# 2017 ICONPO VII Conference Program

**Asia Pacific Society of Public Affairs (APSPA)**

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International Conference on Public Organization VII (ICONPO VII)

On

“Governance Theory and Practices in Asia-Pacific”

22nd-23rd August, 2017

Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Sumedang, West Java, Indonesia

## August 22, 2017

**I. Opening Ceremony**

At VVIP Room IPDN

08:00 – 09:00 Registration

09:00 – 09:45

1. Welcome Speech: Governor of IPDN

2. Opening Remark:
   - President of APSPA
   - Ministry of Home Affairs*

09:45-10:00 Coffee Break

10:00-10:30 Souvenir and Photo Session

10:30-12:00 Keynote Speech

1. Ministry of Home Affairs*

2. Professor Ahmad Martadha Mohamed, Ph.D
   (Universiti Utara Malaysia)

*) Tentative

Note: Schedule subject to change

12:00-13:30 LUNCH BREAK

at VVIP Room IPDN

13:30-14:45 SESSION I
**ROOM: PASCA I**  
Moderator: Dr. Etin Indrayani, M.T (IPDN)  
1. The Irony of Mining Cropper Island: The Failure of The Implementation of Mining Sustainable Policy in Southeast Sulawesi  
   *La Ode Wahyuadin, Sintaningrum*  
2. Increased Transparency of Public Sector Budgeting Through Implementation of Performance Audit  
   *Windu Wibisono, Dr. Roy V. Salomo, Prof. Dr. Chandra Wijaya*  
3. The Legislative Role in the Budget Process in Indonesia  
   *Mei Susanto*  
4. Loan Management by Local Government in Thailand  
   *Kornarpha Wongkasem, Prasit Kunurat, Sekson Yongvanit*  
5. The Importance of Competency Assessment to Improve The Service Performance of The Bureaucracy  
   *Dr. H. Zakariya, MS., MM, Prof. Dr. Agus Sukristyanto, MS*

**ROOM: PASCA II**  
Moderator: Dr. Tjahyo Suprayogo, M.Si (IPDN)  
1. Land Use Conversion: Evaluation And Strategic Actions  
   *Jona B. Sinaga, Ruth Roselin Erniwatry Nainggolan*  
2. Ecological Democracy in Environmental Policy Making  
   *Siti Aliyuna Pratisti*  
3. Digital Democracy: Phenomenology Study of Political Communication in Indonesia  
   *Vivi Varlina, Ummi Salamah, M.Si*  
4. Connected: Tracing The Impact of Social Media as A New Medium of Political Participation in the Philippines Before and During Duterte Administration  
5. Collaborative Management in Policy Implementation: Case Study; Forest management policy in Riau Province  
   *Agustiyara, Dr. Sataporn Roengtam*

**ROOM: PASCA III**  
Moderator: Dr. Ella Wargadinata (IPDN)  
1. Governance Of The Entrepreneurial-Cooperation Residences  
   *Dr. Sukarno Hardjosoewito, Ayun Maduwinarti, Suroso, Et al*  
2. Cabatuan Lgu Multi-Purpose Cooperative: Contributions, Strategies and Partnerships Toward Development,  
   *Camille Hope M. Doromal, Annaelleh L. Artieda, Jyneil B. Gustilo, Et al*  
3. Youth in Arts-Based Peacebuilding and Environmental Conservation: Youth Empowerment Programs of Two Non-Profit Organizations in Northern Mindanao  
   *Ragandang, Primitivo III, C.*  
4. Analysis of Effect of Local Own Source Revenue and Government Spending on Economic Development in The Tegal Regency  
   *Nur Anita, Rizky Ajie Aprilianto*
5. The Renewal Management of Local Governance by Optimalization The Role of Civil Society In The Making Of Welfare State
   Udaya Madjid, Berthy Sri Utami Adiningrini, Cynthia Febri Sri Indarti

ROOM: PASCA IV
Moderator: Dr. Ika Sartika, M.T (IPDN)
1. Alternative Model for Managing Local Administrative Organizations
   Irwan Taher, Ani Martini, Hasna Azmi Fadhillah
2. The Influence Of Public Service Motivation (Psm) And Competency On State Civil Apparatus’ Performance Of West Pasaman Regional Hospital
   Boni Saputra, Nailuredha Hermanto
3. Job Satisfaction Of Tenured And Non-Tenured Academic Personnel Of Mindanao State University - Iligan Institute Of Technology
   David N. Almarez, Dm, Esjohol Lester A. Gimeno, Mpa
4. The Openness Of Public Information In Realizing Transparency For Becoming A Good Governance In Indonesia
   Bocut Amarina, Ajeng Ayu SyafitriRezca Abdillah
5. Work Attitudes Among Office Personnel At MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology
   Codilla, Katrina L.

ROOM: PASCA V
Moderator: Dr. Andi Heny M. Nurdin, M.Si (IPDN)
1. The Situation on Citizens Partnership Process under Thailand’s Military Junta Era
   Phao Nawakul
2. The Significance of Philanthropy on the Incapacitated Minority
   Baylon, Nachelle Therese, Vidal
3. Coping the Political Tsunami:Corruption and The Remaking of Incumbent Advantage In The 2017 Cimahi Local Election
   Dr Caroline Paskarina, Dr Rina Hermawati, Deasy Yunita, S.IP.,M.Si
4. The Analisys Of Problematic Local Regulation in West Kalimantan Province
   Prof. Murtir Jeddawi
5. Phenomenon of Political Dynasties In The Regional Head Election
   Budhy Prianto

14:45-16:00  SESSION II

ROOM: PASCA I
Moderator: Dr. MuhadamLabolo, M.Si (IPDN)
1. The Impact Of Pay Reform On The Organizational Performance (A Case Study: Implementation Of Remuneration At Universitas Padjadjaran)
   Ira Irawati, Nunung Runiawati, Imanudin Kudus
2. Do The Economic Empowering Budget In APBD and Fiscal Decentralization Have Impacts On Urban Poverty Alleviation
   Andi Heny Mulawati Nurdin
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Bantanese Political Dynasty And Kinship Networking Inpilkada: Preserving The Power By Hijacking Democracy</td>
<td><em>Suranto, Tunjung Sulaksono, Awang Darumurti</em></td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Thailand's Marine Fishing Problem</td>
<td><em>Pawida Rungssee, Sekson Yongwanit</em></td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Does decentralization policy support good governance implementation? Case of Sleman Regency, Special Province of Yogyakarta</td>
<td><em>Bagus Wahyu Hartono</em></td>
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**ROOM: PASCA II**

Moderator: Dr. Eko Budi Santoso, M.T (IPDN)

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<td>3.</td>
<td>Implementation of Regional Regulations in Bantul District No. 5 in 2016 (Case Study: open selection system for village officer Desa Tirtonirmolo in Bantul District)</td>
<td><em>Dwian Hartomi A.P.E, Kurnia Rifqi Febrian S.IP, Sakir S.IP M.IP</em></td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>The Opportunities And Challenges Of Makassar Government Towards Improving Services For Public Complaints Based On E-Government</td>
<td><em>Alim Bubu Swarga, Riska Sarofah, Siti Hidayatul Juma'ah</em></td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Crisis And Communication Management In National Population And Family Planning Board In The Post-Reform Era</td>
<td><em>Rizky Fauzia, Dr. Firman Kurniawan Sujono, M.Si</em></td>
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**ROOM : PASCA III**

Moderator: Dr. Eko Priyo Purnomo, (Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Institutional Capacity Building At Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dan Pemerintahan Desa In North East Timor Regency (TTU).</td>
<td><em>Karel Martin Amfotis</em></td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>The Pacific Solution as Australia Policy towards Asylum Seeker and Irregular Maritime Arrivals (IMAs) in John Howard Era</td>
<td><em>Hardi Alunaza SD</em></td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Indigenous Peoples Democratic Practices In Local Policy Decesentralization In The Villages City Of Padang</td>
<td><em>Drs. Tamrin, M.Si</em></td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Smart City as a Solution to Improve Public Services</td>
<td><em>Yuli Tirtariandi El Anshori, Enceng, Ridho Harta</em></td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Urban Development Policy in a University Town in the Northeast Region of Thailand</td>
<td><em>Chanajai Muenthaisong, Napasporn Phimsawan</em></td>
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**ROOM: PASCA IV**

Moderator: Dr. Layla Kurniawati (IPDN)
1. Disaster Diplomacy as an Alternative Approach for Indonesia’s Instrument of Foreign Policy in ASEAN  
   *Arfin Sudirman, Animbyo Cahya Putra*
2. People’s Economy as The Way Out Of High Gini Ratio In Surabaya  
   *Satria Devi*
3. Writing Our Own Narrative: Lived Realities of Muslim Women in Lanao  
   *Yasmira P. Moner*
4. Policy Implementation on the Arrangement and Supervision of Street Vendors in Bandung  
   *Dr. Rina Hermawati, Nunung Runiawati, Carolina Paskarina*
5. Social Protection Programs in Indonesia: Accuracy, Leakage, and Alternative Criteria of Poverty  
   *Sutiyo, Ph.D, Bagus W Hartono, Jona B Sinaga*

**ROOM: PASCA V**  
Moderator: Dr. Rinny Dewi Anggraeni, M. Pd (IPDN)
1. Open Government Partnership on Village Government is heading Village Governance Stimulate Power Clean, Transparent and Accountable in Bojonegoro Local Government  
   *Yanuar Kartika Sari*
2. Work Culture Influence on Work Performance of Employees in Department of Transportation, Communication and Informatics, West Sumatera Province  
   *Aldri Frinaldi*
3. The Role Of Subdistricts In Addressing Strategic Issues In Bandung  
   *Nunung Runiawati, Dr. Rina Hermawati*
4. The Effect of Work Culture Toward Employees Performance (Study in Ministry Of Law And Human Rights, West Sumatera)  
   *AldriFrinaldi, Muhamad Ali Emi, YulviaChrisdiana*
5. A Comparison Of The Performance Of Selected Tenured And Non-Tenured Teaching Personnel Of MSU – Iligan Institute Of Technology  
   *Prof. David N. Almarez, DM, Ajree D. Malawan*

16:00 – 16:30 COFFEE BREAK  
At Post Graduate Auditorium

**AUGUST 23rd, 2017**

08:00 – 09:15 SESSION I

**ROOM: PASCA I**  
Moderator : Dr. Megandaru W. Kawuryan, M. Si (IPDN)
1. The Effect Of Job Satisfaction On The Performance Of Village Masters In Managing Village Finances In The District Of Kerinci  
   *Ade Nurma Jaya Putra, S.Sos., MAP*
2. The Influence Of Competence On Performance Of The Village Masters In Managing Village Finances In The District Of Kerinci  
   *Drs. Syamsir, M.Si., Ph.D.*
3. Agro-industry development direction in Thailand
Assc Prof. Katawut Ponkhot, Sekson Yongvanit
4. Urban Government Index Of The Province Of Bukidnon
   Marjorie T. Sobradil
5. The Reproductive Health Bill As Perceived By The Employees Of The
   Mindanao State University – Iligan Institute Of Technology
   Sittie Akima A. Ali, MPA, Nasroden B. Guro, DPA

ROOM: PASCA II
Moderator: Dr. Weerakul Chaiphar (Khon Kaen University)
1. Strengthening Competence and Mentoring the High School Teachers teaching
   Social Studies based on Interdisciplinary Approach in the 3rd District of
   Bukidnon
   Marjorie T. Sobradil, Angelita I. Jacobe, Sittie Juhanna M. Pandapatan, Et al.
2. Invisible Stakeholders: Unmasking The Role Of Women In The Preservation Of
   Mt. Kitanglad Range Natural Park
   Grace O. Galache, Meshelle M. Rivera
3. Youth Life And Landscape: How The Bukidnon Tribal Youths Perceived Their
   Participation And Experience In The Pursuance Of The Certificate Of Ancestral
   Domain
   Grace O. Galache
4. Indigenous Peoples Engagement To Mainstream Politics: A Southern
   Philippines’ Narrative
   Joy Melyn J. Porquís
5. The Matigsalug Of Mindanao As They Teeter Between Traditional And
   Mainstream Policies
   May Alinie C. Postrano-Butalid, Joy Melyn J. Porquís
6. The Leadership of The King of Yogyakarta in the Governance Practical
   Implementation
   Muhammad Quranul Kariem, Talitha Andwi Aswari, Iffandi, Mansyur Djamal

ROOM: PASCA III
Moderator: Professor Somsak (Khon Kaen University)
1. Public Information Access And Service In Government Agency (Descriptive
   Case Study Of The Utilization Of Information Technology For Public
   Information Access And Services In Anri)
   Tiara Kharisma, Dr. Firman Kurniawan Sujono, M.Si
2. Simulation of Dynamic System Model in the Development of Green
   Environmental Tourism to Increase Economic Growth in Pangandaran
   Dr. Ir. Dedeh Maryani, MM
3. Mandates and Wherewithals: The Research-Teaching Nexus In Gender
   Mainstreaming In The Msu-Iligan Institute Of Technology, Philippines
   Prof. Hilton Joyo Aguja, Ph.D, Chanda Pearl B. Simeon, MIH
4. Civil Society Participation in Governance during The Administration of Mayor
   Celso G. Regencia
   Elizabeth L. Codilla

ROOM: PASCA IV
### Moderator: Professor Somsak (Khon Kaen University)
1. **The Journey of Merit in Indonesia: Civil Service Promotion System in Civil Service Act**  
   *Desy Mutia Ali, Eko Prasojo, Jannah, LM*
2. **An Assessment Of The Effectiveness And Capacity Of Urban Governments In Bukidnon In The Implementation Of The National Hiv/Aids Policy**  
   *Angelita A. Jacobe*
3. **Issues On Philippine Federalization As Perceived By The Barangay Captains In The Component Cities Of Bukidnon, Philippines**  
   *Robby Jane D. Salveron*
4. **Government Management Transformation in Bandung Regency (A Case Study at Department of Education)**  
   *Kartini, Dede, Sri*
5. **Foreign Aid and Infrastructure Development Policies: Impact on the State of Air Transport in General Santos City and The Local Economy**  
   *Rafael C. Romero*

### ROOM: PASCA IV
Moderator: Professor Sukanya Aimimtham, PhD (Khon Kaen University)
1. **Policy Network in the policy implementation Management Implementation School-Based Quality Improvement at Public Elementary of Bandung City**  
   *IneMariane*
2. **The City Government’s Policies, Programs, And Projects Apropos The Bukidnon Tribe Of Barangay Dalwangan: A Study On Social Inclusion**  
   *Jenica Alexis P. Yamon*
3. **Forced Displacement In The Science Fiction Elysium Vis-À-Vis The Refugee Crisis In Syria: Reflections On The Struggle Of Forced Migrants**  
   *Nikka A. Peligro, Joy Melyn J. Porquis*
4. **Organization Transforming at PT. Kereta Api Indonesia**  
   *Arenawati, Erlis Karnesih, A.Djadja Saefullah, Herijanto Bekt*
5. **Effects Of Tokhang Program To The Drug Surrenderees Of Malaybalay City**  
   *Jade Cahucom, Joy Melyn J. Porquis*
6. **New Value within Old Structure: Decreation of Organizational Culture of Nagari In Indonesian Decentralization Era**  
   *Dr. Ismail Nurdin, M.Si, Dra. Sri Hartati, M.Si, Sutiyo, Ph.D, Wike Anggraini, MPA.*

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<td>09:15-09:45</td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK</td>
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<td>At VVIP Room IPDN</td>
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<td>09:45-11:00</td>
<td>KEYNOTE SPEECH</td>
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<td>• Governor of IPDN</td>
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<td>Note:</td>
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<td>11:00-12:00</td>
<td>CLOSING REMARK</td>
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THE IRONY OF MINING CROPPER ISLAND: THE FAILURE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MINING SUSTAINABLE POLICY IN SOUTHEAST SULAWESI

La Ode Wahiyuddin  
Student of Doctoral Program of Public Administration in Padjajaran University and Lecturer of Muhammadiyah University of Kendari  
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Sintaningrum  
Lecturer of Padjadjaran University  
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ABSTRACT

Southeast Sulawesi is a region that has the largest mine and license (IUP) in Indonesia. Potential welfare from the mining activity is consummated widely as similar as the license given by the regional government to mining companies. Ironically, after the IUP ended, the mining company has left the damage and poverty to the community surrounding its location. The obligation to conduct the mining reclamation after the expiration of the license is not complied by the entrepreneurs. There were so many activities proven that they were violating the AMDAL rules and not according with the actual mining practices. The mine which had been dredged broadly was left immediately and there was no sustainability. The purpose of this paper is to describe the impact of mining activity that has an expired license in Southeast Sulawesi due to the failure of the implementation of mining sustainable policy by using the mix research method. The result of this study shows that the massive environmental damage and the increase of local poverty happened after the mining activity is ended and revoked.

