of the Jakarta Old City as a heritage area is still not strong; in addition, the financial management, in terms of the existing financing alternatives, has not yet accommodated the local economy and the management activities of the area itself.

Keywords—urban heritage; urban heritage management; Jakarta Old-City Area

Preventing Students from Dropping Out of School in Indonesia's Basic Education: What Should Government Do?

Reni Tri Pujiastuti¹, Sujarwoto, Firda Hidayati

Department of Public Administration

University of Brawijaya

Malang, Indonesia

1rheni.trip@gmail.com

Abstract—High students drop-out have been a critical issue of decentralized basic education in Indonesia. With around 2.6 million students (age 7-15 years old) who drop out of school, Indonesian government should promote effective policies for reducing school dropouts. We conducted a case study at Sleman regency to understand why decentralization policies failed to reduce school dropouts and what main reason of children dropped out of school in Indonesia's basic education. The findings suggest that dropping out of school could be a process of disadvantages caused by household socioeconomic deprivation and social marginalization, as well as disabling public policy. Instead of reducing school dropouts, we found that decentralized policy in term of fiscal autonomy may lead to the risk of school dropouts at the elementary school, transition, and junior high school levels. We found lack of efficiency on educational budget allocation and inefficiency in program implementations to be the main challenges that prevent district government from effectively reducing school dropouts. The findings suggest that local governments must improve their efficiency in allocating educational expenditures through implementing strategic policies that directly purposed to prevent students from dropping out of school.

Keywords— school dropout, socioeconomic factors, fiscal autonomy, qualitative, Indonesia

Commercial Explosives Controlling in Indonesia

KASMEN, SUDARSONO HARDJOSOEKARTO, AND AZHAR KASIM

Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Indonesia

kasmen_ali@yahoo.com

Abstract

Controlling is a continuously process. The scope of monitoring includes everything, especially for something that is inherently dangerous, such as commercial explosives. This study aimed to analyze the supervision of commercial explosives in Indonesia and developed the concept of supervision. This study is an action research using the app Soft Systems Methodology (SSM). Data were collected by in-depth interviews, informal discussions, and focus group discussion. This research has limitation about research period that did until 2016. The results showed that in exercising oversight of commercial explosives still have some obstacles such as low capacity of inspectors, lack of coordination, and a lack of effective oversight mechanisms. Changes in the Supervisory Team status become Supervisory Board proposed as one solution to optimize the supervision of commercial explosives. In the short term, optimization of supervision of commercial explosives can be realized by increasing the capacity of inspectors and coordination among relevant agencies. This research has contribution to develop controlling theory at every level of management.

Key words: controlling, soft system methodology, commercial explosives

The Effect of HRM Practices on Employee Organizational Citizenship Behavior in ICT Companies

Ananda Putra Fajar
Department of Business Administration Science
Faculty of Administrative Science,
Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia
anandaputrafajar@gmail.com

Pantius Drahen Soeling
Department of Business Administration Science
Faculty of Administrative Science,
Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia
pantiusdrahen@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effects of human resource management (HRM) practices on organizational citizenship behavior (OCB). The HRM practices variable were measured through the High-Involvement HRM Practices tool by Prieto and Pérez-Santana (2014), while the OCB variables were measured based on five major dimensions by Organ (1988). The analysis is on the active employees of PT Sigma Cipta Caraka (Telkomsigma) who had worked for at least a year in the company with the number of 243 employees. This study uses quantitative methods in collecting data with a questionnaire as a research instrument. The research data will be analyzed using descriptive statistic analysis, correlation, and regression analysis to test the relationship among variables. The results of this study provide an evidence that each HRM practices have a positive significance but different levels to encourage OCB activities showed by employees in the ICT company.

Keywords: HRM practices, ICT industry, organizational citizenship behavior

A Shift in The Review Model of Local Regulation

Ima Mayasari

Faculty of Administrative Science University of Indonesia

Kampus Baru UI Depok, 16424

E-mail: imamayasari@ui.ac.id

Abstract— After the Constitutional Court/Mahkamah Konstitusi (“MK”) Decision in the case of Judicial Review of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Local Government against The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which was pronounced in MK Plenary Session on Wednesday, 5 April 2017, the authority of the executive i.e. the Governor to revoke a Regency/Municipality Regulation and Regent/Mayor Regulation (Perda/Perkada) was declared as against The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945). MK stated that the phrase “Regency/Municipality Regulation and” in Article 251 paragraph (2) and paragraph (4), the phrase “Regency/Municipality Regulation and/or” in Article 251 paragraph (3), and the phrase “A Deputy Governor of the Central Government does not invalidate legislation Regency/City and” and the phrase “Regency/Municipality Regulation or” in Article 251 paragraph (8) Law Number 23 of 2014 are in violation of UUD NRI 1945 and have no binding legal power. Therefore, the President—through the Minister and the Governor—no longer has the authority to revoke Perda/Perkada. The power that holds full authority is the judiciary through the judicial review mechanism. This research aims to explain the review model of Perda/Perkada, to identify the mechanism of Perda/Perkada revocation based on Law Number 23 of 2014, and to identify the legal implication of MK Decision in the case of Review of Law Number 23 of 2014 on UUD NRI 1945. The research methodology used is qualitative data collection method in the form of literature research. Research result suggests that MK incorrectly made the Decision that abolishes the executive review of Perda/Perkada, given that Law Number 23 of 2014 which grants the authority to the President—through the Minister and the Governor—to revoke a Perda/Perkada is not meant to replace or take over the judicial review authority from the Supreme Court (“MA”) as a justice or judicial authority institution, therefore the abolition of the executive review regulation is feared to result in lack of legal certainty in the implementation of a controversial Perda/Perkada.

Keywords—Local Regulation, Judicial Review, Executive Review.

An Investigation of The Impact of State-Owned Enterprise (SOEs) Reform to the Public Value Creation in Indonesia Post Soeharto Era (1998-2016)

Ubaidillah Nugraha

Faculty of Administrative Science, University of Indonesia/ University of Bina Nusantara

ubaidillah.nugraha@ui.ac.id

Abstract

The State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) is important part of the contemporary public sector reform. They're growing force to the national development and globally by increasing contribution to the global economic and governance (Pricewaterhouse, 2015). In Indonesia, since the era of Old Order (1945-1966), New Order (1966-1998) to Reformasi (1998-current), SOEs have been inseparable instruments in the social and economic development (Mardjana, 1992). Beside their profit motive, SOEs have attributable social benefits for the purpose of public service. The larger the SOE sector, the larger government's direct influence over the public sector (Smith and Trebilcock, 2001). However, SOEs have been associated with major governance cases in Indonesia such as being rigid, bureaucratic and poor services in distributing service to the public and the performances were below average compared to their peers (Chang, 2007; Wicaksono, 2008; Hill, 2000). These circumstances have created a perception of how incompetent the government is in implementing policy (McLeod, 2005) and lead to the minimum aggregate of public value creation. In some SOEs considered a success story, the performance is merely limited to the "business value" creation rather than "public value" creation. SOEs reform existed to respond to the problem through variety of reform options and has been considered among critical reform beside beauracatic, decentralization and fiscal reform. The purpose of this paper is to investigate key determinants factors to improve SOEs' capacity in public value creation, specifically from SOEs reform agendas using predominatly several key concepts including of Public Value (Moore, 1995), TIMM (PWc, 2015), Public Sector Reform (Cayden, 1969;) and through the utilization of Soft Sytems Methodology as the action research approach.

Keywords: Public Value, Public Sector Reform, SOEs, SOEs Reform, Creating Shared Value, Soft System Methodology

Women's Perceptions about Glass Ceiling in their Career Development in Local Bureaucracy in Indonesia

Eunike Prapti Lestari Krissetyanti, Eko Prasajo, and Azhar Kasim

(University of Indonesia)

Abstract

Inadequate women representation in upper position in workforce shows the persistence of the glass ceiling phenomenon in women career development. In Indonesia's bureaucracy, although the number of women civil service in government workforce had increased for recent years, only few numbers of female civil services who have structural positions, especially in upper echelon (high leader position). This problem is more noticeably on the local government bureaucracy. Focus of this study is to identify glass ceiling embodied in the career barriers women civil service in local bureaucracy. This study was conducted using qualitative method. Interviews were conducted against women civil service who held structural position in the provincial government of DIY, and also toward key person related to civil service career development in Local Civil Service Agency of the Province of DIY, and National Civil Service Agency. The study also based on secondary data. Grounded theory approach is used to analyze the data. Finding of this research show using open coding the barriers of women civil service career development can be identified into four categories that is individual, interpersonal, organizational, family, and societal. To find the glass ceiling that faced by women, it is needed to separating artificial barriers (glass ceiling) and natural barriers. Using axial coding, the barriers can be identified into two sub-categories, that is natural barriers and artificial barriers.

Keywords: glass ceiling, women civil service, women career development

The Acceleration of Food Consumption Diversity Policy Implementation through Sustainable Food-Reserved Gardening: The Case of Jakarta

Anisa Febriyanti

Faculty of Administrative Science

Universitas Indonesia

anisafebri93@yahoo.com

Abstract—

This research examines the implementation of the Acceleration of Food Consumption Diversity (P2KP) policy through Sustainable Food-Reserved Gardening (KRPL) in DKI Jakarta. This research applies a post-positivist approach combined with qualitative data collection methods through in-depth interviews and desk reviews. The research confirms that the food consumption diversity is not optimal in Jakarta. The one cause is that the private sector has not been included in the process of policy formulation. In addition, the policy design is outdated and unspecified. Furthermore, organizational commitment and inter-organizational coordination need to be improved. Even though there is support from street-level bureaucrats and target groups, the lack of comprehension about policy and passivity of some group members become obstacles in the implementation of the policy. P2KP policy is influenced by socio-economic factors which include knowledge about nutrition, purchasing power, and lifestyle. It can be concluded that the Sustainable Food-Reserved Garden (KRPL) does not support the development of food consumption diversification as a goal of the P2KP policy in DKI Jakarta.

Keywords—food diversification; food-reserved gardening; policy implementation

Evaluation on the Tax Allowance Facility in the Indonesian Fish Processing Industry

Fildzah Maulidya and Titi Muswati Putranti a)

Department of Fiscal Administration Science, Faculty of Administration Sciences, Universitas Indonesia,

Depok 16424, Indonesia

a)Corresponding author: titi.putranti@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the achievement of policy objectives of Income Tax Incentives in the form of tax allowance in terms of effectiveness, similarity and accuracy in the Indonesian fish processing industry. This research was conducted with qualitative approach with qualitative data collection technique through literature study and field study. The results show that although the tax allowance facility procedure has met the principle of simplicity, but the facility has not been effective to increase investment because it is still very minimal industry that uses it. The fiscal cost burden still incurred by the Taxpayer that makes this policy is inefficient. This facility is also not appropriate for the fish processing industry because it can only be utilized by large scale industries, while small and medium scale fish processing industry cannot utilize tax allowance facility.

