

**BOOK OF CONFERENCE
PROCEEDING**

ICOACI

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
ANTI-CORRUPTION AND INTEGRITY

**JAKARTA, INDONESIA
SEPTEMBER 3, 2019**



Supported by :

Abstract Proceeding Book
of
International Conference on
Anti-Corruption and
Integrity (ICOACI)

September 3, 2019

Jakarta, Indonesia



FORD
FOUNDATION

Abstracts Proceeding Book

of

International Conference on Anti-Corruption and Integrity

(ICOACI)

ISBN :

978-602-5902-52-9

Chief of Editor:

Hendrati Dwi Mulyaningsih

Cover and layout:

Diah Kusumastuti

Publisher:

Yayasan Sinergi Riset dan Edukasi

Office Address:

Jl. Kancra No. 11, Bandung 40262, Indonesia

Contact: (+62) 8112331733

Email: contact@researchsynergy.org

First publication, September 2019

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FOREWORD

Universitas Paramadina is an open civilized campus emphasizes on Islamic value, national value, and modern value. We prepare our student to face global competitiveness. We are creating opportunities and atmosphere of collaboration with national and international institutions as a first step to develop competencies to compete with global challenges.

Our Vision

To be a Leading university based on Ethical-religiosity in manifesting sublime civilization

Our Mission

First, providing professionally managed high quality education and teaching. Second, providing creative scientific-based societies based on research. Third, providing community services empowering marginal group to be strong and independent. Fourth, creating campus as center of knowledge and culture with academic atmosphere in supporting university vision. Fifth, fostering new generation with good attitude, knowledge, technology, and integrity.

Research Synergy Foundation is a digital social enterprise platform that focuses on developing Research Ecosystem towards outstanding global scholars. We built collaborative networks among researchers, lecturers, scholars, and practitioners globally for the realization of knowledge acceleration. We promote scientific journals among countries as an equitable distribution tools of knowledge. We open research collaboration opportunities among countries, educational institutions, organizations and among researchers as an effort to increase capabilities.

Known as a catalyst and media collaborator among researchers around the world is the achievement that we seek through this organization. By using the media of International Conference which reaches all researcher around the world we are committed to spread our vision to create opportunities for promotion, collaboration and diffusion of knowledge that is evenly distributed around the world

Our Vision:

As global social enterprise that will make wider impact and encourage acceleration quality of knowledge among scholars.

Our Mission:

First, developing a research ecosystem towards outstanding global scholars. Second, Promoting scientific journals among countries as an equitable distribution tools of knowledge. Third, opening research collaboration opportunities among countries, educational institutions, organizations and among researchers as an effort to increase capabilities. Fourth, creating global scientific forum of disciplinary forums to encourage strong diffusion and dissemination for innovation.

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Dr. Hendrati Dwi Mulyaningsih

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Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

We are delighted to welcome you to the International Conference on Anti-Corruption and Integrity (ICOACI) by Universitas Paramadina and Research Synergy Foundation as official partner held on September 3, 2019 at Four Points by Sheraton, Jakarta, Indonesia.

The theme of Conference is Strengthening Transparency & Accountability for the Better Public-Private Governance. ICOACI 2019 International Conference shows up as a cutting-edge Social Research platform to gather presentations and discussions of recent achievements by leading researchers in academic research.

It has been our privilege to convene this conference. Our sincere thanks, to the conference organizing committee; to the Program Chairs for their wise advice and brilliant suggestion on organizing the technical program and to the Program Committee for their thorough and timely reviewing of the papers. Recognition should go to the Local Organizing Committee members who have all worked extremely hard for the details of important aspects of the conference programs and social activities.

We welcome you to Jakarta, Indonesia and hope that this year conference will challenge and inspire you, and result in new knowledge, collaborations, and friendships.

Best regards,

Dr. Sunaryo
Conference Chair of ICOACI 2019

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Professor Firmanzah is The Rector of University of Paramadina. He obtained his Bachelor Degree from University of Indonesia. He continued his study and obtained Master of Management from University of Indonesia and from University Pierre Mendes-Grenoble II, France. He received his DEA from

Organisation and Management Strategic'-University of Science and Technology of Lille 1, France. He also continued his Doctoral program and gained his PhD in 'Strategic and International Management' from University of Pau et Pays de l'Adour, France. He is also an IDEAS Graduate from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, United States of America.