Therefore, the implementation of the mining sustainability can be achieved as long as there is an enforcement of the applicable rules related to its management. Finally, the careful regional governments in publishing the AMDAL certificate, and the concern of periodic monitoring during mining activity, as well as law enforcement are needed significantly to gain the regularity in organizing mining program.

Keywords: policy impact, mining reclamation, mining license
INCREASED TRANSPARENCY OF PUBLIC SECTOR BUDGETING THROUGH IMPLEMENTATION OF PERFORMANCE AUDIT

Windhu Wibisono, Roy V. Salomo, Chandra Wijaya

University of Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The contemporary public administration brings the shift of stakeholder expectations from stakeholder expectation about the government works in accordance with applicable laws become stakeholder expectation about well-performing government. One of the resources to produce a good performance for the government is the public sector budget. The budget is prepared through a budgeting process from budget formulation to budget realization. Even though, there are difficulties for stakeholders, especially the broad public to get a clear picture about the budgetary process. Because of that, stakeholders needs accountability tool in the effort to obtain the accountability of the budget. This study discusses about budget transparency and accountability both from the performance audit results of the budget implementation and budget formulation. Transparency is useful to encourage budgeting that leads to outcomes. As Martin (2002) stated, “In addition to a focus on the outcomes of government programs, performance accountability also seeks to promote transparency in, and improve the external communications of, governments. Transparency in its broadest sense is taken to mean that governments should be as open and visible as possible to their stakeholders (e.g., elected officials, citizens, interest groups and others).”

This study uses analysis of secondary data derived from the results of performance audit reports which produce by external audit institution (BPK) related budgeting for the period 2012 to 2015. This study indicates that the existence of a BPK’s performance audit supports the accountability value of budgeting. By this audit, the relevant stakeholders of government’s department budgeting can be helped to see the transparent accountability of the government in terms of budgeting. Besides that, the evaluation through the audit will also provide recommendations for budgeting improvement. This study still find limitation of transparency such as difficult to access the audit report directly unless through bureaucratic procedure.

Keywords: budgeting evaluation, performance audit, transparency, accountability
THE LEGISLATIVE ROLE IN THE BUDGET PROCESS IN INDONESIA

Mei Susanto

Faculty of Law, Padjadjaran University, Jl. DipatiUkur No. 35, Bandung-Indonesia
Email: m.susanto@unpad.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The Indonesian legislative has a strategic role in the process of the budget. The problem, the Indonesian legislative setting is not clear. Said to bicameral system consisting of the House of Representative (DPR) and the Regional Representative (DPD), but in fact consists of tricameral with the People’s Consultative Assembly (MPR). As for who is involved in budget process is just DPR and DPD. DPR has a stronger role is to discussed, review, amendment and approve or reject, while DPD only serves to give consideration. The method used in this is legal research to obtain description regarding laws concerning the activities of the Indonesian legislative to use its role in budgeting and presented analytically.

The results showed, even though the law of DPR has a strong role in the budget process, but lack capacity to formulate and substitute budget of its own, so it can only be referred to as “budget influence”. Meanwhile DPD role is weak because it lacks capacity to amend or reject the executive budget proposal, so it can be referred to as “budget approving” only. The strong role of the DPR and the weak role of the DPD makes the role of the legislative in bicameral system with the purpose of having double checks, in the form of a revision of budget, initiation of noncontroversial budget, delaying the budget of fundamental constitutional importance, or public debate cannot be realized. Even the strong role of the DPR has opened the scope of corruption by elements DPR members. Therefore, the system needed reposition legislative tend to be balanced between DPR and DPD both the authority and the capacity. In addition, the process should also be transparent and accountable to avoid corruption, as well as providing space for public participation in order to ensure the state budget favor of the people.

Keywords: Budgeting, DPD, DPR, Indonesia, Legislative Role
LOAN MANAGEMENT BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THAILAND

Kornarpha Wongkasem¹ Prasit Kunurat² Sekson Yongvanit³
KhonKaen University, KhonKaen, Thailand

ABSTRACT

This article relates to loan management by local government in Thailand following its Decentralization by central government. In order for local governments to produce public goods and services that meet the needs of the people in the area, almost all projects need high investment budgets, such as for infrastructure, education, and improvements to the quality of life in the area. Incomes raised locally are generally not enough for investment in very major projects. As some projects are of an urgent nature, thus local government needs to borrow money in order to invest in them. This article analyzes the loan administration system of the local government organization. There are weaknesses in the loan information system, investment planning, monitoring mechanism, and investment monitoring mechanism; there also need to be improvements to achieve efficiency, effectiveness, and economy.

Keywords: Loan Management, Local Government, Decentralization
THE IMPORTANCE OF COMPETENCY ASSESSMENT TO IMPROVE THE SERVICE PERFORMANCE OF THE BUREAUCRACY

Dr. H. Zakariya, MS., MM
Prof. Dr. Agus Sukristyanto, MS
Faculty of Social Science and Political Science
University of 17 August 1945, Surabaya, Indonesia

Bureaucracy in Indonesia have not been able to provide public service to the fullest. The 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. Whit the ability of officials who still low at the second echelon to four echelon caused unresponsive to the public needs. In addition to the formulation of policy made by the leadership tends to be less aspiritional. Formulation of the problem of this research is how the extent to which the activities of the Assessment Center is able to provide accurate information of candidate competency and to what extent the results assess the capability and also how the results Assessment Center has direct correlation with officials recommended for the right position in an office.

The purpose of this study is the extent to which the assessment activities capable of assessing the candidates precise competencies and the extent to which the recommended officials were able to run the duties according to the task and approach by conducting interviews to the organizers of Badan Pendidikan Diklat (Bandiklat) East Java Province. The results showed 95 percent of the Assessment Center activities digging candidate’s competency in district and city are very precisely. The results also showed that the official candidates who have been recommended having an ability to plan and better managerial skill so that public services can be done optimally. As for the recommendation of the study is the best candidate officials who will occupy a certain position competency testing should be performed by an auction approach position.

Keywords: Competency Assessment – Public Service Performance – Public Satisfaction
LAND USE CONVERSION : EVALUATION AND STRATEGIC ACTIONS

1) Jona B. Sinaga  
2) Ruth Roselin Erniwaty Nainggolan  
   Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri

ABSTRACT

The conversion of agricultural land in Sumedang of the year 2005-2014 reached 317 hectares. The land generally converted into housing, office buildings and public facilities. This study aims to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the factors affecting changes in land use, analyze the impact of the changes and develop management strategies. This research was conducted with a qualitative approach located in Sumedang Regency, West Java Province. Sampling was done by multistage random sampling. The first step is selection of the sample districts purposively with consideration of districts that convert of land use at most, they are: Sumedang Selatan district, Jatinangor district and Jatigede district. The second step sample selection by simple random to residents who do changes their agricultural land use. The data obtained from questionnaires, interviews, observations, study of documents and mass media.

Working method is based on a modification of the stages of strategic planning for the company. Formulation of the strategy carried out through three phases: phase determination of the key internal and external factors, phase matching using the SWOT matrix, as well as the decision phase using QSPM matrix. The resulting strategy is implemented in a more technical work steps. The results showed the factors that affect farmers convert agricultural land is decreasing productivity of the land, accretion of family members, the right of inheritance of land, high land prices, construction of public facilities and government policy. The most dominant factor affecting is different in each district. The impact of changes in land use in general is the opening of new agricultural land by cutting down forests, decline in rice productivity and the emergence of new unemployment and alteration or loss of livelihood. From the SWOT analysis matrix, obtained three possible strategic options. First, a policy review of spatial and territories; second, to encourage farmers to maintain agricultural land by providing agricultural inputs and extension the use of organic materials to restore soil fertility and the third private land use change should be governed by strict licensing mechanism.

Keywords: conversion, land use, affecting, strategy
ECOLOGICAL DEMOCRACY IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY MAKING

Siti Aliyuna Pratisti
Department of International Relation, Universitas Padjadajran

ABSTRACT

Ecological democracy is an implementation of environmental justice principles and the principles of democracy on environmental policy making. These principles are challenged by frequent mismanagement of the ecological framework which often lead to greater environmental devastation. Preventing that to happen, ecological democracy should be applied through deliberate conduct of environmental management through a firm and apparent standards of environment protection, limits in natural exploitation, and strict rules regarding the industrial waste mechanism. In addition to procedural, the increasing of public awareness also has a vital role in promoting ecological democracy in environmental policy making.

The Government of Bandung is no exception to comply and implement the environmental justice principles. But in reality, some problems occur recently indicating that the Government of Bandung has neglected the basic ecological principle. The existing environmental problems in Bandung indicate that the implementation of ecological democracy and sustainable policy making, still far from being realized. The floods happened recently and swept the downtown areas is somehow unprecedented, the deteriorating of green spaces, and the low quality of waste management, are problems in sight. By using case study method and comparison of policy models, this research seeks to examine the extent of ecological democracy in the environmental policy-making in Bandung. Parallel with it, public participation also will be described conjointly since participation holds the key to sustainable development. Therefore, the concept of ecological democracy lies in how environmental problems solved between the existing networks of power (government and public) – by emphasizing citizen engagement in environmental policy-making process, participate in any ways, on providing feedback and solutions that will be used as inputs for the environmental policy making.

Keywords: decision making process, ecological democracy, public participation, sustainable development
DIGITAL DEMOCRACY: 
PHENOMENOLOGY STUDY OF POLITICAL COMMUNICATION 
IN INDONESIA 

Vivi Varlina 
Postgraduate Student in Communication Science Department, University of Indonesia 

Ummi Salamah 
Lecturer in Communication Science Department, University of Indonesia 

ABSTRACT 

Currently in Indonesia and around the world there has been a phenomenon of network society that are connected by digital technology or its so called digital culture. Social media as one of the digital culture products has a significant role, including in the field of politics. In the name of democratic freedoms, social media has become a public sphere to discuss, express opinions, and disseminate unclear information. This phenomenon is called e-democracy or digital democracy. 

A paradoxical condition in digital democracy in the era of politics of social media is a critical and productive attitude in the processing of information resources. According to the National Socio Economic Survey Data published by BPS in 2016, the reading culture of Indonesian society is very low at only 13.11%. This fact poses a threat to the nation in developing a process culture, analyzing, and seeking reference to the information circulating in the digital space. Issues are uploaded sometimes difficult to be tracked causality and its rationality. 

The purpose of this research is to identify how the network society represents social media as a public sphere in democracy, and emphasized the importance of the government's role in overseeing and controlling the fight issues in digital democracy. This research uses qualitative method with phenomenology approach, which focuses on individual experiences in understanding digital democracy. Data collection techniques were conducted through in-depth interviews to ten speakers with various backgrounds. The result shows that today Indonesia has experienced period of shifting democratic culture from face-to-face becomes virtual. This shift gives rise to complex shocks, where the euphoria of freedom of speech in social media negates the philosophy of the meaning of democracy itself. From this research can be concluded that the democracy carried out by netizen is an arena of identity formation that gradually merges into group identity. An issue democracy is defined as ‘true’ if it has a level of interconnectedness/high network with other netizen. The Government of Indonesia needs to develop digital breakthroughs that reinforce the nation's democratic identity in the next few years. 

Keywords: Digital democracy, social media, network society, identity formation, digital breakthroughs
CONNECTED: TRACING THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA AS A NEW MEDIUM OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN THE PHILIPPINES BEFORE AND DURING DUTERTE ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT

The widespread reach of online social media plays a vital role in the kind of political participation that we are having in my country----Philippines. That is why the relevance if dissecting its political aspect stands to be a crucial ground in analyzing the pulse of the masses in determining public opinion. The rapid evolution of technological advancement led to the evolution and innovation of the kind of interaction that we are having in the society.

In this regards, this qualitative research study using desk method research aimed to present and describe social media as the medium of political participation in the Philippines. The researchers made use of the data from records and documents to construct four cases where social media was used as a political participation or activism: No to Cybercrime Law Movement, Online Community on Anti-Épal Bill, Million People March against Pork Barrel Scam and the Online Campaigns for Presidential Elections from 2010 to 2016. To elaborate the in depth of the study two theories have been incorporated to this research: the Participatory Theory of Democracy as well as the Social Media integration Theory. Data on these four cases were analyzed thematically and the results are the following: (1) Social media served as medium of voicing out the collective opinion of the public; (2) Socio-political activists and interests groups adapted the new kind of approach offered by social media; (3) There is no definite age qualification in terms of online participation; (4) Organizing movements is a lot faster compared to traditional political participation; and (5) Online movements have been effective as they were able to receive immediate response from the government.

The result of this study showed that the means of participating in political matters in the Philippines continue to grow and adapt to the availability of technology as an avenue to showcase opinions.

Keywords: Technology, Social Media, Political Participation
COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT IN POLICY IMPLEMENTATION: CASE STUDY; FOREST MANAGEMENT POLICY IN RIAU PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine the dynamics of policy implementation towards the forest management. How the government can adopt and implement the policies. There are two main issues. Firstly, the need to focus on the organization communication in policy implementation and collaborative management on forest land use. Particularly, the government effort in making collaboration to provide substantial effort such as, resolve overlapping policy among government, and integrated policy on forest management. Secondly, the collaborative solution uses in resolving forest-land use problems, lack of collaborative management in policy implementation has consequences of implementation failure and the government competing and interest move from conflict to collaboration. This research explores whether and how the collaborative management can provide a platform for the effectiveness of successful forest management. The collaborative management models illustrate the capability of coordination from local to the central government which what might be the implication of the future operational for forest land use management practices. It introduces a simple model for exploring the collaborative in the local government.

Keywords: Collaborative management, policy implementation, and government communication
GOVERNANCE OF THE ENTREPRENEURIAL-COOPERATION RESIDENCES

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ABSTRACT

Surabaya City Government works hard to keep residents who work as the micro and medium enterprises (SMEs), to 'economic hero' in the city. Their products (goods or services) must have equivalent quality product businesses in the Asean level. Their products must be able to become the market supply ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). On the other hand they (businesses) are required in order to become entrepreneurs-cooperative spirit. Entrepreneurs who own behavior in accordance with the philosophy of Pancasila. Entrepreneurs who are dedicated to the nation and the country and not for personal gain. Entrepreneurs that promotes the common interest (social). Sukarno et al. (2016) found that most businesses in Surabaya has a background as an urban (arrivals) illegal business. Their businesses are legal but illegal in place (not allocation). They have been nurtured by the city government. They receive education and training entrepreneurs-cooperative. They monitored the achievements and reputation as entrepreneurs-cooperative. This article discusses how the Surabaya city government's efforts to provide guidance to the perpetrators of micro and medium enterprises (SMEs) in order to later become an entrepreneur spirit of cooperation as well they are able to deliver the city of Surabaya as the city played an important role in AEC.