Keywords:

The Implementation of Income Tax Collection on the Purchase of Fishery Products by the Fish Processing Industry

Janice Zerlinda August Thertyani and Titi Muswati Putrantia)

Department of Fiscal Administration Science, Faculty of Administration Sciences, Universitas Indonesia,

Depok 16424, Indonesia

a) Corresponding author: titi.putranti@gmail.com

Abstract

Tax policy is one of the things that affected the development of fishery sector in Indonesia. To increase taxes on the fisheries sector, the government imposed the Income Tax Article 22 on the purchase of fishery products that have not been through the manufacturing process by the fish processing industry. The purpose of this study is to analyze the implementation of the tax collection of Article 22 Income Tax on the purchase of fishery products by the fish processing industry and its implications on the fish processing industry in accordance with Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia's Regulation Number 16 / PMK.010 / 2016 Article 1 paragraph 1 letter i. This research is a qualitative research using in depth interview technique with descriptive purpose. The results of this study indicate that in the implementation of the tax collection of Income Tax Article 22 on the purchase of fishery products from suppliers by the fish processing industry raises the cost of taxation to be borne by the fish processing industry. The burden is caused by the transfer of the tax burden of Article 22 that should be paid or paid by the supplier of fishery products, ultimately borne by the fish processing industry. In the nature of the concept of taxation system, the policy of tax collection Article 22 becomes more directed to the principle of consumption-based tax.

Keywords:

**Asset Management Analysis
The Province of DKI Jakarta
(A Study on Land Assets In The 2015 Budget Year)**

Rizki M. Fadilah¹ and Achmad Lutfi²

1. Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Administrative Sciences, Universitas Indonesia

2. Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Administrative Sciences, Universitas Indonesia
putra216@gmail.com, achmad.lutfi@ui.ac.id

Abstract

This study discusses the implementation of local government asset management by the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta, specifically with regard to its land assets in the 2015 budget year. The review on local government asset management in DKI Jakarta encompasses the following dimensions: i) inventorying the asset; ii) legal audit; iii) appraising the asset; iv) optimizing the asset; and v) monitoring the asset. The research was carried out using a post-positivist approach. Data for the study were collected using a qualitative approach and were analyzed descriptively. The results show that a well-implemented asset management will significantly improve the local public services; however, the implementation by the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta still leaves something to be desired, especially with regard to aspects on land asset management. The finding of this study reveals that asset inventory and monitoring are two of the crucial components in the management of land asset in DKI Jakarta.

Keywords: local assets, land, financial statement, locally generated revenue (LGR), asset management

Rich Picture of the Problems and Value Chain of Integrated Ciliwung Watershed Ecosystems Management and Restoration

Rasio Ridho Sani
Faculty of Administrative Science
Universitas Indonesia
Depok, Indonesia
rasiorsani@gmail.com

Eko Prasajo
Faculty of Administrative Science
Universitas Indonesia
Depok, Indonesia
e_prasajo@yahoo.com

Andreo Wahyudi Atmoko
Faculty of Administrative Science
Universitas Indonesia
Depok, Indonesia
wahyudiatmoko@yahoo.com

Abstract—Watershed is a holistic system, which covers physical and biological systems as well as social system. Hence, its management and restoration requires an integrated approach. The fact shows that watershed management in Indonesia is still partial and not applying an integrated approach. This research aims to discover rich picture of problems that hinder the application of integrated watershed ecosystems management and restoration (WEMR) and to formulate value chain in order to solve the problems of coordination and overlapping activities. Ciliwung watershed is selected as research object due to its institutional complexity. This research utilizes qualitative approach and applies soft systems methodology (SSM). The data is collected through in-depth interviews and literature study. Rich picture analysis reveals three problems at policy level, three problems at organisational level, and four problems at operational level. To achieve the strategic targets of the integrated management and restoration of Ciliwung watershed ecosystems, there are value chains that need to be conducted by: 1) enhancing the conservation area of Ciliwung watershed; 2) enhancing the hydraulic capacity of Ciliwung River; and 3) improving the water quality of Ciliwung River. Those three can be accomplished by implementing: 1) sustainable spatial planning of Ciliwung watershed and 2) institutional setup and community culture strengthening in Ciliwung watershed. This research should be completed by further research, which studies the model of proper institutional design and collaboration of the actors in Ciliwung WEMR.

Keywords—Ciliwung watershed, integrated management and restoration of watershed ecosystem, rich picture, value chain.

Development of E-government through Public-Private Partnerships in Indonesia

Lisman Manurung, Fikri Akbarsyah Anza

lisman.manurung@ui.ac.id, fikriakbarsyah@ui.ac.id

Department of Public Administration

Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Indonesia

Abstract

The application of information and communication technology (ICT) is a phenomenon that permeates many aspects of government practices since the end of the last century. E-government has been growing rapidly following the development of e-commerce. More than the application of ICT, international aid agencies expect that e-government can be a tool for the governance transformation efforts in developing countries. Government of Indonesia's initiative to develop e-government has been strengthened in various government policies since 2001. The Indonesian government has set up many programs to keep pace in the field of e-government. Basically, the government is aware of the constraints of priority in public finance, lack of technology and human resources. Therefore, since 2001 the government has initiated the development of e-government through public-private partnerships. However, apart from the aspects of ICT and capital, as well as the availability of human resources, the implementation of public-private partnerships in the development of e-government has not been held smoothly. Developing e-government through public-private partnerships could potentially be facing institutional barriers. Therefore, the implementation of e-government in Indonesia, which is expected to be done by a public-private partnership schemes are susceptible to situations of uneasy. Inequality in institutional arrangements has been slowing the progress of the program. So, the two parties have not yet able to achieve greater benefits from the partnership.

Data collection in this study is conducted through a series of in-depth interviews and internet searching. Participants in the study were decision makers and relevant stakeholders in the development of public-private partnerships and e-government.

Keywords: e-government, public-private partnerships, government transformation, institutional arrangements

Implementation of Information System for Legalisation of Legal Entity at the Directorate General of Administration of The Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights

Gusthiani Nursyamsi
Faculty of Administrative Science
Universitas Indonesia
gusthiani.nursyamsi@ui.ac.id
Fikri Akbarsyah Anza
Faculty of Administrative Science
Universitas Indonesia
fikriakbarsyah@ui.ac.id

Roy Valiant Salomo
Faculty of Administrative Science
Universitas Indonesia
Roy.v09@ui.ac.id

Abstract—To attain prime service through the utilisation of technology, the Directorate General of Legal Administration, which acts as a provider of general legal services, consistently seeks to optimise the utilisation of ICT in support of its function. This research examines the concept of public service that utilises information system as its basis and uses indicator based on customer-oriented service standard and sustainability of technology development contained in Best Practice of COBIT 4.1. The research found that the condition of Information System that supports Online Legal Entitlement Service is at maturity level 3, namely "Defined Process", for the whole process of the measurement components. The description illustrates that the service mechanism and procedures have been partially documented. There is an increase in quality experienced by the service user community, but at an organisational level, several implementations are required, such as the preparation of Service SOP document, standardisation of education and training programs, and regular monitoring and evaluation programs.

Keywords—E-Government; Information System; Public Service; COBIT 4.1

Accelerating E-Government Implementation in Indonesia Through Focuses-Based G2G Interaction: A Legal Perspective

Faiz Rahman, S.H., LL.M. (Cand.)

Faculty of Law, UNSW Australia

Sydney, Australia

faizrahman.law@gmail.com

Rizka Nur Faiza, S.H.

Constitutional Law Study Center

Universitas Islam Indonesia

Yogyakarta, Indonesia

rizkanurfaiza@gmail.com

Abstract— As the e-Government continues to be developed and implemented in Indonesia, the current condition shows that the implementation seems to be sporadic, unfocused, and has not been well integrated between the central government and regional governments, even though the Government has developed various applications and systems in regard of this implementation. This research aims to propose an idea to accelerate the implementation of e-Government through the improvement of the central government and regional governments relationship in e-Government, which is the G2G interaction, from the legal viewpoint. This research is a normative legal research, which uses the statute and conceptual approaches. The types of data that are used in this research are primary legal materials and secondary legal materials which were obtained from literature study using keyword/legislation approach, and then reviewed using the qualitative approach that eventually produces descriptive data. The results show that existing laws and regulations allowed and encouraged the technological use in the government sector. Additionally, although the e-Government development seems well progressed through many developments of e-Government applications and systems, Indonesia's EGD I rank shows a downward trend. This paper proposes focuses-based G2G interaction to accelerate the implementation of e-Government in Indonesia. There are four focuses which are determined from the General Supervision provision in Law No. 23/2014 concerning Regional Governments by taking into account various laws and regulations, definitions of e-Government, concept of central government and regional governments relationship in a unitary state context, and the existing condition of e-Government implementation, namely the regional institutions, regional finance, regional development, and public services. It is concluded that the focuses-based G2G interaction is expected to achieve a more focused, directed, and integrated e-Government implementation so that its process can be accelerated in all the regions of Indonesia.

Keywords—E-Government implementation; Focuses-Based G2G Interaction; legal perspective; supervisory approach

The Analysis of Performance Pay System Implementation for Civil Servants in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Nizar

Postgraduate Student at Faculty of Administrative Sciences
Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia
nizar_sochari@yahoo.co.id

Amy Y S Rahayu

Lecturer of Faculty at Administrative Sciences
Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia
amy_soeroso@yahoo.com

Abstract—This study aims to analyze the implementation of performance pay system for civil servants in the Ministry of Environment. This study uses post-positivist paradigm and analyze factors that influence the implementation. Data were collected through in-depth interviews and documentation. Informants in this study are civil servants in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The results of this study indicate that the implementation of performance pay system in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has not been effective in supporting the improvement of employee performance. This is due to: (1) unavailability of rewards for employees who have successfully achieved their performance targets so that the provision of performance pay up to now has not been able to increase employee motivation for achievement, (2) the ineffectiveness of performance measurement system (SKP and PKP) application in analyzing actual employee performance, (3) the absence of merit pay principles, and (4) the absence of a review of the evaluation of the implementation of the current performance pay system to improve the existing system comprehensively. Furthermore, there are several factors that influence the application of performance pay system in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry which includes: employee commitment, job evaluation, leader commitment, performance evaluation, and funding system.

Keywords—performance pay system, civil servants, motivation, and performance

Strengthening Citizen Participation in the Development through E-Governance

Krisna Puji Rahmayanti

Faculty of Administrative Sciences

Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

krisnarahmayanti@ui.ac.id

Abstract

Recent trend toward the usage of e-governance increases the chance of public participation and engagement through this development. E-governance can be a potential tool and process that improve the effectiveness of the development. This study aims to analyze the discourses of e-governance and the usage of e-governance to increase citizen participation. This study is a review paper. The method to collect data through literature review and analysis of secondary data. This study concludes that there is positive relevance between e-governance implementation and citizen participation to development or government activities. However, there are several notes about the challenges and threat toward e g-governance implementation that may hinder the development itself.

Keywords—e-governance, citizen participation, development

The Effect of Dividend Changes on Future Earnings of Non-Financial Companies Listed in the Indonesian Stock Exchange 2006 – 2015 Period

Ukky Widya Suzana¹ and Satrio Budi Adi²

¹ Business Administration Study Programme, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Indonesia

² Business Administration Study Programme, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Indonesia

Email : ukky.widya@ui.ac.id

Abstract

Dividend Signaling Theory states that dividends are considered as a signal of future earnings and profitability. The purpose of this research is to analyze the effect of dividend changes on company's future earnings particularly non-financial companies listed on the Indonesian Stocks Exchange during the 2006-2015 period. By using multiple linear regression, wherein future earnings were used as the dependent variable and dividend changes as the independent one along with ROE and past earnings changes as the control variables. Conclusively, research results show that dividend changes do not have a significant effect on future earnings either one or two years after dividend changes.