He gained many research grants and awards from several prestigious institutions. He is actively invited as visiting professor at several prominent universities worldwide. Aside from becoming a Rector, he is also serves as Committee of Management Risk of PT. CIMB Niaga Tbk and Index Committee of Infrastructure Stock of PT. Sarana Multi Infrastruktur Indonesia (Persero), Advisory Board of Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN), Chairman of Islamic Economic Society Foundation, Head of Education and Research Islamic Economic Society and Head of Focus Group Discussion on Creative Economy & Tourism In Indonesia Economy Scholars Association (ISEI)

Summary Speech :

The Important of Integrity

In order to succeed in fighting corruption, all actors and institution must strengthen their effort to work together. Building awareness through education and combining with political-will from policy makers are the main foundation of combating corruption. These

efforts would be more lenient if transparency and accountability practices in a wide array private and public institutions are presence in a society. Transparent and accountable are prerequisites for good governance to impede conflict of interest and mis-management in the public sphere. Such condition increases the risk of corruptive behaviors that endanger fair and just public arrangements. Therefore, how to build and strengthening transparency and accountability among public-private relations are importance question need to be discussed and elaborated.

Based on this perspective, International Conference on Anti-Corruption and Integrity (ICOACI) is held by combining a unique perspective form academia-University of Paramadina, Indonesia Anti-Corruption Commission (KPK), and Research Synergy. I do hope through this conference we can share our academic research findings, experiences, as well as our thought to make fighting against corruption become more effective and efficient. I strongly advice scholars, government officials, civil society representatives, corporate leaders, anti-corruption agencies and activist, and media to participate in this conference. I do believe by an active participation from different perspectives and angles, this conference will be a vital importance in seeking effective and practical measures against corruption through transparency and accountability practices.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Professor A J Brown is leader of the Centre for Governance & Public Policy's public integrity and anti-corruption research program, and program director of Griffith University's new graduate certificate in integrity and anti-corruption. In 2012, his biography *Michael Kirby: Paradoxes & Principles* was shortlisted for

the Prime Minister's Literary Award, Walkley Book Award and National Biography Award. He is the 2017-2018 President of the Australian Political Studies Association, a Fellow of the Australian Academy of Law, member of the Commonwealth Government's Expert Advisory Panel on Whistleblower Protection, and project leader of Australia's second national integrity system assessment. He gained his BA from Bachelor of Arts from The University of New South Wales in 1993. He also gained LLB from Bachelor Of Laws, The University of New South Wales in the same year. He obtained GDipLegalPrac Graduate Diploma Of Legal Practice from Australian National University in 1997. He continued pursuing his study and obtained his Legal Doctor Of Philosophy, Griffith University in 2004.

Currently, he already publishes 33 Journal Articles (Refereed Article); 42 Book Chapters; 3 Letter or Note; 1 Thesis; 4 Books; 7 Conference Paper; 5 Non Refereed paper; 2 Reports; 5 Edited Book; 1 Other Publication.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Ahmad Khoirul Umam, Ph.D is one of the faculty member in the Department of International Relation, The University of Paramadina, Jakarta. He obtained his bachelor degree from Department of Political Islam and Crime (Siyasah Jinayah), Islamic Law Faculty, State Islamic University (UIN) Walisongo,

Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia. He continued pursuing his graduate degree in School of Political & International Studies, Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences, Flinders University, Adelaide, South Australia and gained his Master Degree in the same University. He received his Doctoral of Philosophy (Ph.D) from School of Political Science & International Studies, Faculty of Social & Behavioral Sciences, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, Brisbane, Australia in 2017.

Ahmad Khoirul Umam, Ph.D gained several grants and scholarship from several prestigious institution and endowment funds. *Pergulatan Demokrasi & Politik Anti-Korupsi di Indonesia* (Democratic Struggle and Politics of Anti-Corruption in Indonesia), *Kiai & Budaya Korupsi di Indonesia* (Moslem Traditional Leaders and Corruption Culture in Indonesia) are among many books that he wrote aside from academic papers. Currently, he teaches Global Governance & Anti-Corruption in Developing Countries, Islam in Diplomacy and International Politics, Democratization in Southeast Asia, as well as Australia and Pacific Studies subjects in The University of Paramadina, Jakarta

KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Laode M Syarif, Ph.D was born in Lemoambo Muna Island, Southeast Sulawesi, on June 16, 1965. Since 1992, He began his career in Makassar as a lecturer at the Faculty of Law at University Hasanudin. He completed his Bachelor of Law (S.H) at the Faculty of Law, University of Hasanuddin. He pursued his education in the Master of Laws (LLM) program at the Faculty of Law, Queensland University of Technology (QUT) Brisbane and continued his Ph.D program at Sydney University, School of Law with a program specializing in International Environmental Law.