**Keywords:** city government governances entrepreneurs-cooperative
CABATUAN LGU-COOP: CONTRIBUTIONS, STRATEGIES AND PARTNERSHIPS TOWARD DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The reason behind the establishment of Cabatuan Local Government Unit (LGU) Employees Multi-purpose Cooperative is to improve the lives of the people. It has been said that before the establishment of this cooperative, some LGU employees had been struggling in paying their debts and how to lend money to sustain their financial problems.

The objectives of this study are to determine the struggles, strategies, actions, and partnerships of the cooperative towards development. Specifically, it aims to determine the actions of Cabatuan LGU- Coop to become more sufficient in helping and improving the lives of its member and non-members. Then, determine what are the partnership and linkages taken for its development and the strategies employed by the cooperative on the struggles encountered. An interview was conducted to the one of the board of directors of the cooperative. After the interview, we examined the responses on the questions given. The cooperative had encountered a considerable amount of problems and most of these occur in making policies. In order to overcome the problems regarding the assembly, a meeting is held immediately. They also established partnerships with parochial schools, NATCCO (National Confederation of Cooperatives, Inc.) and Land Bank of the Philippines. Conflict of interest may be inevitable since the members of the Cooperative are the LGU itself but this study shows that autonomy between local government and the cooperative is observed. The contributions of Cabatuan LGU-Coop have become more sufficient in helping and improving the lives of its member and non-members. This had contributed a positive effect on the municipality to uplift their standards of living. Result shows that strategies of LGU-Coop have helped and assisted students to finish their studies and for the members to make an alternative for their living.

Keywords: Cooperatives, Local Government, Development
YOUTH IN ARTS-BASED PEACEBUILDING AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION: YOUTH EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMS OF TWO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS IN NORTHERN MINDANAO

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ABSTRACT

Anchored on the strategic arts-based peacebuilding framework developed by Shank and Schirch (2008), environmental conservation framework by Krishnan, Sen, and Ramamurthi (2000), and Kumar’s (2017) framework of youth empowerment, this research endeavors to analyze the arts-based programs and projects of Move This World-Philippines, Inc. and Dire Husi Initiative, Inc., two youth-led non-profits with programs and projects implemented in Northern Mindanao.

It specifically examines the organizations’ programs and projects by categorizing such into three, namely: peacebuilding, youth empowerment, and environmental conservation. Peacebuilding programs are discussed with a brief overview of Mindanao problem, then discusses on programs relative to waging conflict nonviolently, reducing direct violence, transforming relationships, and building capacity. Programs and projects related to youth empowerment starts with a short description of Mindanaoan youth amidst century-old conflict. It then discusses on ways of helping youth identify, utilize and maximize their potentials, develop confidence and self-identity, and encouraging them to grow together in accountability, and imbuing in them the eagerness to create change. Programs and projects related to environmental conservation is last third part of this research. It looks into local, national, and international levels of environmental conservation programs of the organization.

With case study design, this research employs a mix qualitative methods for gathering data, such as key informant interview, focus group discussion, observation, and archival. Using archival method, the secondary data are gathered from the archive section of both organizations.

Youth empowerment programs and projects of both organizations helped the youth identify, utilize and maximize their potentials, develop their confidence and self-identity, and imbuing in them the eagerness to create a change, while environmental conservation projects of both organizations can be categorized into as micro and macro levels.

Keywords: arts-based approach, peacebuilding, youth empowerment
ANALYSIS OF EFFECT OF LOCAL OWN SOURCE REVENUE AND GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE TEGAL REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the influence of Local Government Expenditure and Local Own Source Revenue to GDP Tegal Regency, with the variables of Government Investment per labor (proxied by government spending towards capital expenditure), Private Investment per Labor (proxied through the realization of domestic and foreign per Labor) and the realization of the PAD (Regional Original Revenue) per worker labor. This research is simulated by the amount of government spending and the fact that the GDP result of Tegal Regency. This study, using quantitative data analysis and the data used is secondary data because the data does not from the source directly, but through an intermediary or the media, for example in specific records or documents. This study uses time series data and using regression analysis, then will be processed by IBM SPSS Statistics 23 Software.

The findings of this study indicate that the labor force, private investment (domestic and foreign) and local government spending made a positive or negative impact on the development of the GDP Tegal Regency. The hypothesis of this study is, first the Government Investment per labor (proxied by government spending towards capital expenditure) has a positive or negative impact on economic growth to economic growth Tegal Regency. Second, Private Investment per Labor (proxied through the realization of domestic and foreign per Labor) has a positive or negative impact on economic growth Tegal Regency. And the last realization of the PAD (Regional Original Revenue) per worker labor has a positive or negative impact on economic growth Tegal Regency. In an effort to increase the GDP, Tegal Regency policy is needed to encourage interest investment for investing in the area. Development efforts should be directed to activities that are labor intensive to be able to absorb the labor force as much as possible. As well as appropriate fiscal policies in order to improve revenue realization. In the end, the role of local government through government spending to stimulate increased investment and variable absorption of the labor force is expected to increase local economic activity in order to achieve economic growth and increase capita income of the people.

Keywords: Economic, Development, Tegal Regency.
THE RENEWAL MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE BY OPTIMALIZATION THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE MAKING OF WELFARE STATE

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ABSTRACT

The diversity of human needs and social issues in a broad coverage, involving the degree of physical and mental health, political dimension as well as cultural and educational level of people in the country may cause multidimensional crisis impact that need precise and proper handlings to achieve a welfare state. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are potentially multifunctional if its role optimalized in the Government. Its broad scopes, variety of professionals with various skills involved as well as number of the members have a serious large potential in the optimalization of development goals achievement.

This study uses qualitative design with deductive-exploratory approach. The purpose of this research was to study the role of civil society so it can be unearthed a pattern of management empowerment of the most appropriate to be applied in all regions in Indonesia. The datas obtained through interviews, documentation and study of literatures. The results shows that the underway government policies give significant results, effective and efficient by involving CSOs at the time of implementations. Research conducted in the three representative cities with the consideration that the three cities is assessed subjectively produce CSOs that are actively engaged in the handling of social problems in each area. Problems focused on the issues about humanity, human health and the environment as well as education which also meets half of goals expected in the SDGs.

However, the datas obtained are still need more in-depth exploration and genuinely recommended to involve broader diciplines and professions in order to build understanding in developing nation thus achieved the condition of welfare state. Adjustment of available advices needed at each regions.

Keywords: welfare state, empowerment, open government, CSOs, SDGs, social capital
ALTERNATIVE MODEL FOR MANAGING LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Decentralization policy that has been implemented in Indonesia for over a decade brings impact to the way central government share their authorities and the way local governments manage their administrative organizations. Despite these wider authorities, local governments in most regions Indonesia are still struggling to manage their subdivision. As a result, many administrative organizations are formed without looking at the basic needs of cities or municipalities. And even some of them are existed, but their functions do not fit properly with regional conditions. Using the management theory from Osborne and Gaebler (1992), we offer an alternative model to manage local administrative organizations. Differ to the current model which only follows the regulations without acknowledging local situations, our model shows all steps to form a local administrative organization from the start which accommodates both vision and mission of local governments. By doing so, managing local administrative organizations will not only be rule driven, but also mission driven.

Keywords: decentralization, local government, administrative organizations
THE INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC SERVICE MOTIVATION (PSM) AND COMPETENCY ON STATE CIVIL APPARATUS’ PERFORMANCE OF WEST PASAMAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

The position of today’s society is slowly moving toward civil society stage where the people demand on the improvement of apparatus’ performance is needed. The improvement of it will lead the apparatus to be more accountable and transparent. The demand on the improvement of apparatus performance in government structure is very urgent because the state civil apparatus’ performance in Indonesia is very low. This fact can be seen in the annual accountability report of the government that is released by Ministry of Empowerment of State Apparatus and Bureaucracy Reform of Indonesia. The low state civil apparatus’ performance level of West Pasaman Regional Hospital was assumed to be caused by the lack of public service motivation and the competency of the apparatus.

The aims of this research were to see the influence of public service motivation and competency on state civil apparatus’ performance in West Pasaman Regional Hospital simultaneously and also partially. These aims were approached by quantitative associative method. The population in this research is all 194 employees of West Pasaman Regional Hospital. The sample of this research was 100 respondents and was counted by using Slovin formula. The sample was selected by using Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling technique. Data were collected by using a valid and a reliable questionnaire and were analyzed by using multiple regressions. The result showed that public service motivation and competency simultaneously influenced state civil apparatus’ performance in West Pasaman Regional Hospital for 19.7% with 0.000 significance level. Each public service motivation and apparatus’ competency partially influenced state civil apparatus’ performance for 27.1% with 0.007 significance level and for 28% with 0.005 significance level respectively. The conclusion of this research was public service motivation in every apparatus’ self and also the competency in delivering a service will influence the state civil apparatus’ performance in West Pasaman Regional Hospital, simultaneously or partially.

Keywords: Public Service Motivation, Competency, State Civil Apparatus, Performance
JOB SATISFACTION OF TENURED AND NON-TENURED ACADEMIC PERSONNEL OF MINDANAO STATE UNIVERSITY - ILIGAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This quantitative study compares the performance of selected tenured and non-tenured teaching personnel of MSU – IIT. Data used were gathered from participants through a survey questionnaire while secondary data were taken from their official employment record. Frederick Herzberg’s Motivation – Hygiene Theory was used as theoretical framework. Findings show that rank, tenure, promotion, work environment, achievement, and professional growth are highly important among the participants.

The level of teaching efficiency rating of tenured and non-tenured participants were both outstanding. However, Spearman Correlation Coefficient Test showed that it is not significantly related to the motivator – hygiene factors used in this study. For the research engagements such as research completed, refereed journal, and local paper publication, non-tenured participants were found to have a higher mean value compared to their tenured counterparts. Tenured participants, nonetheless, have a higher mean value compared to the non-tenured participants in terms of international paper presentation, national paper presentation, and regional paper presentation. Moreover, since non-tenured academic personnel perform similarly with their tenured counterparts, it is recommended that MSU – IIT grant tenure to its qualified academic teaching personnel. Additionally, this study recommends to strengthen this motivational scheme to keep the teaching personnel motivated and keep those potentially capable teaching personnel within MSU – IIT.

Keywords: motivation, performance, rank, tenure
THE OPENNESS OF PUBLIC INFORMATION IN REALIZING TRANSPARENCY FOR BECOMING A GOOD GOVERNANCE IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Various changes that actually happened in Indonesia, including matters of information, technology and communication, claim the society and also government to move along globalization wave. One of those changes who showed the dinamics is about transparency from good governance performances. This transparency very pressed throughout a Law Number 14 of 2008 about Openness of Public Information to all of regional government in Indonesia. We can not avoid that the developing of smarter society will demand a satisfying results of employment through wideness information from their government. Thus, for create a conducive society need truthful information from the real government perfomances.

This writing shows how policy about openness of public information has started to be implemented but not producing the best result of transparency to becoming a good governance. The author finally conclude that there are factors influencing tranparency to becoming a good governance. Those factors such as regional government leader’s commitment, integrity human resources, society enthusiasm regarding demand information and complaint, budget until availability of facilities. Eventough there is a inadequacy to fulfil those factors, but a couple of regional governements in Indonesia can implementing the instruction of openness of Information. So the author take a title “The Openness of Public Information in Realizing Transparency For Becoming A Good Governance” to give a view how important information of government performance for all societies. And also, the development of education through technology even mass communication that almost touched entire piece of people will awaken government to work optimally. Thus, there will be harmonious public relation between society, government and private as a stakeholder in the nation.

Keywords: Transparency, Public Information, Governance
WORK ATTITUDES AMONG OFFICE PERSONNEL AT MSU-ILIGAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, ILIGAN CITY PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

The skills, competencies, and attitudes of employees determine the success or failure of any organization. The attainment of the objectives of an organization is determined in terms of profit or advancement of status. Thus, when employees do not perform well, the productivity of the organization suffers. This is a correlation study which explores the work attitude of employees using the variables such as generation, length of service, academic achievement, and employment status. A work attitude questionnaire (α=0.856) composed of statements relating to the manifestation and consideration of attitudes, habits, and behaviors was utilized. A total of 147 respondents were determined using the convenient sampling procedure.

Major findings include females millennials as the foremost office personnel in the Institute. Majority is permanent employees with college degrees and has been working for more than ten years. The work attitude of the respondents was excellent for Generation X respondents, Master’s degree holder, employed as casuals, and those who have been working for more than five years. Next, significant relationships were also found between the respondents’ work attitude and the variables generation, academic achievement, length of service, and status of employment.

With these findings, it could be deduced that the work attitude of the employees is affected with their status of employment, generation, academic achievement, and length of service. Thus it is recommended that office personnel pursue higher education, as well as, for the management provide avenue for their scholastic development. It is also recommended that further studies explore work attitudes alongside the performance of the respondents such as punctuality and output.

Keywords: work attitude, status of employment, generation, educational achievement
THE SITUATION ON CITIZENS’ PARTNERSHIP PROCESS UNDER THAILAND’S MILITARY JUNTA ERA

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**ABSTRACT**

The Military Junta overthrew democratic government in May 2014 and promised they would bring “Real Democracy” to all Thai people. For democratic society, the important way for achievement is participatory method that is one process for establishing this society. The Citizens’ Partnership, which is used in United State of America, European country, India and etc., is subset of participatory method for going to democratic destination. Consequently, if Military Junta aims making Thailand to this beautiful destination the citizens’ partnership process unavoidably needs to install at this land. From this reason lead to this article emphasizes to study the situation on citizens’ partnership process under Thailand’s Military Junta era over the past three years. The article uses interdisciplinary approach for studying and historical approach especially narrative for revealing.

**Keywords:** Thailand’s Military Junta, the citizens’ partnership process, Democracy
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PHILANTHROPY ON THE INCAPACITATED MINORITY

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ABSTRACT

For a long time, Filipinos with disabilities have suffered from inequity. In the case of Iloilo City’s PWDs, they continue to suffer double marginalization; not only needing to deal with disablement complications but also the consequences of poverty. Their economic, social, and political rights have been alarmingly neglected. Despite the passage of Republic Act 7277 or the Magna Carta for people with disabilities in 1991, which guarantees their right to primary and auxiliary services, there are still significant impediments: the stigma surrounding a disability and society’s lack of empathy. These individuals often face an isolated life that is segregated and debased.

In spite of their predicament, Ilonggo PWDs were able to find sanctuary and obtain métier through the collective workforce of non-profit organizations like the Association of Disabled Persons-Iloilo, Inc. In addition to bringing convenience and creating opportunities for the aforementioned community, these types of institutions are also aiding the government in policy making processes in terms of electing someone capable enough to represent the PWDs in addressing their concerns. Aside from being provided sustention advantages, the lives of handicapped Ilonggos have remarkably improved due to the establishment of a philanthropic group that is specifically geared towards protecting and upholding their rights. Furthermore, The Department of Labor and Employment may have granted means of livelihood specifically for PWDs, but such laws are hardly implemented and the allotted governmental budget for disablement services is inadequate.

The researchers conducted an interview with the members and staff of the ADP-I, Inc. using a methodology that is qualitative in nature. The procedures and methods of analysis from two research orientations were used: case study and social development approach. The results showed how in a complex and challenging society, non-profit organizations are established with the aim of providing public services to communities in order to be an intermediary between citizens and authorities.