Keywords: dividend; dividend changes; future earnings; ROE

Whistleblowing System in Indonesia's Directorate General of Tax

Ditri Andita ANGGARIANI (corresponding author)
Teguh KURNIAWAN
Defny HOLIDIN

Ditri Andita ANGGARIANI
Student, Faculty of Administrative Science, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia
Tel: +62 811 118 1180
Email: ditri.andita@yahoo.com

Teguh KURNIAWAN
Lecturer, Faculty of Administrative Sciences, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia
Tel: +62 7866 561
Email: teguh.kurniawan@ui.ac.id

Defny HOLIDIN
Lecturer, Faculty of Administrative Sciences, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia
Tel: +62 7866 561
Email: defny@ui.ac.id

Abstract

Despite the nature of public organizations that have a control mechanism, illegal practices often occur in public sectors due to the lack of control. Indonesia's Directorate General of Tax is implementing a whistleblowing system to detect illegal practices in its institution. This research describes the relation between the whistleblowing system and the Government's Internal Control System in the directorate to improve internal control. After analyzing data from in-depth interviews, studies of related published documents, and observations, results suggest that reform in the whistleblowing system does not only serve as a tool to improve internal control; it is also a part of the control itself. However, the positioning of units in charge of the whistleblowing system needs to be reviewed. Moreover, supporting facilities for whistleblowers need improvement.

Keywords: Whistleblowing system, internal control, Directorate General of Tax, Indonesia

Combating Human Trafficking in the Source Country: Institutional, Socio-cultural, and Process Analysis of Trafficking in Indonesia

Meidi Kosandi, Nur Iman Subono, Vinita Susanti and Evida Kartini
Faculty of Social and Political Science
Universitas Indonesia
Corresponding e-mail: meidi.kosandi@ui.ac.id

Abstract— This research discusses human trafficking in Indonesia, where most of the victims were trafficked to neighboring countries such as Malaysia and Singapore. It analyzes human trafficking in three dimensions at the national level, i.e. (1) institutional, (2) social and cultural, and (3) process dimensions. It argues that despite the size of the persistent demands for trafficking in the host countries, the three-dimensional factors are crucial to cope with, in order to eradicate trafficking. Eliminating or regulating trafficking and prostitution in the host countries has so far been slow in progress. International and regional cooperation in East and Southeast Asia has been lacking vigor in its institutionalization and enforcement. Anti-trafficking policies and actions at the national level have the advantages of sovereign authority of its government, if compared to regional institution or international convention, and freedom enjoyed by civil society and local communities. However, the complexities of human trafficking as an organized transnational crime requires holistic approach to combat and study, including careful analysis on the three dimensions of the crime.

Keywords— *human trafficking, Indonesia, democracy, institutionalism, and historical analysis.*

Behavior-based Participation in Participatory Program Management on Local Government in the Province of Lampung

Dedy Hermawan¹, Simon Sumanjoyo Hutagalung², Izzul Fatchu Reza³

¹Jurusan Administrasi Negara FISIP, Universitas Lampung, Jl.Sumantri Brojonegoro No. 1 Rajabasa

² Jurusan Administrasi Negara FISIP, Universitas Lampung, Jl.Sumantri Brojonegoro No. 1 Rajabasa

³ Jurusan Administrasi Negara FISIP, Universitas Lampung, Jl.Sumantri Brojonegoro No. 1 Rajabasa

¹Email: dedy.hermawan@fisip.unila.ac.id,²Email: simon.sumanjoyo@fisip.unila.ac.id,³

Email: izzul.reza@fisip.unila.ac.id

Abstract

Participation is an approach that became a trend in the design of government programs related to social welfare. Through the participation of community empowerment, impact is expected to appear in addition to the achievement of program outputs. This study aims to determine the forms of participation that emerged from government programs and community behavioral factors that determine the success of participation and community participation model based on behavior that can be raised in order to overcome the problems of participation. The type of research used in this research is descriptive research with qualitative approach and by applying multiple methods of data collection, such as the study of data secondary and observations. Data analysis in this study used Milles and Huberman qualitative data analysis method.

This result of the research showed that emerging typology of participation in the management of public participation program in Lampung Province is located in the area of non-participation, risk taking and partnership. Conditions of participation that occurs is also driven by factor of public behavior that consists of three factors, namely; (1) Confidence or a chance to participate. (2) The ability to participate, and (3) Willingness to participate in every activity, which is determined by the presence or absence of the relevant interest. In the end, the participation of behavior-based management model is built by adopting the concept of community engagement and personal engagement.

Keywords: Community Participation, Government Programs, Community Behavioral

Public Health Service Analysis with Regional Health Assurance Program (Jamkesda) by Implementing a Technical Unit (UPT) in Depok

Sawindri Hidayati and Kusnar Budi

Faculty of Administrative Science

University of Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Public service especially of health services belong to government's duty and its purpose is to guarantee that people get easy access and are served without discrimination. In order to provide health services for poor people, the government of Depok City established the UPT Jamkesda. UPT Jamkesda's function is serve people administratively and to cooperate with various parties in delivering health services to the people. Those service are submission, transfer, and extension length of time service of Jamkesda. This research applied the qualitative approach and analyzed the data descriptively. The result of this research shows that in terms of card of Jamkesda, UPT Jamkesda has delivered its services well. As for the service of transactional cards of Jamkesda was not good. Cooperation established by UPT Jamkesda with some hospitals as health services was good, but there are some aspects that need to be improved to provide better service.

Keywords : Jamkesda Services; Poor Society; Members of Jamkesda

The Challenges In The Formation Of State Asset Management Agency (Lman) Based On Mintzberg's Theory Of Organizational Structure

First Author:

Lina Miftahul Jannah , Universitas Indonesia, Depok , miftahul@ui.ac.id

Second Author:

Akhmad Yuzkhar Lutfansa , Universitas Indonesia, Depok, ayuzkhar@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Indonesia has a considerable amount of asset from Sabang to Merauke. Since 2015, the responsibility towards these assets belongs to the State Asset Management Agency (Indonesian: Lembaga Manajemen Aset Negara, shortened LMAN). LMAN is an agency which structured with two divisions and one functional position, while LMAN has quite a lot of challenges. Based on the problem, this research has a goal in illustrating the challenges that are currently faced by the organizational structure of LMAN. This research used a qualitative method and comprehensive interview for the data collection and also literature review. The result shows that with the current structural organization of LMAN, there are three main challenges, which are a great responsibility, the over-simple structure and the status of non-echelon. Based on these challenges, it is concluded that the ideal configuration of LMAN organizational structure is the Divisionalized Form.

Keywords: State Asset Management Agency (LMAN), Organizational Structure, Asset Management, The Divisionalized Form

Implementation Of Tax Regulations On Internet-Based Business Activity

Case Study: Google's Tax Avoidance In Indonesia

Indah Susanti
Faculty of Economic and Business
Universitas Indonesia
Jakarta
indahsusanti.daryono@gmail.com

Laode Arahman Nasir
Faculty of Economic and Business
Universitas Indonesia
Jakarta
laodearahman@gmail.com

Vera Partiana Sukardianti
Faculty of Economic and Business
Universitas Indonesia
Jakarta
verapartianasukardianti@gmail.com

Abstract

To align with global and digital economic growth, businesses must be able to change competitive strategies and business models to keep them relevant to on-going developments. This also requires changes in government regulations, especially tax regulations in order to support business development. Google as a company providing Internet-based services and products, located in Singapore as regional office, conducts its business in Indonesia by utilizing tax treaty between Indonesia and Singapore in its tax planning scheme aimed at avoiding taxation. In Indonesia, Google only has a representative office that does not record revenues and profits derived from activities in the country. This study aims to first find out why Google is not willing to pay the income or profits derived from business activities in Indonesia, Second knowing what should be done by the government of Indonesia to Google to pay tax to the government of Indonesia. The research method used is normative juridical. Based on the results of the study, the existing tax regulation cannot support new business model that is internet based business model. This cause the tax liability paid in Indonesia is inconsistent with revenue derived by Google from Indonesia. It is required significant changes on tax regulations that can be applied in internet-based business model. However, this application presents several obstacles, so the Indonesian government can learn from countries, including Britain, India and Australia in applying this tax regulation.

Keywords: Tax Regulation, Internet-based Business, Tax Avoidance

Is the Structural Holes a Form of Social Capital? A Theoretical Debate

Agustinus Rusdianto Berto

Department of Communication Science,

FISIP, Universitas Indonesia

Jakarta, Indonesia

arus.berto@gmail.com Ilya Revianti Sudjono Sunarwinadi

Department of Communication Science

FISIP, Universitas Indonesia

Jakarta, Indonesia

ilya.revianti@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Social capital plays a significant role in utilizing the flow of information. Generally, social capital can be generated by establishing a close relationship between many people in order to create mutual trust. However the structural holes theory instead sees otherwise, high social capital can only be obtained through a sparse relationship. Based on that theoretical perspective, this paper aims to describe and elaborate these two opposing views. Therefore, the author conducted a literature review of nine previous studies. This paper concludes that the structural holes theory is also a form of social capital. Furthermore, this theory is interdependent and complementary to the theory of network closure. The intermediary must combine weak ties with strong ties simultaneously to gain maximum benefits of information and control. He/she should reach out various kinds of relationships between others different groups to generate diverse information (non-redundant) that used to create a good idea. At the same time, the intermediary also needs to maintain and/or enhance the strength of trust or closure in the existing ties in order to distribute the idea because it potentially can increase the adoption of the idea. That collaboration can be used to improve the performance of public services by applying them to internal communication audits and autonomous external surveillance mechanisms.

Keywords—social capital; structural holes; closure network; strength of weak ties; public services

Collaborative Governance in Propelling the Transmission Process of Research Results Into Industrial Products and Its Development at the Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education

(The Developmental Study on Zenmed's Orthopedic Implant)

Dwi Lestari, Lina Miftahul Jannah

1. Department of Administrative Science, Faculty of Administrative Science, University of Indonesia
2. Department of Administrative Science, Faculty of Administrative Science, University of Indonesia

Email: dwieternity@gmail.com

linamjannah@yahoo.com

Abstract

The transmission process of research results into industrial products is a step forward to utilize research results and development for the industry and the people. To achieve this, collaboration must be done by the involved stakeholders, which are the academics, business and the government. This thesis contributed to the understanding of how collaborative governance can propel the transmission process of research results and the development in the Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education and to understand the collaboration pattern between stakeholders in propelling the transmission process of research results and the development using the collaborative governance concept.

This study used qualitative method with post-positivism approach, also data collection with in-depth interview. The result shows that by collaborating with stakeholders, the process of transmission of research results into industrial products can be propelled. In the case of the cooperation pattern in research and development, the researcher has to pay attention not only in the scientific field but also the needs of the people and the market. The reason is that by considering the people's needs, the innovation will be treated well by the industry.