In addition to being a lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Univeristy of Hasanudin. He actively invited as guest speaker and lecturer at Sydney University Law School, National University of Singapore Law School, Cebu University Law School, and University of South Pacific, Vanuatu. In addition, he is actively involved in various national and international organizations, including: (i) Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia, (ii) IUCN Academy of Environmental Law, (iii) UNODC-Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative (ACAD), where he has many developing a number of capacity building programs in the areas of anti-corruption, good governance, judicial reform, and enforcement of environmental law in the Police, Attorney General's Office, Bappenas, Ministry of Environment and Forestry. He is also actively teaches the code of ethics and environmental law at the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Day 01- Tuesday | September 3, 2019

Venue : Venezia 2

Four Points by Sheraton – Jakarta, Indonesia

Time	Duration	Activities
07.00 - 08.00	60'	Welcome Reception and Registration
08.00 - 08.05	5'	Welcoming MC
08.05 - 08.20	15'	Welcome Remarks Dr. Sunaryo LPPM Director of Universitas Paramadina & Conference Chair ICOACI
08.20 - 08.35	15'	Welcome Remarks Dr. Hendrati Dwi Mulyaningsih Founder, chairman of Research Synergy Foundation, & Co-Conference Chair ICOACI
08.35 - 08.50	15'	Welcome Speech Rafiuddin Palinrunji, Ph.D Program Officer, Ford Foundation, Indonesia
08.50 - 09.00	10'	Coffee Break
09.00 - 09.40	40'	Keynote Speech Prof. Firmanzah, Ph.D Rector of Universitas Paramadina, Indonesia
09.40 - 10.20	40'	Keynote Speech Prof. A. J. Brown Professor of Public Policy & Law, Griffith University, Australia
10.20 – 11.00	40'	Keynote Speech Ahmad Khoirul Umam, Ph.D Universitas Paramadina, Indonesia
11.00 – 11.40	40'	Keynote Speech Laode Muhammad Syarif Vice chairman of Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) , Indonesia
11.40 – 12.00	20'	Award Ceremony & Group Photo

12.00 – 13.00	60'	Lunch Break
13.00 – 16.45	225'	Parallel Session
16.45 – 16.55	10'	Closing Speech
		Dr. Prima Naomi Vice Rector of Universitas Paramadina
16.55 – 17.15	20'	Award Ceremony
17.15 – 17.20	5'	Closing MC

Day 01

Tuesday, 3 September 2019

Session 1 (13.00 – 15.00)

Venezia 2 Room

Session Chair : Sunaryo and Ahmad Khoiril Umam

Track Public Policy

Paper ID	Author	Media	Paper Title
ACI19103	Mrs. Fauziah Lubis	Oral Presentation	Habitus of Money Laundering Practices in Indonesia: Triangle Symbiotic Mutualism of 'Politicians-Professionals-Enterpreneurs
ACI19104	Ms. Mega Ayu Lestari	Oral Presentation	Measuring Women's Role to Build Up Community-based Forestry at Kereng Bangkirai Sub-District, Central Kalimantan
ACI19107	Dr. Dian Purnama Sari	Oral Presentation	National Health Insurance Policy: Benefit-Cost Analysis of Primary Care Physician Education Program
ACI19108	Dr. Dian Purnama Sari	Oral Presentation	The Implementation of E-Catalogue of BPJS Kesehatan are Pharmaceutical Companies in Indonesia Fit Enough
ACI19115	Mr. Benny Gunawan Ardiansyah	Oral Presentation	The convergence of Tax Rules and Money Laundering Crime in Indonesia
ACI19137	Ms. Miranda Tanjung	Oral Presentation	What Drives Firm-Level Anti Corruption and Bribery Mechanism in Indonesia?
ACI19117	Dr. Totok Amin Soefijanto	Oral Presentation	Building integrity and collaboration in the Balkot-Farm Pilot Project through the Use of IOT (Internet-of-Things)
ACI19124	Ms. Rini Sudarmanti	Oral Presentation	Reviewing Literature Research on Integrity Issues