Keywords: Persons with disability, marginalization, Philippines
COPING THE POLITICAL TSUNAMI:
CORRUPTION AND THE REMAKING OF INCUMBENT ADVANTAGE
IN THE 2017 CIMahi LOCAL ELECTION

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ABSTRACT

Concurrent local elections is a political event for public to determine the leader for the next 5 years. The political struggle has become more dynamic when the issue of corruption have contributed as a variable that affect the map of power relations. This paper reveals how power relations shifted as a strong candidate for mayor who is the incumbent detained by the national Commission for Corruption Eradication. Detention of the incumbent candidate became a political tsunami that shook the candidate’s confidence to win the election, but it transformed into a blessing in disguise because its open more freely competition for the other candidates. To analyze this phenomenon, this paper uses the theory of structuration in understanding the pattern of power relations not only limits the way actors behave, but also enable actors to make changes to the structure of power through the interpretation of norms and institutions in the local elections. By taking the case of Cimahi mayor elections in 2017, this paper collects data through interviews and shadowing method to obtain indepth data about how the remaking of the incumbent advantage carried through the strategy of ‘blusukan’, conducted by the candidate of deputy mayor to retain the vote from the loyalists.

Through this strategy, the image of incumbent is recreated by reconstructing the memory of voters about the accomplishments achieved through programs that have been implemented during the incumbent’s administration, and even reinforce patronage relationships with the beneficiaries of these programs. Incumbency advantages remain present event hough the figure does not show up during the campaign. This paper wants to show that the political actors at the local level have the capability to respond to the insertion of corruption issue in the election, which then form a new power arena that in fact tends to ignores the occurrence of corruption and remain oriented towards victory in the election. It strengthening the assumption of separateness between election and improved governance, as well as a contribution to theorising incumbency advantage; that is revealing clientelistic network beneath formal structure of political parties.

Keywords: local election, power relations, structuration, incumbency

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THE ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMATIC LOCAL REGULATION 
IN WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The problematic local regulation become a new phenomena in Indonesia, especially in the Reform Era. The phenomena as the implications of The Local Government Act which gives broad authority to the autonomous regions in managing their region. By giving the broad authority to the local government, it will encouraged them in issuing the local regulations to implement it in managing the local program. However, some facts indicate that the autonomous regions in making regulations is not in accordance with the main principle of Republic Indonesia, such as: disorderly legislation, the material is unclear and cause high cost economy.

Since 2004 the central government has terminated the problematic local regulations, however until 2016 the data issued by Minister of Home affair, there are still thousands of problematic regional regulations, although the regional / province government has done the preventive and represive conduct. Interesting question to discuss why until 2016 there are still many problematic local regulations?. This research tries to describe and analyze the problems in aspects of Administrative Law in the Indonesian Legal System which focused on problematic regulations in the Province of West Kalimantan. The approach used is a qualitative approach. The results showed that there are still exist problematic regional regulations in West Kalimantan Province caused by the local government which is disobey the law, excessive discretion in accelerating services and increasing revenue.

Keywords: problematic regional regulations, regional autonomy, not orderly legislation,
PHENOMENON OF POLITICAL DYNASTIES IN THE REGIONAL HEAD ELECTION

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the practice of political dynasties emerged along the carrying out of regional head election, describe the role of political parties in that process, and to explain the impacts on decentralization. The research used qualitative approach with primary data source documentation that purposively selected from Kompas newspaper. Data was collected, processed, and analyzed based on news or information related to political parties, direct regional head elections, and the phenomenon of the rise of political dynasties in some areas. The results shows that the practice of democracy in the local election has grown into a double-edged sword; on the one hand it gives the political rights to be elected to individual or group, and on the other hand depriving political rights to selected individuals or groups. This is a necessary condition for the growth and proliferation of the phenomenon of dynastic politics in Indonesia. Not surprisingly, the emergence of oligarchy both within political parties and local government without sufficient competence in governance at the local government. As a result, the practice of collusion, corruption and nepotism (KKN) spread in almost all regions in Indonesia.

Keywords: Democracy, Decentralization, Political dynasties, Political parties, Regional head election.
THE IMPACT OF PAY REFORM ON THE ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE  
(A CASE STUDY: IMPLEMENTATION OF REMUNERATION AT UNIVERSITAS PADJADJARAN)

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ABSTRACT

After becoming a Public Service Agency (BLU) in 2009, Unpad needs a new payment system as the demand in improving the performance and legality of compensation payment based on the level of responsibility and the needed demand of professionalism. By prioritizing the principle of pay for performance, since 2015 Unpad has conducted pay reform known as remuneration. Meanwhile, the purpose of the remuneration system at Unpad is to obtain human resources with the appropriate qualification so that it makes sure that they work professionally, retains good and high achieving employees, motivates employees to work productively, gives rewards to employees based on their performance and work achievements, and controls the employee cost. The remuneration system will become the guidance for managing finance and also it will improve the service quality of Unpad. Moreover, the existence of remuneration hopefully will change the culture of employees in performing their works.

This paper would explain how pay reform affects the performance of Unpad, particularly in achieving tridharma perguruan tinggi (the three obligations of universities). The research method applied was the qualitative with collection data techniques of participatory observation, interviews, and literature review. The research result showed that the implementation of pay reform which has been conducted by Unpad since 2015, based on ranking to positions based on the skill required, complexity of task, assignments which have been accomplished, problem solving and responsibility, has a significant impact on the improvement of organizational performance, especially tridharma perguruan tinggi (the three obligations of universities). It is because besides the principle of pay for performance, the implementation of remuneration also refers to the principle of pay for position and pay for people.

Keywords: Pay Reform, Pay for Performance, Pay for Position, Pay for People, Remuneration, Organizational Performance

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DO THE ECONOMIC EMPOWERING BUDGET IN APBD AND FISCAL DECENTRALIZATION HAVE IMPACTS ON URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

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ABSTRACT

The number of poverty and unemployment in some cities in Indonesia has been rapidly increased. The government has several policies in economic aspect such as local generated revenue, investment and fiscal decentralization. The objectives of this research are to analyze: (1) the influence of economic empowering budget on urban poverty, either directly or indirectly, through economic growth, investment, local generated revenue (PAD), and unemployment; (2) the influence of fiscal decentralization fund on urban poverty, either directly or indirectly, through economic growth, investment, local generated revenue, and unemployment; (3) the influence of investment on poverty, either directly or indirectly through economic growth, investment, local generated revenue, and unemployment; (4) the influence of economic growth on urban poverty in Indonesia through economic growth, investment, local generated revenue, and unemployment; and (5) the influence of local generated revenue on urban poverty, either directly or indirectly, through economic growth, investment, and unemployment. In the regression estimation (SEM), the researcher used time series (5). The research were conducted in some cities in Indonesia; Palembang, Jakarta Selatan, Bandung, Surabaya, Makassar.

The results reveal that: (1) social economic empowering budget does not have any influence on poverty; (2) investment has a significant negative influence on poverty; (3) fiscal decentralization fund does not have any influence on urban poverty; (4) economic growth does not have any influence on the poverty; and (5) local generated revenue does not have significant influence on the poverty in urban areas.

Keywords: economic empowering budget, investment, fiscal decentralization, local generated revenue, poverty, unemployment
THAILAND'S MARINE FISHING PROBLEM

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ABSTRACT

In Thailand, the sea fishing industry is important in ensuring food security, providing income generation through exports, and offers employment creation through development of the industry. Nonetheless, the sea fisheries in Thailand are found to be encountering challenges such as; a deterioration of natural resources, over fishing, conflicts between small fishing communities and commercial fishing firms, threats to the livelihoods of small fishing communities, illegal fishing, a lack of expertise in sea fishing, lack of accountability by the regulating authority, and a lack of information on sea fishing. However, the government is trying to address the problems related to sea fisheries in order to ensure its sustainability.

Keywords: Sea Fisheries, Fisheries in Thailand, Problems of Fisheries
DOES DECENTRALIZATION POLICY SUPPORT GOOD GOVERNANCE IMPLEMENTATION IN SLEMAN REGENCY?

Bagus Wahyu Hartono

ABSTRACT

The concept of Good Governance has been put into much consideration by both academics and state apparatus in Indonesia, especially on a discourse about government’s performance. The success of decentralization policy in bringing about public service closer on accountability and responsiveness to the people will remark the quality of good governance implementation. In order to justify the concept, good governance principles are employed to measure the already established policies in local government to determine the extent of its implementation.

The study is mainly focused on examining the local government awareness on good governance understanding in which less attention is usually given. Furthermore, it investigates how the local government had employed certain steps in generating its public policy to promote good governance. This paper also further suggests tangible measurement to be conducted to acknowledge the extent of good governance implementation in local government.

Keywords: Good Governance principles, decentralization policy, local government, regional autonomy, public service
ENTREPRENEUR RESPONSE TOWARDS OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY OF INDUSTRIAL LABOR SECTOR IN LAEMCHABANG INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, CHONBURI PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Research on “the response of entrepreneurs toward the government policy on occupational health and safety of labor in industrial sector; Laem Chabang industrial estate, Chonburi” was the quantitative research with the objectives to 1) study on the response of entrepreneurs toward the government policy on occupational health and safety of labor in industrial sector; Laem Chabang industrial estate, Sriracha, Chonburi; 2) study on the occupational health and safety policy for labor in the entrepreneurs in Laem Chabang industrial estate, Sriracha, Chonburi; 3) study on problems and obstacles of the entrepreneurs in response to the government policy on occupational health and safety of labor in industrial sector; Laem Chabang industrial estate, Chonburi; 4) study on any suggestions on the response to the government policy on occupational health and safety of labor in industrial sector; Laem Chabang industrial estate, Chonburi. The populations of this study were 140 of entrepreneurs in Laem Chabang industrial estate, Chonburi. The research samples were 124 entrepreneurs who responded to the questionnaire. The data collection tool for this study was the questionnaire. The statistics for data analysis were for instance, percentage, mathematics average, standard deviation, correlation coefficient, and Multiple Regression Analysis.

The study result was found that 1) the overall response from the entrepreneurs toward the government policy on occupational health and safety of labor in industrial sector was in the highest level on the aspect of the safety research, second by safety training while the improvement on the work conditions and environment had the least response. The response from the entrepreneurs depended on the government policy on safety signal(X12), electrical appliance, electric machine, electric wire, any plug connections (X3), technical instruments(X10), fire extinguisher, emergency exit doors, fire alarm, fire exit(X7), the tools that used high compressed air (X4), heavy lifting crane, items movement crane(X5) and first aid kits and lifeguard kits (X13). The multiple regression equation can predict the entrepreneurs’ response as follows: The response of entrepreneurs = 0.364 + 0.172X12+ 0.281X3 + 0.193X10 + 0.215X7 – 0.270X4+ 0.157X5 + 0.156X13. 2) Overall the entrepreneurial places perceived the government policy on occupational health and safety of labor in industrial sector at high level by they perceived about the policy on fire extinguisher, fire alarm, and fire exit the most second by the walkway, ladders, exit channels while on the general healthcare was the least perceived. 3) The problem of the entrepreneurs are that the issued government policy was repeated and the relevant units were not seriously processed on the safety standard.4) The entrepreneurial places suggested for the government units to strict and add more punishments to govern the safety measure in their place.

Keywords: Occupational Health, Safety of Industrial Labor Sector, Laemchabang Industrial Estate
IMPLEMENTATION OF STANDAR OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOP) OF ACCEPTANCE OF WORKING ORDER FOR NON TAX REVENUE IN MINERAL PROCESSING UNIT-INDONESIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE (UPT. BPML-LIPI)

Fithriana Munawaroh

ABSTRACT

Mineral Processing Unit-Indonesian Institute of Science (UPT. BPML-LIPI) has a SOP of Acceptance of Working Order for Non-tax Revenue which has become the basis for the managers and operators of the Non-tax Revenue activities in providing services to its customers. SOP of Acceptance of Working Order for Non-tax Revenue are expected to provide the best service to customers. However, the SOP is not working properly. The purpose of this research was to find out how the implementation of SOP of Acceptance of Working Order for Non-tax Revenue in UPT. BPML-LIPI and the obstacles encountered in the implementation of SOP of Acceptance of Working Order for Non-tax Revenue in UPT. BPML-LIPI. In this research, the descriptive qualitative approach is applied. The method of collecting data consists of document tracking, observation, and deep interview. Data analysis was performed by data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions.

The results of the research indicate that the implementation of SOP of Acceptance of Working Order for Non-tax Revenue in UPT. BPML-LIPI was not running properly. In almost all of unit activities of non-tax revenues, the customers meet directly with the Coordinator of Non-tax Revenue Unit then later meet the Receiver Order, and it has revealed some fraudulent practices. The implementation of SOP was not work properly due to some of the constraints faced by the managers and operators of the Non-tax Revenue activities, such as the failure in delivering the communication which can be seen from the uneven/inconclusive of socialization about the information regarding SOP for managers, operators, and customers of Non-tax Revenue activities and the unavailability of media/forum to distribute information regarding SOP, and then the limited resources, specifically the personnel resources in the implementation of non-tax revenues and information resources regarding SOP, and lack of attitude on transparency in presenting the opinions from the managers and operators of Non-tax Revenue activities to the Coordinator of Non-tax Revenue and the Chief of UPT. BPML-LIPI.

Keywords: implementation, standard operating procedures, non-tax revenue.
IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL REGULATIONS NUMBER 5 2016 IN BANTUL
(Case Study: open selection system for village officer Desa Tirtonirmolo in Bantul District)

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ABSTRACT

Bantul regional regulation number 5 of 2016 about village official has already explained the detail of recruitment mechanism of village servant in Bantul district. This regulation aims to become guidance for head of village that in recruiting village servant it is not directly appointed by village head anymore yet through open selection system by which public can participate. This research employs two methods; First, observation. Second, interview with selection committee of Tirtonurmolo village and the third party—academicians—who were directly involved in the selection. This research aims to explore how extend the local regulation has worked in each village in Bantul district. The selected village to be reviewed is Tirtonirmolo village that has just finished its village servant selection in 2016.

Tirtonirmolo is one of villages in Bantul district that has openly conducted village servant selection in 2016. The selection aims to fill some positions; village secretary and head of governmental affair. The applicants were very enthusiastic in which the test was followed by both young man and woman and adult from various education backgrounds. Generally, the majority of the applicants were Tirtonirmolo resident yet there were several applicants from other village.

This open selection is a manifestation of Good Local Governance in which transparancy and accountability is prefered in the process—start from the begin until the announcement of the result. During the selection, the committee involved third party—academician from university. By this selection last year, the position of village secretary and head of governmental affair is now filled by competent human resource in its field.

Keywords: implementation, local regulation, open selection
THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF MAKASSAR GOVERNMENT TOWARDS IMPROVING SERVICES FOR PUBLIC COMPLAINTS BASED ON E-GOVERNMENT

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ABSTRACT

The development of e-Government in Indonesia is increasingly growing in an attempt to give the public services based on ICT (Information and Communication Technologies). E-Government policy is in accordance with the Instructions of the President of Republic Indonesia number 3 in 2003 about policy and national strategy for the development of e-Government in an effort to facilitate the interests and demands of the society. The development of e-Government needs to be planned and implemented through measureable goals for public service in Indonesia. e-Government is one of the principal dimensions of the system of state administration. The implementation of the concept of information technology by the government to make the state administration system to be more effective, efficient, and transparent. One of the city in Indonesia which try to implement e-Government in improving public service is Makassar.