Keywords : collaborative governance, collaboration, triple helix

The Role of E-government and M-government in Shaping Jakarta to be a Smart City

Lya Anggraini

Master Candidate, Public Administration, Faculty of Administrative Studies, Universitas Indonesia
Sri Lestari

Master Candidate, Public Administration, Faculty of Administrative Studies, Universitas Indonesia
Muslim Bachtiar

Secretary, Mangga Besar Urban Village Government Office, West Jakarta

Erwan Halil

Researcher, LP3ES (Institute for Social and Economic Research, Education, and Information), Jakarta

ABSTRACT:

The government of Indonesia has shown its commitment to implement information, communication and technology (ICT) based governance with the launching of 100 Smart City Action by the Ministry of Communication and Informatics. As the nation's capital, Jakarta becomes example of ICT based governance. After implementing web based governance (e-government) in all level of its work units, the provincial government of Jakarta launched a mobile phone application (m-government). This paper reviews the development of e-government and m-government and its implementation in provincial government of Jakarta. Interactions between actors who are involved in Jakarta's ICT based governance are studied and its institutional perspective reviewed. The paper questions how the ICT based governance (both e-government and m-government) has changed working attitude of government officials, how the presence of mobile phone applications (mobile apps) changes the way citizen and the government interact. We argue that e-government has enhanced the effectiveness of public administration and inter-governments program implementations. Moreover, we argue that citizen will use mobile application to interact with government if it satisfies his/her sense of self identify, enable him/her to further pursue his/her own interest and if the respond from the government meet their expectation. In this research, we found that government should adapt to the changes of demographic condition of their citizen. In terms of government and citizen interaction, senior citizen and conservative community prefer traditional real life interaction (communication in person) while young citizen and more modern community prefer online interaction (communication through internet based channel). To maximize ICT based interaction between government and citizen, we argue that regular trainings on internet based mobile applications for elder citizens (who usually hold strategic positions and represent community in interaction with government) will guarantee the sustainable use of the application.

Keyword: Smart City, E-Government, M-Government, Mobile Applications, Public Services, Public Administration, Governance, Information Communication Technology Governance, Online Media, Youth, Citizen participation, citizen and government interaction, city's competitiveness

Independence of Tourism Entrepreneurship of Society in Disaster Prone Area III Mount Merapi Through Social Development

Citra Fathimah Salipi
Departement of Social Welfare Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia
citra.fathimahs@gmail.com

Fentiny Nugroho
Departement of Social Welfare, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia
fentiny2015@gmail.com

Abstract—Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY), especially Sleman Regency is one of the provinces that have many tourism attractions. One of them is, Merapi Volcano tour located in Sleman Regency, one of the most active volcanos in the world. The eruption of Mount Merapi in 2010 resulted in severe damage in some areas in Cangkringan district. Cangkringan District nowadays states as disaster Prone Area III has many tourism potentials and the type of tourism business is also varied. The entrepreneurships in this district reckon as self reliant ones since the eruption of Mount Merapi in 2010.

This research uses qualitative approach method and descriptive research type, data collecting technique is done by documentation of literature study, in-depth interview, observations with community in Cangkringan district, the Tourism Office of Sleman Regency, and Cangkringan District Office. The purpose of this study is to analyze the entrepreneurial process built after the eruption of Mount Merapi in 2010 particularly in Cangkringan District, as well as to analyze the constraints faced by business actors in the tourism sector.

In previous studies, it focused more in the discussion of tourism development approach that has been synergize with the local government. However, this study focuses more on social development strategies in the entrepreneurship process that is formed through the tourism sector by optimizing individual roles and developing with the community of Cangkringan Subdistrict, Sleman Regency in the disaster prone area of Mount Merapi eruption in 2010. The individual, government and community approach is more focused in this research to improve the prosperity in society.

The results of this study found that the entrepreneurship process in Cangkringan district cannot be separated from the role of individuals, communities and governments which after the eruption of Mount Merapi in 2010 the people are able to rebuild their economy independently through the utilization of materials of Mount Merapi. The process that occurred in the development of community entrepreneurship in Mount Merapi after the eruption were done gradually that is start from the rental services lava tour on the slopes of Mount Merapi, food stalls and souvenirs, the opening of panoramic tours of nature, then the establishment of museum relics eruption of Merapi eruption, and now break in into culinary sector. Although the local community experienced severe disaster which caused loss of houses, goods and so forth but the people of Cangkringan district have the spirit of entrepreneurship and good social development in order to create a new life that also cannot be separated from the role of government.

Keywords: social development, community entrepreneurship, tourism

Increasing Economic Condition and the Participation of Disaster Affected Community Through the Implementation of the Community Organizing Principle in the Organization of Entrepreneurship Initiated by Local Community

Syadza Alifa, Departemen Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial

Fentiny Nugroho , Departemen Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial

Abstract

Paguyuban Kampung Sablon is an association of convection entrepreneurs in Wedi Village which was established after Klaten Regency was hit by earthquake disaster. Earthquake disasters that destroy most of the asset and capital of convection entrepreneurs caused huge damage for their businesses. In the spirit of unity and mutual cooperation, the entrepreneurs established Paguyuban Kampung Sablon which aims to help convection entrepreneurs in Pandes Wedi village to recover their economic condition after the disaster. This study reckon that entrepreneurship programs established by government or NGOs are often considered ineffective in restoring the economic condition of the community, yet the presence of entrepreneurial institutions directly initiated by local communities are able to improve and restore socio-economic conditions due to strong social capital in the society in the form of bonding and bridging. In order to obtain primary and secondary data, this research uses data collection method that is literature study, document study, observation, in-depth interview, and focus group discussion. To discern deep and comprehensive information about the role of the community as a local entrepreneurial, in-depth interviews was conducted with informants, members of Paguyuban Kampung Sablon, Wedi Village Government, BPBD Klaten District, and Wedi Village residents. From the results of the study, it is concluded that the role of community as a local entrepreneurial institution accompanied by the power of social capital was able to restore the socio-economic conditions of society

Keyword: Community Organizing, Disaster; Local Institution; Entrepreneurship

Analysis on the Factors that Affect Widyaiswara Engagement in the Centre for Education and Training of The Ministry of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia

Yuni Widyastika

The Center For Education and Training of the Ministry of Manpower of The Republic Indonesia

e-mail : yuniwidya81@gmail.com

Lina Miftahul Jannah

The Department of Administration, Faculty of Administration, Universitas Indonesia

e-mail : linamjannah@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Widyaiswara is a functional position that is responsible for educating, teaching and training civil servants also conducting evaluation and development of training in the Centre for Education and Training. The engagement of widyaiswara has become an important thing in the State's Training Program Agency, which is Centre for Education and Training of The Ministry of Manpower to produce apparatus with integrity and professionalism. For that reason, there are several factors that affect the engagement of a widyaiswara, which is from the Pusdiklat where a widyaiswara work in and from the widyaiswara itself. This study was based on the International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management by Anita J in 2014, referring to Kahn's theory in 1990 and Educational and Psychological Measurement using Schaufeli's theory, Bakker, and Salanova written in 2006. The factors are work environment, leadership, team and co-workers, training and career development, compensation, policy, well-being, vigor, dedication, and absorption. This research used postpositivis paradigm, with qualitative method through in-depth interview and documentation study. The result of this research is that there are six factors that directly affect the engagement of widyaiswara, which are team and co-workers, training and career development, well-being, work environment, compensation and leadership. While the indirect one is the policy, either it is the organization's policy or the widyaiswara's. However, there are other crucial factors that affect the continuation of all programs, which is financing. If there were sufficient funding, therefore these factors can properly run.

Keywords : widyaiswara; engagement

Obstacles In Preparation For Innovation In The Government

Case Study: Center For Education And Training Of Indonesian Ministry Of Manpower (Pusdiklat Kemenaker)

Vetty Ilona
Department of Administration,
Faculty of Administration
Universitas Indonesia
Depok, Indonesia
Email: vetty04@yahoo.com

Lina Miftahul Jannah
Department of Administration,
Faculty of Administration
Universitas Indonesia
Depok, Indonesia
Email: linamjannah@yahoo.com

Abstract

This research employs post-positivist paradigm and utilizes combined qualitative and quantitative methods. The research data were gathered through in-depth interviews, questionnaires, and document analysis. In 2010, Wang et al. devised five key elements that signal the preparedness of an organization for implementing innovation in its services. The five core elements include investment strategy, risk tolerance, success of innovation, IT experiences, and inter-organizational collaborations. This research demonstrates that the Center for Education and Training of Indonesian Ministry of Manpower, (Pusdiklat Kemnaker), which has made use of e-Learning method (as the initial stage of innovation) in its trainings on the basics of manpower, has not been well-prepared in using such a method, notwithstanding the fact that the method is already in use. The implementation of e-Learning method is impeded by a string of challenges, such as unstable internet connection, leader's role, and so forth. Innovation is a requisite for modernizing public administration, but it carries its own risks and does not guarantee a fruitful end. As such, it is of utmost importance to identify and prevent obstacles from hampering innovation. Innovation in public administration faces more complex challenges than that in private sectors. In part, it depends not only on the attitudes or traits of civil servants but also on their environments. According to Giedraiyte, innovation in public sector is generally hindered by such factors as inadequate funding and human resources, regulations, unsupportive management, insufficient incentives for staff, unpredictable response from users, differing risk culture, and resistance. This research concludes that there are two main factors hindering innovation in the Center for Education and Training of Indonesian Ministry of Manpower (Pusdiklat Kemenaker), namely inadequate human resources and budgeting.

Keywords: Obstacles; Innovation; Preparedness; Education and Training; and e-Learning

Administering Sustainable Development: The Case of Depok City

Muh. Kadarisman
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta
Jakarta, Indonesia
Muh.kadarisman@umj.ac.id

Ismiyati
Faculty of Engineering
Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta
Jakarta, Indonesia
ismiyati@umj.ac.id

ABSTRACT—

How is the administration of sustainable development in Depok City? Using descriptive and qualitative design methods to understand the object research phenomenon holistically, process oriented, natural, and empirical (verstehen, emic, and etic perspective). The summary of research result is that the administration of sustainable development in Depok City has been formulated in short-term and long-term plan, and aims to create a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, which is oriented by the National Long-Term Development 2005-2025. It takes a strong commitment from government officials in Depok City to formulate, execute, and evaluate the sustainable development policies. The implementation of administration in supporting sustainable development in Depok City has been quite effective and efficient, by considering natural aspects in all policies. Administration in sustainable development in Depok City is a development process that characterized in fulfilling the needs of present and future community, while observing and maintaining the balance between the natural environment and the educated environment so that the interaction and interdependence within the two remains in equal harmony.

Keywords—administration; sustainable Development

Reconstructing Collaborative Economy in Indonesia by Implementing Takaful Ijtima'i Insurance System

Dr. Gemala Dewi, SH, LL.M

Senior Lecturer of Islamic Law From Faculty of Law, Universitas Indonesia

gemalafillah@gmail.com

Dr. Zaitun Abdullah, SH., MH

itun.abdullah@gmail.com

Zaitun Abdullah is a lecturer at Faculty of Law, Pancasila University

Abstract:

The Collaborative Economy has been understood to be in condition when products, services, and market relationships have changed as sharing startups impact business models. To avoid disruption, companies must adopt the Collaborative Economy Value Chain. In the history of Islam at the early 7th century, the Islamic state has found a "social security system" which they call as takaful ijtima'i. The Social security in Islam (takaful ijtima'i) is a social obligation (fardhu kifayah), which brings responsibility for muslims, as far they are able, to help each other, and state, as public entity, has a duty to ensure that such responsibility is implemented properly. So, there are two roles which are contained in social security system in Islam, firstly, is state's role as a body of authority who could enforce sharia law and force every person to obey sharia law, and secondly, every muslim's role, including private entity, to help each other who lives in poverty. Inside at-takaful institution contained the spirit to help each other as part of whole society. Then, the spirit to help each other was made become a basic principle in sharia insurance institution (at-takaful al-ijtima'i). In its concept and practice, takaful ijtima'i system, for Indonesia context, could potentially be developed further. How the takaful ijtima'i can be as an alternative insurance system to reconstructing collaborative economy in Indonesia, is the problem that will be elaborated in this paper.