Afternoon Coffee Break : 15 Minutes

Day 01

Tuesday, 3 September 2019

Session 1 (13.00 – 15.00)

Sienna Room

Session Chair : Eka Wenats and Prof. A. J. Brown

Track Public Policy, Political Science

Paper ID	Author	Media	Paper Title
ACI19149	Mr. Parwiz Mosamim	Oral Presentation	Indonesia's Peace Efforts in Afghanistan
ACI19126	Mrs. Yusnaeni	Oral Presentation	A Proactive Transparency in Indonesia and its Challenges
ACI19127	Mr. Budi Ibrahim / Haris Wahyudi	Oral Presentation	Innovation in Corruption Risk Mapping using a Value Chain Map and its Application in the Upstream Oil and Gas Industry in Indonesia
ACI19128	Mrs. Neneng Susilawati	Oral Presentation	Disasters, Communications, and Tourism: Political Communication Management in Government Institutions within Tourism Industry Development Policy in Disaster-Prone Areas Case study: Planning on Special Economic Zones in the Mentawai Islands
ACI19142	Dr. Ahmad Sofian	Oral Presentation	Application Of The Causality Doctrine In Criminal Acts Of Corruption In The Forestry Sector
ACI19141	Mr. Zuhairan Yunmi Yunan	Oral Presentation	Perception and reality on corruption: A spatiotemporal analysis in Indonesia sub-national level
ACI19122	Mr. Herdi Sahrasad	Oral Presentation	BUMN, Politics and Corruption in the Reformasi Era: A Political Economy Reflection
ACI19113	Ms. Megha Grover	Virtual Presentation	A Study On Awareness Of Make In India Program Amongst College Students

Afternoon Coffee Break : 15 Minutes

Day 01

Tuesday, 3 September 2019

Session 1 (13.00 – 15.00)

Verona Room

Session Chair : Ika Karlina Idris and IIn Mayasari

**Track Psychology, Management Studies, Accounting and
Taxation, Education Studies, Public Administration**

Paper ID	Author	Media	Paper Title
ACI19101	Dr. Desi Adhariani	Oral Presentation	Implementation of Whistleblowing System in Indonesia
ACI19111	Dr. Desi Adhariani	Oral Presentation	Violations of Good Corporate Governance Principles: Analysis of A Case Study
ACI19133	Mr. Fuad Mahbub Siraj	Oral Presentation	The Foundation of Character Education in Islam to Realize the Universal Human
ACI19114	Mr. Fuad Mahbub Siraj	Oral Presentation	The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives Challenges Of Transparency In The Extractive Industry Sector
ACI19118	Mr. Adis Imam Munandar	Oral Presentation	Integrity in Leadership Style Context: A Review
ACI19132	Prof. Siswandari	Oral Presentation	Seven Types of Student Behavior that Trigger Corruption
ACI19140	Mrs. Alfikalia	Oral Presentation	Schemas of Gratification and Gratification Situation Assessment in common People
ACI19145	Dr. Milla Sepliana Setyowati	Virtual Presentation	Tax Incentive Analysis to Encourage Venture Capital Investing in Digital Startup Companies

Afternoon Coffee Break : 15 Minutes

Day 01

Tuesday, 3 September 2019

Session 2 (15.15 – 16.45)

Venezia 2 Room

Session Chair : Fuad Mahbub Siraj and Triana Nurchayati

Track Communication Studies

Paper ID	Author	Media	Paper Title
ACI19119	Mr. AG. Eka Wenats Wuryanta	Oral Presentation	“DECORATING OUR KAMPONG”: Between Marketing Communication Strategy, Implementation Integrity and Development of Tourism Potential in Karangrejo Borobudur, Central Java
ACI19120	Ms. Alura Stacia Kandou	Oral Presentation	GENDER ENOUGH?: Cyber identity and Gender Integrity in Cyberspace with Cyberfeminism Perspectives
ACI19130	Mrs. Prima Naomi	Oral Presentation	A Bird's Eye View of Researches on Good Governance: Navigating Through the Changing Environments
ACI19123	Ms. Atika Budhi Utami	Oral Presentation	Media Performance during General Election
ACI19102	Mr. Oktavianus Klau Lekik	Oral Presentation	The Descriptive Analysis of Hoax Spread Through Social Media in Indonesian Media Perspective