This study aims to examine the opportunities and challenges of Makassar government towards improving services for public complaints based on e-Government. One of the strategy and innovation is undertaken by the Makassar government by way of creating e-aspiration. To examine the opportunities and challenges of Makassar Government to improve services for public complaints which based e-Government, we conducted literature study on relevant with previous research and statistical data. Makassar government has shown its enthusiasm surrounding the use of information and technology in many occasions. However, the use of e-aspiration by the government and society are still limited. Therefore, despite that e-aspiration may bring greater benefit in improving good governance. However, this issue of e-aspiration remains difficult in Makassar and in general for Indonesia due to many challenges and obstacles on several dimensions. In consideration of the opportunities and challenges of e-Government is also to be seen from the aspect of society participation in the use of technology and responsiveness of the Government in the development of e-Government services.

Keywords: e-Government, Public complaints, Makassar city, Government’s opportunities and challenges
CRISIS AND COMMUNICATION MANAGEMENT IN NATIONAL POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING BOARD IN THE POST-REFORM ERA

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ABSTRACT

Crisis can occur in all organizations and institutions both private and government. It can be caused by many factors, both internal and external, which one of which is the environmental changes that requires an institution to adapt. National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) is a governmental institution that has succeeded in the socialization of Family Planning Program in the 1960s-1990s by reducing the rate of population growth. After post-reform era happened in Indonesia, Total Fertility Rate (TFR), children average number from childbearing age couples stagnant in 2.6. Environmental changes marked by Regional Autonomy Regulations (OTDA) arrangement in January 2004 where authority of the Central Government including FP Program is devolved to Local Governments. OTDA associated with political and economic policies impacts on institutional, budget, and personnel availability.

This article is using qualitative method, explaining BKKBN as a government institution in organization communication crisis after OTDA enactment. The FP Program that proven improved society welfare is no longer a priority. Communication was only one command from Central Government to Local Government, in post-reform era it hampered, as most District Heads are more concerned with short-term development because of their short tenure. The budget support even personnel for the socialization of FP Program is reduced and some have none at all. There are four important stages in the crisis by Steven Fink, prodromal stage, the acute stage, chronic stage, and resolution stage. There must be different communication strategies at each stage. BKKBN need to regain public trust to overcome the crisis. According to Hardjana, reputation is crisis antithesis and the crystallization of the image. Determining the right communication strategies is needed by BKKBN as a strategic institution in improving society welfare to regain their confidence to achieve institution’s goal, decrease TFR which impact the declining rate of population growth in Indonesia.

Keywords: Crisis, Communication Management, Reputation, Government
ABSTRACT

Badan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Pemerintahan Desa (BPMPD) in North Timor Regency (TTU) plays an important into some roles, including the governance of village, implementation of rural development, rural community development, and empowerment of village communities. The changes in regulation of governing the village, through Act Number 6 of 2014 about Village, giving the momentum for BPMPD to be able to renew its strategy by strengthening the capacity of their organization. BPMPD optimal capacity in fostering, supervising and empowering rural community, is reflected in village capacity building in an effort towards the independence of the village. This research was conducted to determine whether the roles of capacity of BPMPD in North Central Timor Regency have been optimized through analysis their programs and work procedures. The program analysis based on MacMillan Matrix is applied due to four conditions including fit, attractiveness, alternative coverage, and competitive position. This method asserts the organization to be creative and looking for any alternative program that does not depend on the local government budget. The designing Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) according to the regulation issued by Minister of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform Number 35 of 2012 about administration and public services, will lead to efficient management and service, thus, the limited resource of organization can be further optimized.

The result shown that the programs which have been applied fairly impact on the local society improvements. Moreover, the program arrangement was not based on the comprehensive analysis of the local necessity, therefore most of the programs running like as an annual routine. It also can be seen clearly from the report of performance measurement, which did not explain the outputs and outcomes in details. In terms of procedure, BPMPD in TTU regency shown not have a standard procedure for each their program activity. It will then negatively effect on the internal administration and organizational services for the villages.

Keywords: capacity building, non-profit organization, analysis program, standard operational procedure.
THE PACIFIC SOLUTION AS AUSTRALIA POLICY TOWARDS ASYLUM SEEKER AND IRREGULAR MARITIME ARRIVALS (IMAS) IN JOHN HOWARD ERA

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ABSTRACT

Australia is a country which has a social culture that is rooted in European society, but it is inseparable by geographic and economic from the continent of Asia. Australia's economic success makes it as a country of interest by foreign immigrants from various countries. This research is attempted to answer the question of why John Howard used the Pacific Solution as Australian policy towards Asylum Seekers and Irregular Maritime Arrivals (IMAS). By using the descriptive method with a qualitative approach, the researchers took a specific interest in decision-making theory and sovereignty concept to analyze the phenomena. The policy governing the authority of the Australian Government in the face of the Asylum Seeker by applying multiple strategies to suppress and deter IMAs. The results of this research indicate that John Howard used Pacific Solution with emphasis on three important aspects. First, eliminating migration zone in Australia. Second, building cooperation with third countries in the South Pacific, namely Nauru and Papua New Guinea in shaping the center of IMAs defense. On the other hand, Howard also made some amendments to the Migration Act by reducing the rights of refugees. Immigrants who are seen as a factor of progress and development of the State Australia turned into a new dimension that threatens economic development, security, and socio-cultural.

Keywords: Pacific Solution, Asylum Seeker, Irregular Maritime Arrivals
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC PRACTICES IN LOCAL POLICY DECENTRALIZATION IN THE VILLAGES CITY OF PADANG

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ABSTRACT

There is a missing link between the practice of local political democratization to local governance in Indonesia. Each district government in Indonesia has its own characteristic, the uniqueness of this village have to adjust to the shape of the determination of community leaders conducted directly through the procedural democracy. The difference between the uniqueness of the villages in Indonesia can be seen from the form of deliberative democracy is to elect the leaders indirectly, but the decision making process is done directly. Instead of procedural democracy emphasizes direct leadership election, but decision making is done indirectly. Form of procedural democracy in accordance with the principles of liberal democracy, such as free competition, political parties and parliament.

There are several steps taken by the government in reducing missing link between local democracy with national democracy, including in the form of dispersal of power by the government internally, such as the decentralization policy of the central government to local governments. While the local politics is the dispersal of power in the dimension of space (spatial), as well as socio-cultural boundaries that surrounds. Their relationships could explain the relation of national power with a local in the form of the influence of local politics as the means of learning for democracy and foster community capacity to manage power emitted by the central governments to the regions in broadening political participation of the society in the process of formulation, implementation and evaluation of the community development in the regions. By using qualitative research methods, the following article describes the missing link between the practice of local democracy which is set in the villages with the policy of decentralization of power from the central government to local governments in the management pattern of indigenous villages in Padang city.

Keywords: local democracy, decentralization policy, indigenous villages

Biographical Note
SMART CITY AS A SOLUTION TO IMPROVE PUBLIC SERVICES

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Enceng
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ABSTRACT

The result expected from this research is to gain new findings about public services through implementing smart governance and smart mobility in Bandung City. Bandung is one of the pilot projects of smart city that has made some pioneering efforts towards a smart city. The main concepts of smart city in Bandung are sensing, understanding, and acting based on the use of information technology in its government (e-government). It is essential to know the city problems in a real time so that those problems can be resolved appropriately.

This research applies qualitative method. Data are obtained through several deep interviews, observation, and literature studies. The result of this research shows the public services in Bandung city has been better significantly either qualitatively or quantitatively since the implementation of smart governance and smart mobility in the smart city framework. All efforts to improve this public service are controlled through Bandung Command Centre based on the ICT use. So far, 150 system applications of smart city are available online in Bandung City. Citizenship ID applications, license service checking, and flood as well as traffic congestion monitoring can be done faster in a real time since they are connected to Bandung Command Centre. The obstacles of smart city implementation are various. For examples, the implementation of Heads of Districts and Sub-districts report monitoring due to the limited internet access; and the implementation of smart mobility is influenced by the limited number of CCTV. Some respondents complain the limited socialisation of online report application that has been implemented in Bandung City. Some suggestions that might be given to the Government of Bandung include a good planning should be taken before implementing smart city programme, human resources readiness, and the availability of supporting documents.

Keywords: smart city, smart governance, smart mobility, e-government
URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN A UNIVERSITY TOWN IN THE NORTHEAST REGION OF THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this article is to study Thailand’s Post-Cold War foreign policy and its affect upon the urban development of a University town in the northeast of Thailand, which is connected to its nearby Indochina neighbors. To study the conditions that faced this northeastern university town after the Cold War, qualitative research, and data collection was conducted by in-depth interviews with eight selected people, during November 2016 to February 2017.

The research found that Post-Cold War foreign policy had affected upon the urban development of the northeastern University town. A number of Foreign policy strategies such as; 'Turn the battlefield into a market place', 'International Economic and Technical Assistance', 'Policy Cooperation for Economic Development in Mekong Countries' 'The Irrawaddy - Chao Phraya - Mekong River Economic Cooperation Strategy' were the conditions impacting upon the university town after the Cold War. The study comprises the conditions of the people and community leaders in the area such as the executives and staff of Roi Et Rajabhat University, and includes the decentralization of Local Government, Internal and External Capital Groups, Migration group, and the ideology of the people in the area.
DISASTER DIPLOMACY AS AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH FOR
INDONESIA'S INSTRUMENT OF FOREIGN POLICY IN ASEAN

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ABSTRACT

ASEAN is one of the regions with the highest rate of disaster vulnerability. Tsunami 2004 has triggered the momentum for Indonesia and ASEAN to deal with disaster-related issues more seriously. Losses and casualties from the catastrophe led to the decision by Indonesian government to put disaster prevention and risk reduction as a priority. Indonesia continues to encourage and supporting ASEAN in order to improve the region’s capability to deal with natural disaster. Through AADMER (ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response) that was signed in July 2005, ASEAN held an unequivocal and defined base in any efforts of disaster management, especially in the ASEAN region. Through Qualitative Methodology, this paper will discuss about how the disaster diplomacy of Indonesia contributes to the improvement of ASEAN’s capability in the disaster management, but also examines BNPB as both the backbone and the focal point of Indonesia’s disaster management, which then leads up to how disaster can abolish certain diplomatic hurdles, as well as improving regional cooperation, and strengthen the Indonesia’s position as a key country in regional disaster management.

Keywords: Indonesia, ASEAN, Disaster Diplomacy, Disaster Management, Disaster Related Activity.
PEOPLE’S ECONOMY AS THE WAY OUT OF HIGH GINI RATIO IN SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

By the end of Millenium Development Goals toward Sustainable Development Goals, it becomes a reference for government to formulating policy in order to support the development based on social justice in all fields, including the economic field. Data shows that economic inequality in urban areas is larger than in the rural. According to BPS survey result on Gini Index (GI), the National GI of Indonesia in 2015 was 0.43, GI of East Java Province was 0.41 and GI of Surabaya City was 0.42. GI of Surabaya City was the highest compared to all cities in East Java Province. A worrying number if we compare it to the standard of World Bank on Gini Ratio. If this inequality is not being solved immediately, it will cause social jealousy and criminal acts. Gini Ratio becomes a warning for the government to evaluate the economic policies that have been implemented. The main problem of high Gini Index in Surabaya is an unequal income distribution for the people.

This study aims to find out a solution for those problems so that the level of economic inequality in Surabaya can be decreased. A qualitative descriptive method will be used to describe and to know the unequal income distribution. Do the result of income distribution improvement by holding the poverty alleviation programs in the form of incentives for the poor, developing the economic region and also some productive socioeconomic programs can improve the people income level, so the inequality could be reduced?. Pancasila, which is the principle of the Republic of Indonesia ordered us to deliver social justice for all Indonesian people. By empowering the people through a massive economic activities will certainly be able to resolve economic inequality. By Gini Ratio aid as the econometric tool, the level of economic inequality can be solved through the people empowerment in economic activities based on kinship principle and Pancasila also the 1945 Constitution.

Keywords: Gini Index, Social Justice, People Economy
WRITING OUR OWN NARRATIVE: LIVED REALITIES OF WOMEN IN MUSLIM MINDANAO

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ABSTRACT

This study is an attempt to chronicle the lived realities of Muslim women in Mindanao through a case study focusing on Muslim women who are living in the conflict-zone of Muslim Mindanao. The study is an exploratory social research via the Pagdadala (Carrying the Burden) model developed by Decenteceo (1997, 2009) in focus group discussions and interviews with key respondents. The principal objectives of this study are the following: (1) to tell the story of Muslim women in Mindanao, particularly Muslim women in Lanao areas and the challenges they are facing in a multicultural community; (2) to ascertain the context and environment of their experiences as Muslim women; (3) to determine the coping mechanisms they use in order to survive in such situations; and (4) to propose policy recommendations to key government agencies that address the plight of Muslim women in the Philippines.

This study is primarily qualitative in nature, combining both focus group discussions (FGD) using the pagdadala model to identify core issues, coping styles and goals of Muslim women given their current context, and individual in-depth interviews with selected participants from the FGD to produce Muslim women’s narratives. To identify women’s burdens, coping mechanisms, sources of strength, and self-concept, actual data strands was taken from transcripts and coded to easily group similar concepts that surfaced. Data will be initially analyzed separately, before their output to be checked against each other. This is to ensure objectivity in the identification of emerging issues or themes.

Recommendations of this study is valuable in crafting public policies that would be gender-sensitive and culturally-sensitive in the context of Muslim women, who usually brunt the negative portrayals of women in a patriarchal society.

Key words: Gender, Pagdadala, ARMM, Muslim women, religiosity
POLICY IMPLEMENTATION OF STREET VENDOR
ARRANGEMENT AND FORECASTING IN BANDUNG

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ABSTRACT

Bandung is one of the cities with the largest number of street vendors in Indonesia. To overcome the problem of street vendors, Bandung have issued a policy on eviction and relocation since 2005. However, this policy was not able to resolve the problem of street vendors completely. Learning from the experience of this failure and supporting by the democratization of the post-reform era in 1998, the policy on street vendors have been changed from the eviction and relocation into the arrangement and forecasting. Additionally, street vendor regarded as illegal business, today began to be recognized as part of the informal economy. However, a paradigm shift policy on street vendors apparently not able to resolve the problem of street vendors completely. Various problems in the implementation of policies such as street vendor’s resistances and places for arrangement of street vendors was still a constraint in the implementation of policy.

This article will describe the implementation of arrangement and forecasting on street vendors from the perspective of street vendors and government. By using Grindle theory, I try to analyze content of policy and context of implementation which caused difficulty of arrangement and forecasting on street vendors policy. I used qualitative method of data collection techniques using participatory observation, interviews and documentation.

The results showed that weaknesses in the implementation of arrangement and forecasting on street vendors policy due to policy matters are not sensitive to the characteristics of street vendors (geographical distribution, socioeconomic characteristics, and political affiliation), weak enforcement agency regulation as well as external factors such as socio-economic and politics around street vendors.

Keywords: Policy, Street Vendors, Arrangement, Content of Policy, Context of Implementation

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SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS IN INDONESIA: ACCURACY, LEAKAGE, AND ALTERNATIVE CRITERIA OF POVERTY

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ABSTRACT

After 1998 Monetary Crisis, Social Protection Programs became one of the main strategies to alleviate poverty in Indonesia. Several main programs were launched, which among others include Subsidized Rice Program, Health Insurance Program, Conditional Cash Transfer, and Unconditional Cash Transfer. However, the problematic criteria to select the beneficiaries created substantial problems of inaccuracy and leakage. This study aims to analyze the accuracy and leakage of the programs as well as identifying alternative criteria to be used to select the beneficiaries. A case study was conducted in Purbalingga District through survey on 648 respondents from 18 villages. It is found that the accuracy of the programs ranges from 97% in Subsidized Rice Program, 86% in Health Insurance Program, 75% in Unconditional Cash Transfer, and 51% in Conditional Cash Transfer. There is leakage in the Subsidized Rice Program at the amount to 50% and Unconditional Cash Transfer at the amount to 7%. The proposed alternative criteria of poverty to be used in the selection include the house floor and wall, health condition of household member, ownership of car and landholding size. Different localities may need different criteria. The government is recommended to allow the application of local criteria of poverty and involvement of local authorities and community in the selection of the program beneficiaries.