Keywords:

Analysis of the Policy Implementation of the Reduction of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax Assessment in Bogor

Hidayati Amyar¹⁾ and Haula Rosdiana²⁾*

1) Department of Fiscal Administration, Extension Program , Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Indonesia, Depok Campus, 16424, Indonesia, amyarihilda@gmail.com,

2)* Department of Fiscal Administration, Faculty of Administration, Universitas Indonesia, haularosdiana2013@gmail.com (corresponding author)

Abstract

This study discusses the policy implementation of the reduction of rural and urban land and building tax assessment (PBB-P2) for the underprivileged in Bogor. The purpose of this research is to analyze the policy implementation of PBB-P2 assessment reduction for the underprivileged in Bogor and its inhibiting factors. This study used a qualitative approach with data collection through literature reviews and field studies in the form of in-depth interviews. The results show that in terms of the policy content, it has been designed as a support, provided by Bogor municipal government for people included in the category of the underprivileged in accordance with its authority. However, the implementation of compliance and responsiveness of the policy implementers are still considered less responsive. Some of the factors inhibiting the policy implementation of the reduction of PBB-P2 assessment for the underprivileged in Bogor refer to the lack of information provided to the taxpayer, the database used, and the lack of resources allocated.

Key words: Land and Building Tax, Policy Implementation, Tax Incentives

Resilient University Leaders in Contemporary Dynamic Environment: A Preventive Model for Derailed Presidencies

Dr Abdul Wahab
FAST School of Management,
National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan
abdulwahab@nu.edu.pk

Dr Saqib Ali
Lahore Business School,
University of Lahore, Sargodha Camp., Pakistan
Saqib.ch44@yahoo.com

Irma Tyasari
Faculty of Economics and Business,
Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang, Malang, Indonesia
irma.fe@unikama.ac.id

Abstract — The environment in which institutions of higher learning are doing their businesses is getting dynamic and has obtained more consideration in the tertiary education and its resilient future research. Worldwide trends in tertiary education, as well as the changing external environment, put many challenges for the university leaders. To meet the demands of an increasingly dynamic and complex environment many university leaders have begun searching for ways to be resilient and receptive to these changes in order to stay competitive. This study offers university leaders a way to face external changes and disruptions in line to make their institutions perform better internationally. It investigated the role of self-efficacy and learning orientation on the performance of university leaders. It also proposed and tested the moderating effect of dynamic environment on the above-mentioned relationships. The research used the quantitative method and a population comprised 242 usable questionnaires that were collected from the leaders of public higher education institutions of Pakistan. The proposed structural equation model was evaluated with Partial Least Squares (PLS) techniques. Results showed support for the theoretical model that was considered. The findings suggest that self-efficacy and learning orientation is linked with performance in such a way that it nullified the moderating effect of dynamic environment. This investigation has importance for both savants and specialists in improving university leadership with a revolutionary approach; also this research helped to provide a conceptual anatomy to trigger future investigations and theory on strengthening university leadership.

Keywords: university leaders, self-efficacy, job performance, learning orientation, dynamic environment

Collaborative Government of DKI Jakarta
For the Child Friendly Integrated Public Space Program (RPTRA)

Mary Ismowati¹, Hasim A. Abdullah²

maryismo@yahoo.com;hasim0602@gmail.com

ICAS PGS UI, 2017

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze how collaborative collaboration between DKI government and private sector in providing social facilities RPTRA and program analysis activities conducted at RPTRA. A qualitative approach used in this case study at RPTRA sub district Sungai Bambu in North Jakarta. Data collection techniques through in-depth interviews and direct observation. Informant with purposive technique counted 10 people. The study was conducted October 2016 until June 2017. First, collaborative of the government with private company build RPTRA through CSR program. The private sector helps in the physical construction of each RPTRA building and the name of the company will be displayed only in the main billboard of the RPTRA. Second, DKI provincial government responsible of RPTRA's management, which is subsequently under the authority of each sub district who the Sub—district Head is chairman. RPTRA staff develop and run various RPTRA program activities for children playground and community activities. The officer of RPTRA don't have sufficient competence carry out all activities. They need assistance from various stakeholder. Suggestions as follows : 1. collaborative government with private sector in building RPTRA sustainable, not only physical construction of the building but also involved in management assistance. 2. Support other to officer to carry out various activities. So the purpose of RPTRA as a place to play children and community activities with a container, can be maximized.

Keywords : Public Service, Social Facilities, Governance, Collaborative Government, RPTRA

Competitive Recruitment and Ethical Leadership

Suarlan

Badan Informasi Geospasial (The Indonesian Geospatial Agency)

Bureau of Planning, Human Resources and Legal

Bogor, Indonesia

(suarlan@big.go.id)

Abstract

Competitive recruitment brings benefits for an organization by enabling it to improve its performance. Employees who are recruited by competitive recruitment should have better knowledge and skills. In their daily activities, these employees will interact with their leaders. This interaction will result in many perceptions on the part of the employees about the leaders. One of these perceptions will be about ethical leadership. Employees perceive how the leaders deal with ethical matters. Competitive recruitment should bring a competitive advantage to an organization. However, there is a gap between the effects of competitive recruitment on ethical leadership. This qualitative study would like to answer the effects of competitive recruitment on employees' perceptions of ethical leadership.

Keyword: recruitment, ethical leadership, civil servants, perception

Emergence of Military-Based Oligarchy in Reformation Era
(The Case Study of Rivalry between SBY and Luhut B Pandjaitan in the Nationalization of PT Inalum)

Alim Bathoro, Meidi Kosandi

Universitas Indonesia

Abstract

This article analyzes the rivalry between President SBY and Luhut Pandjaitan in the nationalization of PT. Inalum. The rivalry has confirmed the perceived emergence of oligarchy in Indonesia, as proposed by Winters. In addition, the process of the growth of oligarchy has resulted in the resurgence of patrimonialism. It implies that both of the groups survive and establish military patrimonialism in reformation era. Both groups are two different entities competing in several matters, including the nationalization of PT Inalum. This study employs two main theoretical frames of oligarchy and patrimonialism. It argued that the competition between the two oligarchic groups reveals the resurgence, growth, and development of oligarchy after the initial emergence in the New Order. This study reveals that reformation has transformed patron-client relationship initially established in the New Order and later grown and strengthened in reformation era to become oligarchy. The oligarchy has resulted in competition for economic resources among oligarchic groups.

Key words: Oligarch, patrimonialism, Oligarchic conflict, Indonesia, political economy

Social Accountability Pathology in Local Poverty Coping Policy

Rutiana Dwi Wahyunengseh
Public Administration,
FISIP, Universitas Sebelas Maret
Surakarta, Indonesia
rutianadwi@staff.uns.ac.id

Faizatul Ansoriyah
Public Administration
FISIP, Universitas Sebelas Maret
Surakarta, Indonesia
faizatulansoriyah@staff.uns.ac.id

Budiarjo
Public Administration
FISIP, Universitas Sebelas Maret
Surakarta, Indonesia
budiarjo@staff.uns.ac.id

Abstract—This article described the pathological risk arising in relation to the social accountability of poverty alleviation policy. Previous studies found that poverty coping is an area of welfare state model in which the government plays a dominant role as the activator of collaboration between actors to reduce the risk of poor group. The problem to be addressed by this paper was how the implementation of poverty alleviation program often generates friction within society, and biased accountability risk over its policy outcome. This paper aims to explore the problems of poverty coping policy implementation from poverty theory combined with the Multiple Accountability Disorder analysis. The research employed content analysis method on documents of Local Poverty Alleviation Strategy and annually local development program in relation to poverty alleviating for finding the biased accountability that arisen since the policy plan domain. The data were collected using in-depth interview with the LGA in the Tim Koordinasi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah (Local Poverty Coping Coordination Team) as informants. Interpretive inquiry was used to identify accountability pathology, i.e. the symptoms of comprehension biases towards targeted group and program formulation in the bureaucracy culture and its implications on the public accountability substances. This research found the emergence of elitist pathology risk and information commodification in determining targeted group data. The risk of bureaucratic opportunism pathology was found in determining the contaminated poverty coping activity. Both of them resulted in biased social accountability toward an inclusive local poverty coping policy. This research recommended the publication of poverty indicators transparently to determine the targeted group and the utilization of it in integrated manner between Local Government Agencies as the determinant of poverty alleviation program. Further research was recommended to be conducted on the effect of receiving poverty coping program in group based on the close relationship between targeted group and political actors and apparatus.

Keywords—poverty, pathology of social accountability, policy of local government.

**Adopting Organizational Structuring for ICT-enabled
Government Transformation: Perspectives of City Government
Employees in Indonesia and the Philippines**

Enrique B. Batara

Doctoral Program Political Science

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Yogyakarta, Indonesia

enrique.batara@g.msuiit.edu.ph

Abstract –

e-government or the use of ICT and its application by the government for the provision of information and public services to the people is now the norm. Local governments, being at the frontline of public service delivery, have to keep up with e-government practice and development in order to satisfy the imperatives of good governance. A framework of transformational government identifies elements which are interrelated and are consequential to the utilization of new ICT systems: process redesign; organizational structuring; and, cultural and behavioral change. Using variables fetched from various technology acceptance models, this study investigates the factors for the adoption of organizational structuring by city government employees in the city governments of Surabaya, Indonesia and Davao, Philippines. Survey data gathered from 78 Surabaya and 82 Davao purposively-sampled employee respondents was quantitatively analyzed through structural equation modeling. It was found out that performance expectancy and attitude are the pivotal factors in influencing the intention of adopting organizational structuring. Moreover, age and length of work experience of the city government employees appear to have limited relevance as moderating variables.

Keywords - local government, transformational government, organizational structuring

Collaborative Governance in Eradicating Corruption in Indonesia: Challenges and Opportunities

Azwar Abubakar, Eko Prasajo, Lina Miftahul Jannah

Faculty of Administrative Science University of Indonesia

azwar.abubakar1952@gmail.com; e_prasajo@yahoo.com; linamjannah@gmail.com

Abstract

Corruption is one of the fundamental problems in Indonesia. Ineffective efforts to eradicate corruption are influenced by the lack of synergy among stakeholders. This study aims to describe the factors affecting collaborative governance in eradicating corruption in Indonesia. The approach used is post-positivist with mix method data collection techniques through existing statistics and in-depth interviews. There were some factors affecting the collaboration in eradicating corruption in Indonesia. First, despite mutual agreement among upholders about corruption eradication commission establishment, conflicts among upholders occurred. They happened because of KPK's investigation strategies. This disturbs their esprits de corps and the cases involving prosecutors or policemen resulted in conflicts of interests. Nevertheless, in other cases, some of their cooperation have been built. Second, leadership has affected the collaboration. There were some factors influencing the leadership skills, such as knowledge, experience in bureaucracy, political will, communication skills to produce engagement, psychological conditions, human resources management skills, and power distribution. Thirdly, imbalances of power, human resources, knowledge, and infrastructures has appeared and it potentially become collaborative incentives. Nevertheless, leaders have not completely reaped its benefits. Moreover, there is an integrity imbalance among upholders that results in low trust building. Upholders have not yet held a massive improvement in integrity. Fourth, There is no grand strategy of corruption eradication which regulates reliable actions with clear trajectory, time coverage, responsible stakeholders, and measurable objectives. They have established a Memorandum of Understanding among upholders and mid term and short term national eradicating corruption strategies, but it could not fully be implemented under the collaborative circumstances. Fifth, each upholders's institutional design affects their independence in operational levels. Sixth, the perspective that KPK is not include in executive actors, consequently, the other institutions have not yet encouraged to fully participate in collaborative process.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance, Corruption, Eradication

Measurement Of Local Government Performance With Balanced Scorecard Approach In South Tangerang City, Indonesia

Ahmad Sulhan, S.AP, M.Si, CFA

Inspectorate of South Tangerang City,

Banten - Indonesia

E-mail: soeduaenam@yahoo.com

Prof. Dr. Sadu Wasistiono, MS

Institute of Local Government,

Sumedang - Indonesia

E-mail: sadu_ws@yahoo.com

Abstract

The new concept of local government that focuses on the community requires a new paradigm of government management with a comprehensive performance measurement system. LAKIP and LPJ (LKPD – both are kinds of accountability report) as a tool to measure the performance of local government has not depicted the performance comprehensively.