Day 01

Tuesday, 3 September 2019

Session 2 (15.15 – 16.45)

Sienna Room

Session Chair : Ahmad Khoiril Umam and Prof. A. J. Brown

**Track Humanities, Law, Culture and Religion,
Psychology, Public Policy**

Paper ID	Author	Media	Paper Title
ACI19134	Mr. Ronald Hasudungan Sianturi	Oral Presentation	Beneficial Owner Identification For Preventing Conflicts of Interest in Indonesia Government Procurement
ACI19138	Ms. Dien Yudithadewi	Oral Presentation	Do Believers Believe in Their Beliefs, Yet Justify Corruption?
ACI19131	Mr. Sunaryo	Oral Presentation	The Principle of Ethics behind the Definitions of Corruption
ACI19129	Mr. Riswan Erfa	Oral Presentation	The Arrangement of the Abuse of Authority in Corruption Offence after the Enactment of the Law on Government Administration from Political Law Perspective in Indonesia
ACI19135	Mr. Muhammad Iqbal	Oral Presentation	Integrity Values of Indonesian Nation Leaders as the Basis of Anti-Corruption Psychological Test Development
ACI19139	Mr. Taufik Rachman	Oral Presentation	Private Bribery and Integrity in Doing Business

Day 01

Tuesday, 3 September 2019
Session 2 (15.15 – 16.45)

Verona Room

Session Chair : Alfikalia and Kurniawaty Yusuf

**Track Communication Studies, Social Science,
Accounting and Taxation**

Paper ID	Author	Media	Paper Title
ACI19125	Mrs. Triana Nurchayati	Oral Presentation	Bureaucratic Communication in Transparency of State Administration
ACI19136	Dr. Iin Mayasari	Oral Presentation	Leadership Integrity Measurement Development
ACI19121	Dr. Ika K Idris	Oral Presentation	Propaganda in Contemporary Public Relations
ACI19146	Dr. Milla Sepliana Setyowati	Virtual Presentation	Analysis of Income Tax Incentives Policy In Special Economic Zones
ACI19147	Dr. Milla Sepliana Setyowati	Virtual Presentation	Policy Analysis of Non-Collected Value Added Tax on Import of Taxable Goods for Geothermal Utilization Activities
ACI19148	Dr. Milla Sepliana Setyowati	Virtual Presentation	Analysis on Income Tax Rates Increase Policy of Tire Industry Imports According to Article 22 of Income Tax Law

List of Conference Attendees and Invitation

ID	Attendee	Field of Study	Affiliation
ACI19112	Mr. Trio Handoko	Public Policy	Student PDIE FEB Sebelas Maret University
ACI19144	Mr. Haris Wahyudi	Public Policy	Universitas Mercu Buana
ACI19143	Mr. Kukuh Leksono Suminaring Aditya	Law	Universitas Airlangga
	Mrs. Marilyn F. Isip	Education Studies	Polytechnic University of the Philippines
	Mr. Giri Suprapdiono	Corruption Eradication Commission	Direktur Pendidikan dan Pelayanan Masyarakat (Dikyanmas)
	Mr. Wawan wardiana	Corruption Eradication Commission	Direktur Penelitian dan Pengembangan
	Mr. Cahya Hardianto Harefa	Corruption Eradication Commission	Direktur Pengaduan Masyarakat
	Mr. Syarief Hidayat	Corruption Eradication Commission	Direktur Gratifikasi
	Mrs. Dwi Yanti	Corruption Eradication Commission	mewakili Direktur LHKPN
	Mrs. Roro Wide Sulistyowati	Corruption Eradication Commission	Unit Profit Dit. Dikyanmas
	Mr. Ariz Dedy Arham	Corruption Eradication Commission	Unit Profit Dit. Dikyanmas
	Mrs. Niniek Yuliani	Corruption Eradication Commission	Unit Profit Dit. Dikyanmas
	Mrs. Herlina Jeane Aldian	Corruption Eradication Commission	Unit Profit Dit. Dikyanmas
	Mr. Choiril Anam	Corruption Eradication Commission	Unit Profit Dit. Dikyanmas
	Mr. Bayu Wahid Akbar	Corruption Eradication Commission	Unit Kampanye Dit. Dikyanmas
	Mr. Gumilar Prana Wilaga	Corruption Eradication Commission	Unit Kampanye Dit. Dikyanmas
	Mrs. Doty Rahmatiasih	Corruption Eradication Commission	Tim Jurnal Humas KPK
	Mr. Budi Prasetyo	Corruption Eradication Commission	Tim Jurnal Humas KPK
	Mr. Ade Desnia	Corruption Eradication Commission	Tim Jurnal Humas KPK
	Mrs. Shantika Embundini	Corruption Eradication Commission	Tim Media Humas KPK