Keywords: Social Protection Programs; Poverty Alleviation; Poverty Indicators
OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP VILLAGE GOVERNMENT IS
HEADING VILLAGE GOVERNANCE TO POWER CLEAN,
TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE

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ABSTRACT
In the current era of the issue of Local Government in Indonesia in general include natural disasters (ground motion, flooding, drought, landslides, etc.), damage to infrastructure, disclaimer of budget impact corruption, declining public confidence in the Government's performance. In addressing these problems required a special formulation that government openness that started from 4D (Direct, Distribute, Dialog, Digital) and realized through transparency, accountability, public participation, technology and innovation. In the era of openness, the government Bojonegoro next to proceed in the Local Government, today donated the concept is to be a pilot project. The significance of the village government openness involves the collaboration of the parties ABCG (Academics, Businessman, Community, Government). Various applications in the field, especially in the Village Government through various innovations that include the Open Government Partnership. It is synergistic with the village right on budget are regulated in Law No. 6 of 2014 on the village of villagers were also given the responsibility to report it.

The implication, the village must be accountable, clean and transparent. Furthermore, specifically in Article 82 and 86 of Law Village signaled for reporting village budget can be accessed by anyone and from anywhere, which is the completeness of the chapter is the infrastructure of the Internet network of the village, the web site of the village, the information system of the village, office electronic (e-office), and social media. In the implementation of public disclosure, Bojonegoro has the Regent Regulation No. 40 Year 2014 on Guidelines for the Management of Information and Documentation in Bojonegoro regency government environment which is a regulation to support the process of openness. In this respect, openness implemented in the villages in the Bojonegoro Local Government related to village website that serves as a means of public disclosure, the media to speed up communication channels of information that is easy, inexpensive and right, In addition to making the web the village, initiated by the ICT Volunteers with the movement of building village, village web is managed collectively and independently. In the web displayed potential of the village, the village products, customs and culture, social and community as well as news updates about the village. Village site is updated every latest news or according to standard KIP ie twice in one year. Bojonegoro which is the Open Government Partnership (OGP) are divided into 28 subdistricts and 419 villages and 11 urban villages, and had as many as 107 villages with a web presence, and 56 of them are old web. Even in Bojonegoro there are 10 of them were nominated by the village web indicator of assessment of transparency, accountability, participation and innovation communities.

Keywords: Government of Bojonegoro, village, village site, the Open Government Partnership
WORK CULTURE INFLUENCE ON WORK PERFORMANCE OF EMPLOYEES IN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATICS, WEST SUMATERA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Bureaucratic reform have goal to increase service quality to society and another stake holder. It also directed to make government employees more qualified in carrying out their duties and functions. Bureaucratic reform need alteration work culture which not just employee but also to functionary as leader in government or local government. Formulation of problem in this research is whether there is influence of work culture among civil servant on work performance in Department of Transportation, Communication and Informatics West Sumatera Province? Research type is quantitative research, total research sample 87 person of government employees. Accumulation of data use inquiry with likert scale, documentation study and data analysis use regression. Research result found that work culture influence on Y1 that is justice amount of 0,265 and other factors amount of 73,5, work culture influence on Y2 that is decency and fairness amount of 0,048 and other factors amount of 95,2%, work culture influence on Y3 that is work quantity amount of 0,189 and other factors amount of 81,1%, work culture influence on discipline amount of 0,460 and other factors amount of 54,0%. Work culture influence on work performance amount of 0,285 and 71,5%. Result of a sub variable X and variable Y, overall there is significant influence of the variable X. Conclusion of this research is there are significant influence among work culture on work performance of employees in Department of transportation, communication and informatics West Sumatera Province. Recommendation of this research is the Department of Transportation, Communications and Information Technology of West Sumatra province should need to improve work performance indicators other than discipline, namely justice, decency and fairness as well as quantity of work, so the quantity and quality of work produced will also increase.

Keywords: Work culture, Work Performance, Government Employees.
THE ROLE OF DISTRICTS IN ADDRESSING STRATEGIC ISSUES IN BANDUNG

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ABSTRACT

Strategic issues are the main problems which have been agreed to be the priority to be addressed in a period of next 5 (five) years. Analysis on strategic issues is an important part in the preparation process of local development plan. The main problem is the difficulty in determining the role of districts in responding to strategic issues of local governments relating to attributive and delegative authority of districts. The purpose of this paper is to map the role of districts in addressing strategic issues of Bandung. This research applied the qualitative method, by using interviews and literature review for data collection technique. The research result showed that, the role of districts in addressing strategic issues in Bandung has been analyzed through two stages, first stage, identification of strategic issues in Bandung, and the second stage, identification of the authority of districts based on the regulation. The analysis on strategic issues of districts comes from strategic issues of the City Government of Bandung by considering the authority of districts. They must consider the coordination relationship with local government working units (SKPD) in their area in order that the addressing of strategic issues does not overlap or even becomes ultra vires/beyond the power. Other matters that must be considered in addressing strategic issues are criteria of externality and efficiency. Therefore, the role of districts in addressing strategic issues in Bandung can be mapped, especially in the sectors of education (such as data collection and enhancement of community participation in education), health (such as infectious disease prevention, facilitation, and coordination), economy (such as recommendation).

Keywords: District, Strategic Issues, Authority

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THE EFFECT OF WORK CULTURE TOWARD EMPLOYEES PERFORMANCE
(STUDY IN MINISTRY OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS, WEST SUMATERA)

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ABSTRACT

Bureaucratic reform in Indonesia has continued since the reform era. It contained in Regulation of the Minister of Administrative Reform number 39/2012 about Guidelines for the development of a work culture. Government and local Governments should be able to build an organizational culture that based on local wisdom. Therefore, The Ministry of Law and Human Rights establish their own organizational culture, called PASTI. The aims of this study was to analyzed the cultural values of the organization and work culture in the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. Quantitative was used in this research to see the influence of PASTI’s work culture toward the employees performance at Ministry of Law and Human Right. All 112 samples were counted by stratified random sampling. The data were collected by valid and reliable questionnaires and analyzed by anova and multiple regressions. The result showed that each of PASTI’s work culture were significantly toward employees performance at Ministry of Law and Human Right.

The research found that; (1) The effect of Professional’s work culture on employees performance was 0.074; (2) The effect of Accountable’s work culture on employees performance was 0.050; (3) The effect of Synergy’s work culture on employees performance was 0.158; (4) The effect of Trasparency’s work culture on employees performance was 0.203; (5) The effect of Innovative’s work culture on employees performance was 0.171 and (5) The effect of work culture on employees performance as a whole was 0.341. The conclusion was PASTI’s work culture of the employees of Ministry of Law and Human Rights of West Sumatera Province positively effect on employees performance as a whole and also effect in each indicator of employees performance significantly.

Keywords: Work culture, Performance, Employees, Ministry of Law dan Human Rights.
A COMPARISON OF THE PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED TENURED AND NON-TENURED TEACHING PERSONNEL OF MSU – ILIGAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This quantitative study compares the performance of selected tenured and non-tenured teaching personnel of MSU – IIT. Data used were gathered from participants through a survey questionnaire while secondary data were taken from their official employment record. Frederick Herzberg’s Motivation – Hygiene Theory was used as theoretical framework.

Findings show that rank, tenure, promotion, work environment, achievement, and professional growth are highly important among the participants. The level of teaching efficiency rating of tenured and non-tenured participants were both outstanding. However, Spearman Correlation Coefficient Test showed that it is not significantly related to the motivator – hygiene factors used in this study. For the research engagements such as research completed, refereed journal, and local paper publication, non-tenured participants were found to have a higher mean value compared to their tenured counterparts. Tenured participants, nonetheless, have a higher mean value compared to the non-tenured participants in terms of international paper presentation, national paper presentation, and regional paper presentation.

Moreover, since non-tenured academic personnel perform similarly with their tenured counterparts, it is recommended that MSU – IIT grant tenure to its qualified academic teaching personnel. Additionally, this study recommends to strengthen this motivational scheme to keep the teaching personnel motivated and keep those potentially capable teaching personnel within MSU – IIT.

Keywords: motivation, performance, rank, tenure
THE EFFECT OF JOB SATISFACTION ON JOB PERFORMANCE OF VILLAGE MASTERS IN MANAGING VILLAGE FINANCES IN THE DISTRICT OF KERINCI

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to reveal the effect of job satisfaction on the performance of Village Masters in managing village finances in Kerinci District, Jambi Province. This study uses quantitative method. The study population was the whole of village masters in the District of Kerinci, Jambi, as many as 285 village masters. The sample in this study consisted of 48 Village Masters obtained through cluster sampling technique. Data in this study were collected through questionnaires. The data were analyzed through multiple linear regression. The finding of this study indicated that all six sub-variables of job satisfaction, namely the work itself, salary, promotion, supervision, co-workers, and the working environment, simultaneously have a significant effect on the performance of village masters in the financial management of the village amounting to 94.0%. The level of significance in the results of linear regression is 0.000. The practical implications of this study among other things that job satisfaction plays a very crucial role in their work and for their success in managing village finances.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Village Masters, Performance, Village Finances
THE INFLUENCE OF COMPETENCE ON JOB PERFORMANCE OF THE VILLAGE MASTERS IN MANAGING VILLAGE FINANCES IN THE DISTRICT OF TANAH DATAR

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze the influence of competence, which consists of knowledge, skills, and attitudes, on job performance of Village Masters in the management of village finances in the District of Tanah Datar, West Sumatra Province. This study uses quantitative methods. The study population was the whole Village Masters in District of Tanah Datar, West Sumatra, as many as 75 Village Masters. Sample was obtained through proportionate random sampling technique. Respondents in this study consisted of 68 village masters. Data in this study were collected through questionnaires. Data were analyzed with multiple linear regressions.

The results of this study have shown that the three dimensions of competence of the village masters, namely knowledge, skills, and attitudes, simultaneously had a significant influence on the performance of village masters in village financial management in District of Tanah Datar, West Sumatra amounting to 94.9%. The level of significance in the results of linear regression is 0.000. These results imply that the competence of the masters of the village in the financial management is crucial to their success in rural development, particularly in the management of village finances.

Keywords: Competence, Job Performance, Village Masters, Village Finance
AGRO-INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTION IN THAILAND

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ABSTRACT

Thailand has adopted the National Strategy 2560-2579 (Thailand 4.0) The National Social and Economic Development Plan No. 12 (2560-2564). To promote and maintain a strong economic base patent applied in agriculture and industry. As well as the Ministry of industry, the industrial policy 4.0 frame supporting the industry used in technology and innovation. And the original industry reform to further growth of the industrial sector in 5 industry. One of them was agro-industry. The province is a province located in the plan. By Nakhon Ratchasima is one which has an address in such plans. Nakhon Ratchasima province are agriculture with cassava production and export of the country, export. But the issues and factors The production volume decreased from a year ago. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a study to analyze the factors that affect the development of agriculture by the cassava chain management key issues in the reviewed studies. Upstream manufacturers - manufacturers of water - downstream manufacturers. To find direction in the development, management, industry, agriculture, manufacturing and exporting cassava to be sustainable.

Keywords: agro-industrial, agro-industrial development, supply chain management
URBAN GOVERNMENT INDEX OF THE PROVINCE OF BUKIDNON

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ABSTRACT

The study sought to find out the urban government index of the province of Bukidnon. The data were gathered through interview schedule and document inventory to assess the Urban Government Index (Effectiveness, Participation, Equity and Accountability). The study was analyzed using the qualitative and quantitative method. The urban index in Bukidnon is passing with a range of .51-.95 index. The result of the index indicates the institutional commitment in articulating the future of the city’s progress through a participatory process. There is an institutional effort to provide economic opportunities for informal businesses that support the informal sector. However, it has to work out on the provision of the pro-poor pricing policies for basic services (water) to their constituents and ensure gender representation involving women in local decision making as fundamental for promoting equitable policies, plans and projects.

Keywords: Index, Urban, Bukidnon

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THE REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH BILL AS PERCEIVED BY THE EMPLOYEES OF THE MINDANAO STATE UNIVERSITY – ILIGAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Humanity is constantly confronted with deteriorating environment as global population continues to rise. Such population explosion had caused various problems specifically in developing countries. One devastating result is poverty. Facing this dilemma, people struggle to cope with life despite diminishing resources.

In the Philippines, a study published by the multinational financial services firm Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HSBC) revealed that about twenty-six (26) percent of Filipinos lived below poverty line. Nevertheless, the country could be the sixteenth (16th) largest economy in the world by 2050 (Remo, 2012). This could be good news only if the country’s leaders could well manage the wealth, not only in terms of natural resources, but also in terms of human resource as well.
STRENGTHENING COMPETENCE AND MENTORING THE HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS TEACHING SOCIAL STUDIES BASED ON INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN THE 3RD DISTRICT OF BUKIDNON, NORTHERN MINDANAO PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

The Philippine government is in the transition of the implementation of the K-12 curriculum program. The interdisciplinary approaches in teaching high school social studies is timely since it covers a deeper understanding of the history, philosophy, geography, politics, economy, national development in the Philippines, in Asia and in the world.

The study was conducted to enhance the competence, capability and knowledge of the high school teachers teaching social studies based on interdisciplinary approach with the implementation of the K-12 curriculum. The actual participants of the study were the twenty seven (27) high school teachers in the 3rd district of Bukidnon. The need assessment and inventory of their instructional materials was conducted as a basis for the actual conduct of the seminar-workshop for the participants.

The study revealed that high school social studies teachers in the 3rd district of Bukidnon have great challenges to apply interdisciplinary approaches in teaching social studies since they lack the resources. They are mandated to follow the curriculum guides can be downloaded in the Dep-Ed websites but most teachers do not have access of the internet in their respective area of jurisdiction. Most teachers had a difficulty in dealing with the social studies subjects in the K-12 curriculum since modules in grade 11 and 12 are not yet available. Teachers must spend great deal of research, innovative and resourcefulness and must be able to use multiple resources to exposed their students to multiple and contradictory viewpoints, and encouraged to seek their own position based on reliable information. The high school teachers teaching social studies in the 3rd district of Bukidnon must undergo more seminar-workshops to enrich their knowledge on the multiple disciplines of social sciences and aid them in teaching the subject by adopting the multidisciplinary, cross disciplinary and trans-disciplinary approaches in teaching social studies

Keywords: Interdisciplinary, Social Studies, Teachers
INVISIBLE STAKEHOLDERS: UNMASKING THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE PRESERVATION OF MT. KITANGLAD RANGE NATURAL PARK

Grace O. Galache and Meshelle M. Rivera

ABSTRACT

This study locates women’s role in the framework of environment protection, particularly within the context of protected area management. This investigation considers women position and knowledge with regards to environment. It maintains that women are not only beneficiaries of environmental protection and management but also as active participants.

In 2009, the 47.270 hectare Mt. Kitanglad Range Natural Park (MKRNP) was declared an ASEAN Heritage Park in the aspect of protection and development. It is the homeland of the Talaandig, Higa-unon and Bukidnon Tribes. The land has been regarded as a major watershed area of Northern Mindanao. It also plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of Bukidnon and its neighboring provinces.

Various stakeholders worked together in the park area management. Among them are the women sector whose influence in the management of MKRNP remained absent. The gender studies within the Mt. Kitanglad management is still generally missing. Hence, the goal of this paper, is to make visible the role of women in the preservation and management of MKRNP.