In the research design of performance measurement of local government with Balanced Scorecard (BSC) approach in South Tangerang Government, the development of performance measurement model is done through four approaches, namely customer/community perspective, financial perspective, learning and growth perspective, and internal process perspective.

The type of research used is qualitative research method and uses descriptive analytics. Sources of data were obtained through interviews and document reviews. The results of this study are (1) current performance measurement of local government through LAKIP and LPJ (LKPD) has not yet described the performance comprehensively, (2) weaknesses of LAKIP and LPJ (LKPD) can be improved by applying BSC through strategy map that can translate and visualize the strategy and vision of South Tangerang Government which is then followed by determining strategic objectives, etc., so that it will form a performance measurement system that is integrated into urban planning, and (3) the BSC designed local government Scorecard (LGSC) contains five focus areas, 17 (seventeen) strategic objectives.

Keywords: balanced scorecard, local government scorecard, performance measurements

Ignorance of regulation as one of the causes of head of regions corruption in Indonesia

Teguh Kurniawan
Department of Public Administration
Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Indonesia
Depok, Indonesia
teguh.kurniawan@ui.ac.id

Eko Prasajo
Department of Public Administration
Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Indonesia
Depok, Indonesia
prasajo1@ui.ac.id

Gunadi
Department of Fiscal Administration
Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Indonesia
Depok, Indonesia
triguna.gunadi@gmail.com

Abstract—

Corruption is a major problem faced by the Indonesian people, including those occurring in the Regional Government. To adequately address the issue of corruption, the understanding of the causes of corruption needs to be given attention so that efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption can be adjusted to the root of the problem. From the search results to the various literature, it can be seen that in essence, corruption is caused by some factors that either contribute directly or indirectly. Also, factors causing corruption can also be distinguished between factors related to individual characteristics as well as structural influences. This study wants to know whether ignorance or lack of understanding of regulation can be constructed as the cause of corruption by the Head of Region in Indonesia. This research uses constructivist paradigm and use qualitative research method with a case study and done normatively. Based on the results of the study, ignorance or lack of understanding of regulation can be constructed as the cause of corruption by the Head of Region in Indonesia. Ignorance of regulation can be categorized as a cause of corruption in the context of Indonesia and other developing countries.

Keywords—causes of corruption; head of regions; ignorance of regulation

The Importance of Competency Assessment Center Badan Diklat Jatim Province to Enhance of Civil Servant In Banyuwangi

Dr. H. Zakariya, MS., MM

Prof. Dr. AgusSukristyanto, MS

Faculty of Social Science and Political Science

University of 17 Agustus 1945, Surabaya, Indonesia

Abstract

Bureaucratic reform has been proclaimed since 1998 as an improvement from Orde Baru Regime which put forward the centralized and authoritarian. Although bureaucracy reform has been going on for almost 19 years but the fact that public services are still unsatisfactory such as health service, education service, licensing services and so on. There are various factors that bureaucracy can't provide maximal service. Including the ability to identify crucial issues and the ability to offer a concept capable solving the problem. Ability of management to manage the existing resources that include human resources and other supporting resources. Ability to build networking and the ability to perform change management to anticipate the rapid ecological changes. While the ability of officials who still low at the second echelon caused unresponsive to the public needs. In addition to the formulation of policy made by the leadership tends to be less public aspirational. The research questions are: whether officials who have received a recommendation are eligible to occupy positions as head of service (Kepala Dinas), head of agency (Kepala Badan) and head office (Kepala Kantor) can increase its performance? And how the service performance indicator form? The research method uses a qualitative descriptive approach by conducting direct interviews to Kepala Dinas, Kepala Badan and Kepala and also to the community of service users in Banyuwangi. The results of the study indicate that those who have received a qualified recommendation or who has been assessed by the recommendation is eligible to occupy particular in fact have good performance. The indicator of good performance includes high budgeted absorption, clean administration and high level of public service and high satisfaction.

Keywords: Assessment Center– Public Service Performance –Public Satisfaction

Indonesian Military Reform under Yudhoyono's Presidency

SuburWahono and Meidi Kosandi

Universitas Indonesia

E-mail correspondence: subur_sbm@yahoo.com

Abstract

This paper discusses military reform under democratic consolidation in Indonesia during Soesilo Bambang Yudhoyono administration (2004-2014). After 32 years of military rule under the New Order, Indonesia went transition to democracy in 1998 with a set of political reforms, including a pathway to restoring civilian control and professionalization of the military. The military totally withdrew from politics in 2004, five years earlier than the scheduled incremental withdrawal until 2009, but the agenda for professionalization remains. This paper examines the military reforms in four aspects, i.e. nation building orientation, organizational structure, defense posture, and territorial command structure. Qualitative research was conducted with in-depth interviews with military officials and observers. This paper argues that the military has been demonstrating commitment and consistency to the reform agenda, except for diminishing territorial command structure. The territorial command is maintained for its compatibility with the "total war" doctrine. Overall, the military leaders tend to focus on defence and security capacity building and supportive toward democratic consolidation without any attempt of taking over power from the civilians.

Keyword: civilian supremacy, depolitication, civil-military relation, territory structure, total war doctrine

Analysis on CFC Rules in Indonesia and China as Well as BEPS Action Plan 3 in the Effort of Strengthening CFC Rules in Indonesia

Nur Afianti Fajriyan¹ and Ning Rahayu²

1. Master in Administrative Sciences
e-mail: nurafianti63@gmail.com
2. Lecture in Tax Administration
Faculty of Administration Science
Universitas Indonesia
e-mail: ning.rahayu@yahoo.com

Corresponding Author

Ning Rahayu

e-mail: ning.rahayu@yahoo.com

Abstract

The emergence of multinational companies (MNC), as the impact of increasingly globalized world's economic system and changes to tax regulations that are not in line with the globalization development, has given opportunity to MNC to perform international tax avoidance. One of the tax avoidance practices done by MNC is establishing CFC (Controlled Foreign Companies) for avoiding domestic tax imposition. The rampant issue of CFC establishment for tax avoidance has resulted in the OECD and G20 making BEPS (Base Erosion and Profit Shifting) Action Plan 3 containing recommendations for the strengthening of CFC rules. This Action Plan was expected to be adopted by all member states including Indonesia. As follow-up to it, Indonesia has issued new CFC rules as set out in Regulation of the Minister of Finance number: PMK No.107/PMK.03/2017, dated July 27, 2017. Similar to Indonesia, China also has CFC rules in the effort of preventing tax avoidance practices. This research was aimed at comparing the CFC rules in Indonesia with the CFC rules in China seen from the aspect of type of control, the aspect of shareholding limit in determining joint ownership with other resident taxpayers, the aspect of definition of low tax jurisdiction, and the aspect of exemption. This research used qualitative approach with descriptive research type. Data collecting methods used were literature study and field study through in-depth interview with related stakeholders. The research result shows that compared to China, the CFC rules in Indonesia still have weaknesses seen from 4 aspects, namely the aspect of type of control, the aspect of shareholding limit in determining joint ownership with other resident taxpayers, the aspect of definition of low tax jurisdiction, and the aspect of exemption. To render the CFC rules in Indonesia effective and efficient in preventing tax avoidance, the weaknesses of the CFC rules can be remedied by way of applying control test that is not only based upon legal control in the form of shares, making shareholding limit in determining joint ownership with other resident taxpayers, making definition of low tax jurisdiction, applying genuine economic exemption and motive exemption.

Keywords: Tax Avoidance, CFC, CFC rules, Action Plan 3, BEPS

Good Governance in Medium-Term Development Plan (Perencanaan Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa/RPJMDes) in Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta

Ambar Teguh Sulistiyani¹
Departement of Public Policy and Management
Faculty of Social and Political Science UGM
Yogyakarta, Indonesia
atsulis@yahoo.co.id

Muammar Yuliana²
The Center of Regional Development Planning UGM
Yogyakarta, Indonesia
moeammary@gmail.com

Kristi Yuliani³
The Center of Regional Development Planning UGM
Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Yuliani.kristi@gmail.com

Sri Sulistiyani⁴
The Center of Regional Development Planning UGM
Yogyakarta, Indonesia
srisulistiyani@gmail.com

Abstract — The enactment of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Village has created consequences toward villages to improve the institutional capacity and the capability in development planning. Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Desa/ RPJMDes (Medium-Term Development Plan) is a form of development plan which adopt the design of comprehensive rational plan, which is the reflection of good governance practice. The research problem is, “how is the practice of good governance in the arrangement of RPJMDes by villages in DIY?”

This research aims to identify good governance practice in arranging RPJMDes in 40 sample villages in DIY. There were 10 village samples from each regency. The research methods used were quantitative and qualitative approach. Quantitative method was used to find out the stakeholder perspective, while qualitative method was used to obtain specific and unique information in explaining the arranging process of RPJMDes. This evaluation study illustrates good governance practice using some indicators, which are participative, siding with public, transparency, accountable, efficient, and effective.

The research result shows that the sample villages has applied good governance yet has not covered the entire indicators. There are six indicators which express good governance spirit in RPJMDes, but only some parts which have achieved good scores. In order to improve the quality of good governance practice in the arrangement of RPJMDes, the role of village counselors are needed to help Tim Sebelas and optimize the role of stakeholder by starting intensive communication through village media.

Keywords : Good Governance; RPJMDes; Village Planning

**Meritocracy and Gender Equity:
Opportunity for Women Civil Service to Occupy the High Leader Position in Local Bureaucracy
in Indonesia**

Eunike Prapti Lestari Krissetyanti , Eko Prasajo, and Azhar Kasim

(University of Indonesia)

Abstract

Process of selection and promotion on civil service in Indonesia that based on merit system has not been able to drive more women civil service to get the high leader position yet. Statistically, the number of women civil service in Indonesia's bureaucracy workforce had increased for recent years, but few numbers of women civil services who have structural positions, especially in high leader position. The problem of women under-representation in high leadership positions is more noticeable on the regional government bureaucracy. Meanwhile, implementation of the merit system in civil service management persistently is pursued. One of them is the open selection method to high leadership positions that provides greater opportunities to women to reach high positions in bureaucracy. This paper focused on why the merit system that be used in career development and job promotion, cannot drive the increasing number of women civil service to held high leader position is.

This study was conducted using qualitative method. Interviews were conducted against women civil service who structural position in the provincial government of DIY and Bali. Interview also conducted toward key person related to civil service career development in National Civil Service Agency and Local Civil Service Agency of the Province of DIY and Bali. Secondary data was also collected to support the argument of this study.