The respondents of the study are the women who are actively involved in the preservation and management of MKRNP. Data were collected through key informant interviews and participant observation. Results of this study suggest that women sees protected areas, such as MKRNP, as a space were men and women interact differently and therefore provide them with different opportunities on how to protect it. Women who came from various backgrounds and culture offer capabilities that will serve as power resource that can enhance efficacy in the management of environmental conservation. On hindsight, the study provide us a reflection, that given equal opportunities to management and preservation of the park, acknowledging women’s role is not only necessary but vital to provide a meaningful impact to the residing community as well.

Keywords: women, environment, preservation, park management, Mt. Kitanglad Range Natural Park.
YOUTH LIFE AND LANDSCAPE: HOW THE BUKIDNON TRIBAL YOUTHS' PERCEIVED THEIR PARTICIPATION AND EXPERIENCES IN THE PURSUANCE OF THE CERTIFICATE OF ANCESTRAL DOMAIN TITLE

Grace O. Galache

ABSTRACT

This paper provides a glimpse of the agency indigenous young people in relation to their ancestral domain claim. It seeks to highlight the perception of youth on the significance of how the ancestral domain impacts their lives and takes to account the process of their pursuance with the Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT).

The passage of Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) or RA 8371 of the Republic of the Philippines in 1997 warranted the indigenous peoples’ sector applications for ancestral domain claims in terms of titles which are issued legally by the government. The Philippine government acknowledges their rights through The Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act (IPRA). Through IPRA, the indigenous people can now secure a claim to their ancestral territory. The paradox, however, lies in the fact that the Philippine government employs a bureaucratic system which can easily be affected by political plays and an up-to-date modern system for the completion of the requirements in order for them to acquire an ancestral land title.

This study explores the experiences of the indigenous people in the process of their pursuance of the CADT focusing on the youth of the Bukidnon tribe from the Daraghuyan Ancestral Domain of Malaybalay City. This study employed qualitative methods and attempted to illustrate the participation of the indigenous youth in the application of the CADT motivated by their perceived importance and value in the preservation of their culture and traditions. The youth’s participation exemplifies benefit-wise opportunities for them to develop themselves as individuals; to enable them to grasp deeply the meaning of their ethnic identity; and to build their confidence to fully assume their identity as Bukidnon young people. The indigenous youth relies on their rich cultural upbringing and local culture knowledge from the outside as a foundation in the former and gain in the latter. They find balance and they bridge the gap between tradition and modern ways of living. Thus, with a secured land tenure, the youth utilizes their ancestral domain as a space to exercise their identity, agency and pride to fully develop their capacities in order for them to have full control in their own lives.

Keywords: Indigenous Youth, social actors, ancestral domain, Bukidnon Tribe
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ENGAGEMENT TO MAINSTREAM LOCAL POLITICS: A SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES NARRATIVE

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ABSTRACT

The Philippines, being one of the countries which has the abundance of the Indigenous Cultural Communities is a good region to study Indigenous Peoples (IPs). Many projects have involved or targeted the IPs and we may ask; how are the Indigenous Cultural Communities deal with these considered external factors?

This study focuses on a specific indigenous community in Mindanao, Philippines – the Bukidnon Tribe. The Bukidnon Tribe is one of the well-documented and well-researched tribes in the region and is also a recipient of various projects in the past. This paper primarily aims to answer the question, whether the Bukidnon Tribe have mainstreamed their presence in local politics. With the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act (IPRA), the traditional political institutions of the different tribes are now nationally recognized. With that in place, this study has the following specific questions: a) how engaged is the Bukidnon tribe in local politics, b) how are the traditional political institutions of the Bukidnon tribe survive in relation to engagement to mainstream politics, and c) what are the political influences and effects of the past projects given to the tribe.

Results show that through the IPRA, which mandated an IP representative for every local government unit (LGU) in areas with IP population, the indigenous communities are assured of representation. Because of presence of the IP representatives in LGUs, the other members of the tribe are encouraged to further recognize and participate in mainstream political activities such as voting in elections and consultation with regards to policy formulation. The results also indicated that the tribe recognizes the value and importance of their traditional political institutions, thus, they themselves strive hard for its preservation despite all the external factors brought by the projects.

From the results, it is suggested that educating the mainstream society about the rich political culture of the tribe as a method to ease the penetration of the IPs to local politics as there will be greater respect for cultural diversity.

Keywords: indigenous people, political engagement, mainstream politics

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THE MATIGSALUG OF MINDANAO AS THEY TEETER BETWEEN TRADITIONAL AND MAINSTREAM POLICIES

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Joy Melyn J. Porquis

ABSTRACT

Matigsalug is an Indigenous Peoples (IP) community in the province of Bukidnon Philippines that has practiced a certain level of self-governance. The Philippine government, in its declaration of state principles and policies ensures the recognition and promotion of the Indigenous peoples’ rights. Given the changes the community experienced through time, it is of interest to examine whether the traditional institutions of the Matigsalug still exist and determine whether their customary laws are recognized and supported by the government.

Both descriptive and narrative methods were used in the analysis of the data obtained through documenting the verbal testimonies of the key informants and in the examination of the relevant documents available.

The study revealed that traditional institutions still exist and is reinforced by the Indigenous People Rights Act (IPRA) through IP Mandatory representation in the government to ensure active participation of the IPs in the policy making in the government. The Customary laws are recognized and supported by the government through the formulation and implementation of necessary laws and policies. However, the Matigsalug wanted more support from the government especially in coming up with sustainable projects to bolster the tribe under study economically. The judicial system of the tribe is also found to be mainly recognized and supported by the national government specially in the context of conflict settlement. However, the conduct of Pagpangayaw (serving justice through death) is a practice among the Matigsalug which is in conflict with the Revised Penal Code of the Philippines.

Thus, it is recommended that there is an intensification of dialogues to come up with a) a reconciliation and alignment to the national policies with respect to the customary laws and b) sustainable projects that improve the socio-economic situation of the tribe.

Keywords: Indigenous People, Customary Laws, Pagpangayaw
THE LEADERSHIP OF THE KING OF YOGYAKARTA IN THE GOVERNANCE PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION

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ABSTRACT

Yogyakarta is one of region which gave special title in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, Yogyakarta known as the Special Region of Yogyakarta (Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta). Yogyakarta is led by a Governor who also a Monarchy King of Kasultanan Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat named Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono X. Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono X officiated as a king since 1998, implies that Yogyakarta is led by a king for almost 19 years. All matters related to ‘Special status’ of Yogyakarta, regulated in Law Number 13 of 2012 about Privileges Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY). Eventhough Governance of Yogyakarta is running in the Monarchy system, but the fact shows that Government of Yogyakarta Special Region got ‘A’ predicate for the level of effectiveness of the budget’s utilization. Government of Special Region of Yogyakarta had score 80-90, together with East Java Province (Provinsi Jawa Timur) which got the highest point in 2015. Beside that, the government of Special Region of Yogyakarta get ranked 7th out of 33 provinces about level of the performance of regional administration with mark 2,7990 in 2014. Meanwhile in 2012, DIY also got the highest rank in Governance Index, scored with 6,80, with a few assessment indicators such as: participation, equality, accountability, transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness.

The problem statement of this research is how the influence of monarchy leadership in modern governance. So, this research will try to explain and find out the effect of monarchy leadership to a modern governance, and how is significant of those influences. This research will use descriptive-qualitative method with reduction analysis and datas interpretation in the end. The findings of this research show that there is no relation between monarchy leadership (or leadership change in certain periodicity) in democracy context with governance practical implementation in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The result of this research indicates that actually Good Governance implementation not always needs periodic changes in leadership, but it depends on the leadership from a birocrat leader. Monarchy leader which is identical with high-handed government, no participation, and others assessment indicators of Good Governance, is not found in the leadership of the King of Kasultanan Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat.

Keywords: Governance, Good Governance, Yogyakarta, Democracy, Monarkhi, Leadership
PUBLIC INFORMATION ACCESS AND SERVICE IN GOVERNMENT AGENCY
(DESCRIPTIVE CASE STUDY OF THE UTILIZATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION ACCESS AND SERVICES IN ANRI)

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ABSTRACT

The law of the Republic of Indonesia number 14 of 2008 concerning the openness of public information requires government agencies, including the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI) to provide public information access and service for citizens or legal entities in Indonesia. The regulation also requires government agencies to use information technology to provide easier access to public information and service. ANRI is one of the government agencies in the central level which has its own specification, not only to provide and to manage public information such as performance, accountability, or transparency, ANRI is also provide and manage the information of collective memory and history of the nation that the sources are taken from the archives.

The objective of this research describes how ANRI utilizes information technology in providing public information access and service to citizen or legal entities in Indonesia. This research is a qualitative method. The purpose of this research is descriptive research while the research strategy is a case study. Data collection conducted by participative observation, interview and records study in the central of information service in ANRI.

The result of this research indicates that the utilization of information technology for public information access and service has begun since 2010 when Pejabat Pengelola Informasi dan Dokumentasi formed in ANRI. Up to 2016, there have been many improvements of the utilization of information technology for public information access and service involving a method of public information application, medium of presentation of public information, and a method of publishing of information content. However, the improvements still can be optimized, as in the integration of information content about the performance of institutions and information about the collective memory and history of the nation in medium of public information application. The conclusion of this research is ANRI has utilized information technology for public information access and service already and it shows its progress, however, it still needs some improvements in a matter of public participation and the quality of public information access and service.

Keywords: information technology, access, service, public information
SIMULATION OF DYNAMIC SYSTEM MODEL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM TO INCREASE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN PANGANDARAN

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ABSTRACT

Pangandaran as a new autonomous region has a great potential in tourism, Pantai Pangandaran, Cagar Alam Pananjung, Pantai Batu Hiu, Pantai Batu Karas, Pantai Madasari, Green Canyon, Citumang. Therefore, this vision is: "Pangandaran in 2025 became a worldwide tourism district, a place to stay safe and comfortable based on religious norms". In Pantai Pananjung tourism, there are many things remaining to be managed. They are road infrastructure and other facilities such as garbage management, street vendors and parking arrangement. To realize this vision, it is necessary to create a model that is most appropriate to develop tourism through the development of green tourism. Therefore, the authors conduct research on "Simulation Model Dynamic Systems Development of Sustainable Tourism to boost economic growth in Pangandaran".

The purpose of this study is to determine the model of dynamic systems development of Pantai Pangandaran tourism need to be implemented by the local government. The research was conducted by applying dynamic system simulations to determine the conditions and characteristics of the place within the next 10 years oriented to social, economic and environmental. This study is a combination of exploratory and causal research. The result shows that the development of tourism of Pantai Pangandaran is influenced by socioeconomic conditions and the environment and the ability of financial resources. They have implications for economic growth. Socio-economic factors such as national and local Budget investment and the 3rd parties to conduct the development of sustainable tourism. It means that the cooperation must be conducted among the Government, the Local Government and the third party to allow eligibility financially to carry out sustainable development. However, sustainable tourism development is inseparable from the preservation of the environment. Therefore, the construction is obliged to implement the environmental analysis that is capable in overcoming garbage as the impact of increasing population and a number of visitors. Therefore, the pollution of air, soil and water can be prevented. Furthermore, an increase in investment, the productivity of agriculture, industry and service sectors increased will increase people's income and foreign exchange area and the GDP as well as the ability of curbing inflation and ultimately to increase regional economic growth.

Keywords: Dynamic system, tourism, green environmental, economic growth
MANDATES AND WHERewithalS: THE RESEARCH-TEACHING NEXUS IN GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE MSU-ILIGAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

The Philippines is a State party to various legal instruments to address gender concerns, particularly to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Subsequently, the Philippines has maneuvered a capillary effect of its commitment to gender equality through various domestic legislations. Gender and Development (GAD) has thus become a matter of State policy.

Pursuant to a mandated policy on gender equality, this study focuses on the experience of MSU-Iligan Institute of Technology (MSU-IIT) in mainstreaming GAD in the curriculum. The aim is to evaluate policy implementation, upon which this study derives its significance.

Basically descriptive, this study employs the Research and Teaching (R-T) nexus as the theoretical frame. Purposive sampling was done for respondents among the faculty and students and data were gathered through in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

Findings reveal that the Institute’s College of Arts and Social Sciences (CASS) have integrated GAD in two ways - through the incorporation of a subject in its programs, or as an approach to teaching through faculty initiative corroborating what Annala and Makinen (2011) referred as “personified curriculum”. The findings further reflect the crucial nexus between the conduct of GAD researches to teaching and the subjectivity in the process, contingent as it was on the competence of the teacher.

The R-T Nexus having seen as existent in both ways, the study found a deeper impact of GAD on courses that incorporated it as a subject as manifested on its number of researches, extension activities and student learnings. The study recommends the provision of the wherewithal for teachers through a retooling process involving trainings and the development of a common GAD module. A required GAD subject for all students is likewise recommended to ensure the delivery of a certain level of uniformity in imparting the basic minimum.

Keywords: Gender and Development, mainstreaming, wherewithal, implementation, retooling, R-T Nexus.
CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNANCE DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF MAYOR CELSO G. REGENCIA

Elizabeth L. Codilla and Katrina L. Codilla

ABSTRACT

This research pertains to the involvement of civil society organizations governance in Iligan City. In democracies like the Philippines, governance as a process of public administration is not a monopoly of the state. Two other actors participate: the civil society and the market. The participation of civil society is buttressed by the 1987 constitution and the Local Government Code of 1991. Civil society organizations (CSOs) are given seats in local special bodies as their venues for engaging with the LGU. Besides the law also provides some mechanisms, like joint ventures and partnership, through which CSOs participate in the delivery of basic goods and services. Specifically, this inquiry aims to examine the attributes of CSOs and their participation in political and administrative governance. This employed a triangulation method of data gathering, which consists of a survey, a one-on-one in-depth interview, and FGD. Secondary data, particularly on the accreditation mechanics for CSOs were obtained from the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) and Sangguniang Panlungsod (SP), the local legislative body of Iligan City. The findings show that the respondents were legitimate and functional CSOs. Their participation in “planning” socio-economic projects, peace, order, and public safety and in advertising bids was limited; while the extent of their participation in planning and recommending changes in names of public schools and in creating committees to advise local health agencies on health matters was nil.

The findings likewise indicate that there was a minimal participation of CSOs in “identifying and prioritizing of projects”, in “budgeting” and in “evaluating and monitoring” functions of the developmental bodies. Members of the local school board participated in the budgeting function, and the CSOs in the City Peace and Order Council (CPOC) participated in evaluating and monitoring the peace and order program in Iligan City. However, the members of People’s Law Enforcement Board (PLEB) indicated a high participation in their functions. In terms of administrative governance, or in the delivery of basic goods and services, the CSOs under study made an impressive participation. These program/projects were undertaken under the joint ventures and partnership scheme.
THE JOURNEY OF MERIT IN INDONESIA: CIVIL SERVICE PROMOTION SYSTEM IN CIVIL SERVICE ACT

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ABSTRACT

Recently, Bureaucratic Reform became one of Indonesia administrative reform strategy. Civil service as the importing agent of bureaucratic is need to be reformed for making good governance and good public services. Historically, Indonesian Civil Service Act has been created and reformed for couple times, the first one it calls Law of No.8, 1974 about The Principle of Employee Affairs; the second calls Law of No. 43, 1999 as the reform of the act before; and the last one is Law of No. 5, 2014 about Civil Service Apparatus. Between the three of the Acts, the last one, The Act of Civil Service Apparatus became the most daring act for stating the merit system be the bases of the management civil service system.

When administrative reform is defined as a political process which is designed to compromised bureaucracy and other systems in community, the process itself would never be free of political interference. It’s a challenge for bureaucracy to run of the Act, the newest form of management system for civil servant, based on merit system. Because one of the act goals is to build civilian personnel who have integrity, professional, neutral and free from political interference, free from corruption, collusion, and nepotism and be able to organize a public service to community.

This paper objective is analyzing the merit system in the three of act, specific on promotion system. Research was done with literature study, data collection using interviews with the key persons (such as policy maker, and the ministerial officials). Qualitative analysis is used to process the data. The result of this study show the comparisons of the three acts on civil service promotion system, and the important factors to build merit in the civil service promotion system.

Keywords: bureaucratic reform, merit system, promotion system, civil service
AN ASSESSMENT ON THE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN GOVERNMENTS IN BUKIDNON IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL HIV/AIDS POLICY

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**ABSTRACT**

This study is designed to investigate how far the local urban governments of Valencia City and Malaybalay City have developed community support for the care and treatment of HIV/AIDS, done interventions and actions for community understanding, execute mobilization and allocation of funds to combat HIV/AIDS and provide facilities capable of providing interventions for prevention and medical treatment for HIV/AIDS patients.

The LGUs of Malaybalay and Valencia have adopted steps to moderate the spread of HIV and AIDS in their localities. These urban governments of Bukidnon had created each an HIV Council that is guided by the principles of mainstreaming HIV responses in the local government plans and multi-sector involvement in the planning, execution and monitoring of the response. This local response is a key element of the country’s program for combating HIV. The two local governments (LGUs), along with Cagayan De Oro City, are the core of the program in Region ten. They had committed to reduce HIV infection through the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) and the HIV and AIDS Medium-Term Plan (AMTP).

**Keywords:** HIV, Philippines, Urban Government

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ISSUES ON PHILIPPINE FEDERALIZATION AS PERCEIVED BY THE BARANGAY CAPTAINS IN THE COMPONENT CITIES OF BUKIDNON, PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

The persistence of a huge amount of problems existing in the Filipino government brought ideas and aspirations to ending such. One of these is the proposed Philippine Federalization wherein proponents pursue to shift the system of government from unitary to federal. With the newly-elected leaders seated, headed by President Rodrigo Duterte, who in his campaigns promised change to come—including the shift of the government system, a stronger drive to push for a Federal Philippines has also begun.

This study intended to know the perceptions of the Barangay Captains in the Component Cities of the province of Bukidnon on the Issues rising from the proposed Federalization of the Philippines. Specifically it aims to know the stand of the respondents on the different issues in political, economic, cultural, social aspects rising from the proposed Federalization of the Philippines, and their favourability upon the proposition. Respondents were also given the freedom to enumerate the possible problems that will be encountered by the country if the federalization be implemented.

This paper used the quantitative descriptive research design. The researcher a survey questionnaire devised to satisfy the objectives.

Among the respondents (Barangay Captains), the research found a more positive response among the issues favouring the federalization of the Philippines. Most respondents anticipated that shifting the government system to a federal would bring more good than harm, revealing that they are mostly in favour of the federalization. The highest possible problem that was answered by the respondents was that there would be a change in social view towards unity among diversity among the Filipinos. Furthermore, the study recommends further information drive and seminars for the elected leaders and the citizens for deeper understanding about the proposed Philippine Federalization.

Keywords: Federalization, Philippines, Government System

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GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT TRANSFORMATION IN BANDUNG REGENCY
(A STUDY AT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE)

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ABSTRACT

Transformation is a transition process from a certain period to the next phase, which happens due to the presence of innovation or alteration, whether in structural or procedural aspects, planned or unplanned. “Basically, transformation is a continuous process. It includes reframing, restructuring, revitalization and renewal. Bandung regency had held regional general elections (Pilkada) in 2015, and already transformed its government management, Eventough the Regent himself, as incumbent usually faces difficulties to implement transformation inside his bureaucracy system. By using qualitative and descriptive method, the researchers had interviewed the Regent of Bandung, Chief of Bappeda (Regional Development Planning Agency), Chief of Department of Education and Non Govermentl Organizations in Education sector.

The result of this research described that in reframing aspects, the education system have been altering from the current progress, not only depended on Strategic Planning, but also acommodated new ideas to encourage the success of educational programs. Meanwhile, for recruiting aspects, the governents found difficulties since the regulations from the National Goverment was not suitable within the needs in Bandung Regency. The revitalization aspects cannot be implemented yet, eventhough the Chief of Educations has already figure up the problem, such as the importance in buid Vocational School in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. For renewal aspects, the goverment established “Edu Share” to socialize, facilitate and distribute scholarships, and Doctorates Forum in Bandung Regency. Eventough the institutions is build outside the authority of Department of Education. The researchers concluded that, the shape of transformation in government management, especially in educational aspect has been dominated by the rules, whom did not able to adapt into the surrounding area, especially in Bandung Regency. Based on this condition, it is highly recommended, for the Chief of Education to be able to create activites which is consistent with the current rules, but also be able to satisfy the needs of society.

Keywords: Reframing, Restructuring, Revitalizations, Renewal
FOREIGN AID AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES: IMPACT ON THE STATE OF AIR TRANSPORT IN GENERAL SANTOS CITY AND THE LOCAL ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

General Santos City is a strategic port city in the southern Philippines, with its location in Sarangani Bay supporting a robust economy based on exports from the agricultural and fisheries sector. In the 1990s the city became host to significant infrastructure projects funded by the United States government in the region, including an international airport, in consonance with the Philippine government's thrusts of infrastructure development in Mindanao, with the aim of stimulating economic development in the region. The international airport, in particular, was also seen as the country's prospective gateway to the BIMP-EAGA, given its proximity to Indonesia and Malaysia.

This study aimed at investigating how the partnership between the United States government, through the United States Agency for International Development, and the Philippine state resulted in the construction of General Santos City's airport; and analyzing the effects of this infrastructure development to the state of air transport to the city and ultimately its impact on the local economy. Data was gathered both through archival research of documents from concerned offices, economic and institutional stakeholders, and published local economic reports; as well as through interviews with key informants such as officials from the city government, the regional development office, civil aviation authority office, airline and local industry representatives. Analysis of documents and accounts showed that the development of the airport was the result of both a strategic development plan initiated by local government, and an agricultural and natural resources policy strategy by USAID to invest in infrastructure that would facilitate expanded economic activity.

The result of this partnership and investment was the improvement of the quality of air transport to the city, especially that of cargo services. Overall, the airport became a major contributing factor to the continuing growth of the city and region's fishing, agricultural and export industries.

Keywords: foreign aid, infrastructure, air transport, local economy
POLICY NETWORK IN THE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION MANAGEMENT SCHOOL BASED QUALITY IMPROVEMENT AT PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OF BANDUNG CITY

Ine Mariane

ABSTRACT

This study describes the Network Policy Within Policy Implementation Based Quality Improvement Management School in Public Elementary School Bandung City that has not been effective. The problems faced, that the implementing organization in this case Bandung City Education Department has not fully carry out the duties and authorities with responsibilities in the implementation of the policy MPMBS. As a policy target, the principal has not acted as an innovative and creative leader. The school board has not fully directed, provide input related to the implementation, school committees have not served as an advisor, supporter, controller and mediator for the school. Likewise, public elementary school in the city of Bandung has not been able to explore the potential, aspirations and participation of the world community, especially. The concept used in this research policy network from Smith. The interaction of the actors in the network that will determine how the policy should be implemented as the core of the network governance which focuses on inter-organizational networks. This concept is used to analyze the policy network that has not been effectively done through factors: the implementing organization, policy objectives, policies, environment is also the aspect of trust, transparency, governance rules and leadership and value systems that apply so that it can be used as a guide in describing policy network materialized.

The research method used is a qualitative approach, it is based on a research study that requires researchers to explore the various aspects of the policy network guidelines for policy implementation mpmbs in public elementary school of Bandung City as the perception and experience of informants. Informants in this study is the Head of Bandung, Head of Curriculum Section Bandung City Education Department, Principal, Board of Education, the School Committee, Superintendent of the Company.

The results showed that the policy network in policy implementation MPMBS in public elementary school of Bandung Cit.h has not been effective, because the factors that support the policy network is still not fully perform their duties and responsibilities, and the role that school quality has not been reached. In the research, policy networks in policy implementation must be synergy between government, communities and businesses to build trust, transparency and clarity, authoritative leadership with a clear vision as well as taking into consideration the prevailing values (political identity).

Keywords: Policy network, School Based Management, commitment, participation, and public service
THE CITY GOVERNMENT’S POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND PROJECTS APROPOS OF THE BUKIDNON TRIBE OF DARAGHUYAN, MALAYBALAY: A STUDY ON SOCIAL INCLUSION

Jennica Alexis P. Yamon

ABSTRACT

The indigenous peoples (IPs) is one of the most disadvantaged groups in the Philippines. And although the Philippines is one of the first countries in Asia to champion laws regarding the protection for the indigenous peoples, they still lack the social integration that is common to the general populace. This paper is centered on the dynamic social processes that perpetuate the lack of social participation in the workings of society, particularly the indigenous peoples. In light of the emphasis on “inclusion” in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), this paper focuses on the policies, programs, and projects implemented and appropriated. It settles how participation can create a socially-inclusive society that can be a tool to combat poverty, discrimination, and in equalities.

This study is a descriptive type in which questionnaires were used in order to assess the social inclusiveness of the implemented policies, programs, and projects. The theory of social inclusion is consistent with the promotion of non-discrimination, the inclusion of indigenous perspectives in laws, policies, programs, and projects and the promotion of full and effective participation in decisions that affect the indigenous peoples. The study found out three major points: First, the government should recognize the role of indigenous peoples in policy-building in order to meet their needs; Second, the implemented policies, projects, and programs should be culturally sensitive and culturally responsive; Third, satisfaction in the part of indigenous peoples (IPs) equates to social inclusion and participation. This paper shows how social inclusion matters, identifying some of the problems by which the government can accommodate and elevate social inclusion and participation for the indigenous peoples. Furthermore, the study recommends a careful assessment of the concerns of the indigenous peoples (IPs) in promotion of a socially-inclusive society.

Keywords: Indigenous Peoples, Social Inclusion, Participation, Cultural Sensitivity
FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN THE SCIENCE FICTION ELYSIUM VIS-À-VIS THE REFUGEE CRISIS IN SYRIA: REFLECTIONS ON THE STRUGGLES OF FORCED MIGRANTS

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ABSTRACT

The refugee crisis in Syria is one of the most pressing issues in the world today. The conflict between the government of Bashar al-Assad and militant groups, which started in 2011, continues to displace Syrians within the country and even all over the world as well. According to UNCHR, 4.8 million have already fled to Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, and Iraq, 6.6 million are internally displaced, and about 1 million have requested asylum to Europe. With this in mind, the paper was aimed to study forced displacement in Syria specifically on the struggle of forced migrants using the popular sci-fi film Elysium as a lens.

The paper was an explorative research which used descriptive and comparative method in the analysis of data. Along with simulation, primary and secondary data were used. With the limited sources, data were gathered mainly through direct observation on the film. Secondary data were taken on the literature reviews pertaining to the field of study including books, articles and mostly from internet sources.

Based on the findings of the study, the sci-fi film Elysium is a simulation of the refugee crisis in Syria. The study had identified that the characteristics of forced displacement in term of its push factors/causes and its manifestations, the intervening obstacles, and the scale of displacement are all pervasive in the film. This only proved that Elysium is a reflection and image of the struggles of Syrian forced migrants. The researcher also found out that that film can be used as an alternative direction for political analysis and theorizing. Since the refugee crisis is still on the process, it is then recommended that future researchers should also explore other factors related to forced displacement considering the dynamics and updates on the refugee crisis.

Keywords: forced displacement, science fiction film, refugee crisis, forced migrants
ORGANIZATION TRANSFORMATION AT PT. KERETA API INDONESIA
(Study on Organizational Restructuring Process)

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ABSTRACT

Railway is an important means of land transportation in the mobilization of the population. Performance of PT. KAI at this time has undergone a very big change compared to when PT. KAI has not carried out the transformation. This study aims to analyze the transformation process of organizational restructuring process at PT. Kereta Api Indonesia. This research is a qualitative research, in which organizational transformation is based on the opinion of Goulliart and Kelly (1994), where the process of Restructuring is part of the process undertaken in organizational transformation. In the restructuring process there are 3 chromosomes to be analyzed, namely: constructing a economical model, alighning the physical infrastructure and redesigning the work architechtur. The results showed that Restructuring run by PT.KAI has been running well. Organizational transformation has altered organizational structure directed at service oriented. Restructuring at PT. KAI is done gradually. Restructuring is done more by adding new structures that do not yet exist, to focus more on the objectives. Restructuring is always followed by the addition of infrastructure. Restructuring leads to changes in job design.

Keywords: Organizational Transformation, Restructuring, Focus on service
EFFECTS OF TOKHANG PROGRAM TO THE DRUG SURRENDEREES
OF MALAYBALAY CITY

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to collect and interpret the profile of the drug surrenderees in Malayabalay City from July 1- December 30, 2016. There were 175 respondents of the study, 143 of it were the drug surrenderees in Malayabalay City and 30 were the Barangay Captains while 2 were the representative of two different NGO’s who have helped in the recovery of the respondents.

The study found out that most of the respondents were males who are 19-30 years old, most of them are single and have only attained High School level. Majority of them were unemployed who have abused both methamphetamines and Cannabis for a span of 1 year and 1 day to 5 years. The study further revealed that the Local government Unit Of Malaybalay City in cooperation with the Non-Governmental Organizations forthwith, confer recovery programs such as, Anti-Drug Information Drive, Drug Orientation Program, Drug Assessment, 21 Days Community Based Counselling, Surprise Drug Testing, Monitoring of Drug Surrenderees and Spiritual Feed-Ups which helped the drug dependents acquired full recovery from substance abused. The study showed that those programs enabled the respondent’s personal growth improved that enables the respondents desire to acquire a job and earn for a living increased while their impulsivity decreased. Meanwhile, social affiliations also developed by lowering the abusiveness of the respondents towards the people which justifies the improvements of people’s reliance towards the respondents. Moreover, family relations tightens by lessening the abusiveness of the respondents to its family which restores the bond among its family members more so, health conditions of the respondents bettered making the respondents sleep instantly without putting so much effort on it.

From the results of the study, it can be said that even in its early stages of implementation, tokhang program in Malayabalay City is already experiencing considerable progress and success.

Keywords: Tokhang Program, Surrenderees, Effects
NEW VALUE WITHIN OLD STRUCTURE: THE CREATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE OF NAGARI IN INDONESIAN DECENTRALIZATION ERA

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ABSTRACT

After the implementation of decentralization in Indonesia, the structure of Nagari, a form of local government in West Sumatera, has been changed from uniformed structure of Indonesian villages toward more traditionally oriented ones. As a consequence, there is a process of creating a new organizational culture deemed suitable with the newly established structure.

Nagari has become an arena in which the values of modern and traditional organization are combined to underpin the governance process. Such a process should be properly analyzed from the viewpoint of governance science to provide understanding and policy recommendation to improve it. This study aims to analyze how the process to create new organizational culture of Nagari is carried out. From the case of Nagari Koto Tinggi in Agam District of West Sumatera Province, it is found that the creation of new organizational culture is conducted by synergizing the value of traditional law, the positive law of Indonesian legal system, and the value of good governance.

The process is quite dynamics with high potentialities of cooperation as well as conflict among the actors inside Nagari. Within the unstable transformation process, the creation of organizational culture highly depends on the adaptive capacity of Nagari Head. It is recommended that the government provides assistances and facilitates the acculturation of modern and traditional values of governance within Nagari.

Keywords: Organizational Culture; Traditional Values of Organization; Modern Values of Organization; Local Government; Nagari
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