Finding of this research show that when the merit system is applied in organizations with a masculine culture, gender inequity can be occurred. This is supported by the perception of women that occupy high leader position, which states that to achieve their current position, necessary struggle more than men peer. This shows that the merit system sometimes cannot be applied in conjunction with the policy of equity, including gender equity. While affirmative action towards gender still being debated.

Keywords: meritocracy, gender equity, women civil service

**Developing Public Service Management in Central Borneo
(Case Study in Central Borneo, Indonesia 2007-2017)**

Mochamad Doddy Syahirul Alam

Administrative Doctoral Program

Faculty of Administrative Science, University of Brawijaya

Malang, Indonesia

Romy Hermawan

Administrative Doctoral Program

Faculty of Administrative Science, University of Brawijaya

Malang, Indonesia

Abstract—

This paper explore deeper the possibility of developing public management in Central Borneo by internalizing local wisdom leadership in education programmes. We drew on data by reviewing some literature (online or offline). We use some sources for download some article from google scholar, proquest, and emerald. And also doing literature review (offline). Mostly the substance of leadership only adopt some concept of leadership in public sector. Local government institution and education have less attention to local value. So, the student of university over there more understand about leadership in a common. Then they can't easily elaborate and collaborate with the local value. Finally they just know the spirit but never do it. They just can think globally but can't act locally. To develop public service management can't left one stakeholders, but they must run together on behaving partnership or collaboration. Academic institution as the owner of public administration education must be open management in order to make public service management development. The collaboration between academic, practical, dual, and other is more important to have action plan on developing public service management. This paper answer calls to examine the correlation between public service management and local wisdom leadership in education programmes.

Keywords—Developing, public service management, leadership, education programmes

Government and Non Governmental Organization (NGO) Relation on Protection of Child Labor In East Java, Indonesia

Study of Sanggar Alang-Alang, Yayasan Arek Lintang, and Lembaga Pengkajian Kemasyarakatan dan Pembangunan

Amelia Ayang Sabrina
Department of Administrative Science
Universitas Indonesia
Depok, Indonesia
ayangamelia@gmail.com
Kusnar Budi
Department of Administrative Science
Universitas Indonesia
Depok, Indonesia
budikusnar@yahoo.co.id

Abstract—This article discusses the GO-NGO relation on the child labor protection in East Java, Indonesia. This research was conducted using qualitative approach through deep interview and literature studies. The result showed that this GO-NGO relation is characterized by pragmatic relation and NGOs have the tendency to become government's subcontract in protection programme. This relation also affects how NGO behave to the government and it is different in each NGO based on their point of view and orientation. This relation indicates the lack of political will and capacity of the government bodies. Furthermore, this relation also can be explained because of the child labor issue itself which still considered as a private issue rather than the public issue. Furthermore, it is known that to influence the child labor itself, the intervention is not only going for the child but also shifting child labor issue from private issue to public issue to the society circle above the child is an important perspective to effective policy.

Keywords— GO-NGO relation, NGO, societal governance, child protection, child labour

Analysis of Tax Avoidance Effect on Firm Value (A Study on Firms Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange)

Arfah Habib Saragih

Department of Fiscal Administrative Science,

Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Indonesia

Depok, Indonesia

arfah.habib11@ui.ac.id

Abstract

There are many factors that can affect firm value, including taxation. Taxes paid by firms to the government is a quite significant burden that firms often commit tax avoidance in order to minimize tax expense. The objective of this research is to examine the effect of tax avoidance committed by firms on the value of firms listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2009-2016. The proxy for firm value in this research is Price to Book Value per Share (PBVS), while the proxy for tax avoidance is Effective Tax Rates (ETR). The final samples used in this study include 2,276 observations. From the result of fixed effect method unbalanced panel data regression, it can be concluded that tax avoidance, which is measured by effective tax rate, does not significantly affect firm value. This implies that 1) the sample firms do not use tax avoidance as an instrument to increase their firm value and 2) the investors no longer value the tax avoidance activities as an alternative to increase firm value since it has some risks that potentially will be faced by the firm in the future if there is an investigation executed by taxation authority. The firms should perform the other value-added activities to increase their firm value rather than tax avoidance activities.

Keywords: Tax Avoidance, Effective Tax Rates, Firm Value

Governance Capacity of Local Government in Empowering Small and Medium Enterprises in Indonesia

Maria R.Harni Triastuti

mariarosarie@gmail.com

Parahyangan Catholic University Bandung

<< work in progress, please contact the author before citing>>

Abstract

Local governments play a strategic role in promoting regional economy. However, case studies on economic empowerment of the people indicate a less optimally stipulated target of the government in terms of financial capacity, human resources and program effectiveness. Such a condition might be due to the lack of governance capacity of the local government in empowering small and medium enterprises (SMEs). This paper discusses the role of local governments in supporting local businesses and their governance capacity required to play such a role. A case study is provided of four local governments in Indonesia. We find that both inside-out and outside-in factors influence local governance capacity. By inside-out factors we mean the governments's self-disclosure in their cooperation with stakeholders to optimize the use of resources and their public accountability. The outside-in factors includes the challenges and barriers to the administrative environment that affects governance capacity.

Keywords: governance capacity, local government, local economic empowerment, small and medium enterprises, Indonesia

Failing Supports of Transparency against Corruption in Business Permit Service in Indonesia

Defny Holidin
Faculty of Administrative Science
Universitas Indonesia
Depok, Indonesia
defny.ui@gmail.com
Desy Hariyati
Faculty of Administrative Science
Universitas Indonesia
Depok, Indonesia
desy.hariyati@gmail.com

Abstract. Recent literature affirms transparency as one of main strategies to eradicate corruption, while factual problems in Indonesia show that the corruption is remaining although the transparency is manifested. This paper aims at explaining why the transparency fails to support the corruption eradication in Indonesia as relationship between the two is not simple as it is. To make it manageable, the analysis focuses on the transparency within the implementation of a One Stop Service in the business permit process. This study employs a desk research over secondary data, including the Corruption Perception Index, Ease of Doing Business, Global Competitiveness Index, and government reports. It suggests that failing supports of the transparency to eradicate the corruption deal with certain problems as follows: inappropriate transparency, deficiency of complaint mechanism, the misuse of authority by local leader, the low awareness and permissiveness of the society that meet the moral hazard of the bureaucrats and the institutional problems within One Stop Service agency. To solve these problems, it should be considered to strengthen the capacity of the society through a building awareness to complain and to increase the capability of the bureaucrats to translate the transparency into concrete and workable implementation.

Keywords: transparency, corruption eradication, business permit service, bureaucracy reform, ease of doing business

Natural Seeds Accessories as a Form of Sundanese Local Wisdom in Preserving Nature

1Santi Susanti, 2Dian Sinaga, 3Fitri Perdana

Faculty of Communication Science, Universitas Padjadjaran

santisusanti2202@gmail.com, peet_lithuania79@ymail.com

Abstract

Local wisdom emerges as a form of human adaptation to the environment. Local wisdom considered as a good environmental preservation instrument. Local wisdom among Sundanese people is always associated with nature, which is to maintain a harmony between humankind and nature. As a part of nature, human beings should not be excessive in exploiting the natural resources. Anthony Sutrisno, a man of Javanese descent, who is attracted by the values of Sundanese local wisdom, preserves those values through the work of accessories he produces. Using name of Bumi Putih Spiritual Jewelry, Anthony communicates his work through various media. This study aims to determine the efforts that Anthony made in communicating the values of Sundanese local wisdom in preserving nature through natural seeds accessories by using the media. This research uses a qualitative method with phenomenology approach. Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews, supported by observation and literature study. The results show that the seeds-based accessories is a form of Anthony's appreciation to Sundanese culture in preserving natural environment. The values of Sundanese local wisdom is applied in the process of making these accessories in a way that does not destroy nature and seed entities. Anthony's accessories have philosophical and economic values in it. To communicate his works, Anthony chose social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Line). He also made himself as a mobile communication media to promote the works he produced. This study reached to the conclusion that human and nature must respect each other, in order to made life in balance. Utilization of natural potentials tailored to the needs, not to over-exploited. Mankind must be able to control themselves, so as not to harm themselves and natural environment.

Keywords: local wisdom, in harmony with nature, Sundanese culture, social media.

Social Marketing as a Means for Socializing Individual Income Tax for MSMEs in Malang City

Arif Budi Prasetya,
Communication Science Dept.
Brawijaya University
Malang, Indonesia
arif.budiprasetya@gmail.com

Intan Pryllia Rahmi,
Communication Science Dept.
Brawijaya University,
Malang Indonesia
intanpryllia@gmail.com

Kartika Putri Kumalasari
Taxation Dept.
Brawijaya University
Malang Indonesia
kartika.putri.kumalasari@gmail.com

Hanifa Maulani Ramadhan,
Business Dept.
Brawijaya University
Malang, Indonesia
hanifadzafira@gmail.com

Abstract — Improving the formation of tax administration capacity is indispensable since it may lead to the potentially unstable tax ratio in Indonesia in the next few years. The delivery of information to the taxpayer becomes essential in revamping the tax administration. In the area studied in Malang city, information asymmetry (imbalance) occurs for taxpayers of Individual Income Tax on MSMEs. There are four sub-districts and four types of businesses of 226 businesses but the tax compliance in the Malang city merely reaches 88%. Thus, it is necessary to identify the problems of socialization and the use of media that has been carried out and provide suggestions that can be utilized by the Regional Office of DJP East Java III using social media approach through segmentation and socialization for target participants of individual income tax MSMEs in Malang City based on Government Regulation No. 46. Research findings revealed the importance of using more advanced technology in tax dissemination. In addition, there is also a need for synergy between the community and government in order to achieve the success of technological media based tax socialization for creating more effective form of communication by considering tax sector as one of the main sectors supporting national economy.

Keywords: Socialization of Individual Income Tax, Social Marketing, Tax Compliance, MSMEs

The Perils and Challenges of Advancing Economic Governance Reform in Indonesia: An Endeavor by the Technocrats in the New Order Era

Vishnu Juwono

Faculty of Administrative Science

Universitas Indonesia

vjuwono@ui.ac.id

Abstract— after the tumultuous Soekarno government in the late 1960's, the army chief General Suharto emerged as a new leader with the primary task to repair Indonesia's economic growth and restore the international community's confidence in Indonesia's economy. To carry out this tremendous challenge, Suharto appointed a group of talented economist from the University of Indonesia who mostly were graduated from the United States best known as the Technocrats. The Technocrats were able to assist Suharto in restoring and even delivering an unprecedented economic growth of more than 5% with full support from the international community during the late 1960s to the early 1990s. However, in the next stage, the Technocrats had to face even more challenges as they confronted vested interest groups when they tried to push for substantial economic governance reform, like the so called 'financial generals', conglomerates and nationalist bureaucrats.

This article will provide an analysis on the political aspects of the Technocrats embarking on this economic governance reform and identifying the extent of the progress of this reform. This article reveals how the Technocrats were eventually overwhelmed by their political adversary, thus was only able to deliver limited economic governance reform. This article utilizes primary sources including diplomatic correspondence, memos, reports from the United Kingdom (UK) Foreign Commonwealth Office and the Australia Department of Foreign Affairs as well as Indonesian and international mass media articles. To complement the documents, interviews with more than 30 relevant resource persons who mainly served or were indirectly involved in Suharto's government.

Keywords— economic governance reform, the Technocrats, the New Order Era, Soeharto

The Impact of Physical Environment on Employee Commitment with Employee Well-Being as Intervening Variable at Brawijaya Women & Children Hospital at South Jakarta

Nadia

Heri Fathurahman

Department of Business Administration (Governance of Commerce)

Faculty of Administrative Sciences

University of Indonesia

nadia.basandid@yahoo.com

heri.fathurahman@gmail.com

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between physical conditions of the working environment with employee well-being and also to analyze the relationship between employee well-being with employee commitment in Brawijaya Women & Children Hospital at South Jakarta. This study used a quantitative approach and there were 72 respondents of medical employee in Brawijaya Women & Children Hospital at South Jakarta who joined this research. Data was collected by using questionnaire as research instrument. For scaling, the writer adopts Likert scaling. Technique for analyzing data used Rank Spearman method. The hypothesis would be tested using Z-test. Exploratory factor analysis confirmed that the measurement scales used in this study met the acceptable standards of validity and reliability analysis. Further, from the analysis of Rank Spearman correlation, the outcomes showed two important findings: first, physical condition of working environment significantly correlated with employee well being. Second, employee well-being significantly correlated with employee commitment.

Keywords: physical condition of the working environment, employee well-being, employee commitment

The impact of student's participation in a community in the University on entrepreneurial intention

Edina Ayuningtyas¹, Umanto and Novita Ikasari³

¹ Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia,
Email: edinaayuningtyas@gmail.com Contact: +62811889636

² Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia,
Email: umanto.eko@gmail.com, Contact: +6285216212356

³ Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia,
Email: novita.ikasari@yahoo.com, Contact: +62817168108

Abstract

Entrepreneurship education shall form integral part of all education processes in the university. In other aspects, the existence of entrepreneurial community may be used as media for the students in building the interest in carrying out entrepreneurship. This research is aimed at analyzing the impact of entrepreneurship education and entrepreneurship community on the entrepreneurial intention. This research involved 58 respondents being the members of entrepreneurship community and already taking entrepreneurship subject in Universitas Indonesia. This research adopted PLS method. The research finding indicated that entrepreneurial intention is affected by entrepreneurial education variable and entrepreneurial community. Related to this finding, University may strengthen the entrepreneurial education and entrepreneurial community to grow the entrepreneurial intention in the students of Universitas Indonesia.

Keywords : Entrepreneurial Education, Entrepreneurial Community, Entrepreneurial Intention

The Impact of Equity Market Misvaluation And Financial Constraints on Financing Decision: A Case of Indonesian Public Companies

Dewina Cessy Kania¹, Umanto² and Novita Ikasari³

¹ Department of Administrative Sciences, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, Email: dewinacessykania@gmail.com, Contact: +6285775677500

² Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, Email: umanto.eko@gmail.com, Contact: +6285216212356

³ Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, Email: novita.ikasari@yahoo.com, Contact: +62817168108

Abstract

Financing decision discussions are mostly pivots around effective use of debt and equity. This study is aimed to evaluate equity misvaluation and financial constraint in the financing decision. This study examine how market to book equity and Kaplan-Zingales (KZ) index affect financing decision. Multinomial probit regression was applied on data which have collected from 33 non-financial public companies in Indonesia during 2006 to 2015 period. Finding of this research demonstrated that MB ratio is positively correlated with bonds offering, which means debt financing is preferred when stocks are overvalued. This study also finds that financial constraints are negatively correlated with bonds offering with non-significant results. Thus, financial constraints have no effect on financing decisions. In conclusion, debt and shares offering decisions in Indonesia are neither influenced by market timing nor pecking order. As the result, this study recommend companies to consider financial constraints in financing decision.

Keywords: Market timing; pecking order; corporate finance; financing decision.

The Effect of Entrepreneurial Orientation and Human Resource Practice on the Performance of Small and Medium Enterprises: Evidence from Malang, Indonesia

Agrin Syifarose¹, Umanto² and Novita Ikasari³

¹Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, Email: agrinsyifarose@gmail.com. Contact: +6281281165850

²Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, Email: umanto.eko@gmail.com, Contact: +6285216212356

³Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, Email: novita.ikasari@yahoo.com, Contact: +62817168108

Abstract

Previous studies have generally found a positive effect of entrepreneurial orientation on SMEs' performance. This study aims to analyze another effect of entrepreneurial orientation on the performance of SMEs. This study applies survey method to 88 SMEs producing souvenirs in Malang. The findings indicate that entrepreneurial orientation owned by SMEs producing souvenirs in Malang has a positive and significant effect on the business performance, characterized by the growth of product sales, profitability, product quality, and product innovation. In addition, this study has shown that entrepreneurial orientation is more reflected by the behavior as risk-taker, where it is believed that the changes of market have a positive opportunity for business. The practice of human resources does not have significant effect on the performance of SMEs, hence it does not mediate entrepreneurial orientation and performance. Such condition should be considered by the Regional Government in providing training and guidance, particularly in business risk-taking.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Orientation, SMEs' Performance, Innovation, Risk-Taker

Financial Dependency Analysis of Banking and Insurance Companies in ASEAN-4 Countries

Deby Rieva Frameswari¹

Department of Administrative Sciences, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia.

Email: debyryevaframeswari@gmail.com,

Contact: +6281289536602

Novita Ikasari²

Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Administrative Science, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia.

Email: novita.ikasari@yahoo.com,

Contact: +62817168108

Umanto Eko³

Department of Business Administration,

Faculty of Administrative Science,

Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia.

Email: umanto.eko@gmail.com,

Contact: +6285216212356

Abstract — Regional co-operations increase economic dependencies amongst its member countries. Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN) enters into a free trade agreement in more than two decades and recently forms an economic community. It is crucial to understand if the escalated partnership would have an impact on each countries' financial sector. This research is aimed at analyzing dependency amongst the four original ASEAN members, which is proxied by their banking and insurance sectors. To analyze the dependence of banking and insurance companies in ASEAN-4 countries, this research used quantitative approach and distance to default model and cross-sectional analysis applied on the data. The research findings show that dependency of financial sectors amongst the countries do not exist, with Singapore banking and insurance sectors counts as the most prone to default risk. In general, banking sector have a tendency for financial fragility compares to insurance sector. It is necessary to conduct post-research of the ASEAN Economy Community to analyze the financial fragility of all member countries of ASEAN.

Keywords: ASEAN, distance-to-default, financial fragility, international finance.

Information or Affirmation: Elites and the Diffusion of Truths and Lies Online

Dr. Michael J. Jensen

Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis

University of Canberra

Michael.Jensen@canberra.edu.au

Abstract

Digital forensics work has disclosed that the 2016 campaign was rife with misinformation or “fake news.” In fact in some critical swing states during the closing days of the campaign, factually incorrect and misleading statements outnumbered actual news on social media platforms like Facebook. The consensus of the US intelligence community indicates that agents acting on behalf of Russia played a notable role in the production and promotion of these stories. This form of information warfare known as “active measures,” a type of influence campaign waged by a foreign adversary, is a particularly potent weapon in an age of digital media as active measures can be executed without setting foot in the target country. Although social media trolls and bots amplified these messages, some analysts suggest that the fact that Donald Trump himself used these claims against opponents was a decisive factor in their effectiveness.

The research introduces an additional theoretical contribution by distinguishing between lies which are just factually not true and lies which reinforce political and social identities. Prevailing theories of democracy – both folk theories and theoretical treatments in political science – have emphasized vote formation turns on an informational logic whereby persons vote for candidates and parties closest to one’s policy and political preferences. Hence, campaigns are exercises in targeted information, providing reasons why citizens should vote for them based on pre-existing preferences.

A contrary thesis is that partisan preferences are prior and grounded in social identities – and that policy preferences stem from partisan identification rather than the other way around. This paper evaluates these competing claims with respect to the circulation of false statements among the comments on Donald Trump’s Facebook page during the course of the election campaign. Lies are distinguished in terms of informational claims which are factually not true and factually untrue claims which are linked to the construction and reproduction of politicized social identities. The lies are operationalized as Politifact’s “pants on fire” statements from Donald Trump uttered during the election campaign. Two lies are informational – a false claim that the

unemployment rate is 42% and a claim that African American communities are in their worst condition ever – and three identity defining lies concerning the “us” of Trump’s support base and the “them” of his political opponents. The identity-defining lies include claims that Clinton and Obama founded ISIS, a claim that violent immigrants are swarming across the border, and a claim that the Clinton campaign had rigged their polling to suppress votes.

The research has two objectives. First, it seeks to differentiate the diffusion of these lies with respect to informational and identity logics. Those are defined not only in terms of the proximate target of the claim – a claim about the state of things at any given time (informational) or a claim about the nature of the “us” and “them” which differentiates supporters and political opponents – but also the rationales which underlie the dissemination of the claim. Second, it evaluates the role of elite repetition of lies, in this case Trump’s repetition of each of these lies, as a predictor of the uptake of the lie at any given time.

The data analysis involves over 20 million comments on Trump’s Facebook page collected during the course of the campaign. The results find that not all lies function the same: lies about factual matters make a claim about the identities of Trump supporters or opponents have considerable uptake within social media while lies which do not make identity claims generate little resonance.

Recent Trends in State-Building Under Authoritarian and Democratic Rule

Roberto Stefan Foa

roberto.foa@unimelb.edu.au. Department of Politics, School of Social and Political Sciences, University of Melbourne, Parkville 3010, Melbourne, Australia.

Abstract: This paper assesses recent trends in democratization and state building, using a combination of expert-assessment and public opinion survey measures. I show that third wave democracies exhibit stable or declining state capacity while autocratic regimes in most world regions are on a rising trend, and argue that these differences are related to the nature of political legitimacy in authoritarian and democratic regimes. Under democracy, the right to govern stems from a democratic mandate, whereas autocratic regimes rely upon performative legitimacy to justify their right to rule. Following democratic transition the onset of electoral competition may reduce state capacity as leaders prioritise government over regime legitimacy, and consequently engage in clientelism, short-termism, and forbearance. By contrast, in non-democratic regimes, the risk of regime change may act as a positive incentive to invest in state capacity, in order to maintain the performative legitimacy of the regime as a substitute for democratic forms of legitimation.

Defining and Mapping Social Enterprises: Some Theoretical and Conceptual Perspectives for the Philippines (and Asia-Pacific)

Jose TiuSonco II and Joel Mangahas

jotiusonco@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper reviews theoretical and conceptual perspectives – and academic debates – towards enabling an institutional framework for social enterprises (SEs) to develop and grow. It advances approaches in defining and mapping SEs as well as in potentially operationalizing the Institutional Analysis and Development (IAD) framework of Ostrom. It locates the discussion of SEs within the context of ‘re-conceptualizing’ the third sector/ social economy, and clarifies terminologies that are interchangeably used in academic and policy discourse – SE, social entrepreneurship and social innovation – leading to confusion among researchers and policy actors. It suggests some elements in defining SEs based on economic, social and governance dimensions (Defourny 2001, Defourny and Nyessens 2010) and a spectrum for mapping SEs building on the works of Alter (2007), Defourny and Kim (2011) and European Commission (2016). Finally, it concludes with policy implications in defining SEs and in enabling the policy and institutional framework for SEs at the country level. One important policy implication of this exercise relates to enabling ‘what a social enterprise can be’ rather than prohibiting or limiting its growth and development by prescribing a restrictive definition of ‘what a social enterprise is.’



ICASPGS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE,
POLICY, AND GOVERNANCE STUDIES

THE
1st
2017