ID	Attendee	Field of Study	Affiliation
	Mr. Heri Nurudin	Corruption Eradication Commission	Kasatgas Unit Politik Dikyanmas
	Mr. Doni Mariantono	Corruption Eradication Commission	kasatgas unit kampanye dikyanmas
	Mr. Agung Kusnandar	Corruption Eradication Commission	kasatgas unit dikti dikyanmas
	Mr. Guntur Kusmeiyano	Corruption Eradication Commission	kasatgas unit dikdas dikyanmas
	Mrs. Ipi Maryati	Corruption Eradication Commission	kasatgas unit publikasi & pemberitaan dikyanmas

Track: Public Policy

Habitus of Money Laundering Practices in Indonesia: Triangle Symbiotic Mutualism of 'Politicians- Professionals-Entrepreneurs

Fauziah Lubis¹

¹Fakultas Syariah Dan Hukum UIN Sumatera Utara Medan

Abstract

Money laundering is an umbrella term that deals with three different people simultaneously, namely politicians, professionals, and entrepreneurs. The three people are closely intertwined in their practice of money laundering. An Act of money laundering is part of strategies by politicians who want to secure their financial assets which are stolen from state properties to avoid detection by existing legal instruments. In reality, law enforcement is weak in preventing and punishing the crime. This is due to the effect of triangle symbiotic mutualism among politicians, professionals and entrepreneurs. This study focuses on how money laundering practice has become a new habit in Indonesian bureaucratic administration. Based on the focus on the three aspects mentioned above and on the qualitative data analysis, the results of the study were: 1) to find questionable financial transactions. 2) to analyze the development of money laundering practice in Indonesia. 3) to provide data in the form of the spectrum of money laundering practice among politicians, professionals and entrepreneurs.

Keywords: money laundering in Indonesia, Corruption Practice, Political Transaction

Measuring Women's Role to Build Up Community-based Forestry at Kereng Bangkirai Sub-District, Central Kalimantan

Mega Ayu Lestari¹

¹Diponegoro University

Abstract

By merely being acknowledged on domestic roles in some part of the worlds region, women are still struggling to get heard and lack of contributions to attain their social needs and desires. They couldn't even decide for what they assume it is good, unless it is accepted under traditional norms and values. Therefore, one of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has already exposed gender imbalance and a need to advance gender equality. Critical actions on women's empowerment are importantly needed to consider by conducting multi-disciplinary process and rights-based approaches that andquot;close the gapsandquot; between men and women. This paper will indicate a framework to measure womens participation at community level, as well as their custom roles and capacity to manage forest products, by focusing on 1) defining social change and its cumulative effect on their forest-based livelihoods, 2) community mapping, 3) gender-inclusive forest management, 4) investing in womens empowerment and initiatives, then 5) influencing public policy and practice on sustainable land-use and forest management. Thereby, it endeavours to promote a research-driven policy and range of scientific perspectives to unleash women's potentials on community-based forestry such as biodiversity conservation, participatory form of research, multi-sectoral partnership within NGOs, local stakeholders, experts, local figures, private organizations, etc.

Keywords: Women, forestry, management, and community

National Health Insurance Policy: Benefit-Cost Analysis of Primary Care Physician Education Program

Dian Purnama Sari¹

¹Widya Mandala Chatolic University Surabaya

Abstract

Indonesia's National Health Insurance holds several programs for society welfare improvement especially in health matters. One of the programs assumed to be still controversial is education program for Primary Care Physician. Indonesian Physicians Association handling and managing professional doctor licensing strongly refuses that program. This study applies a qualitative approach designed to make a benefit-cost analysis of education program for Primary Care Physician by employing mental accounting theory. The result of the study shows that the doctors are enthusiastic to join the program if it is free. Unfortunately, the unfixed state of policy by the government brings about a doubtful consideration to deal with the program. The benefit analysis indicates that the material benefit the doctor hopes is not sufficiently covered. However, they still have the humane based benefits by implementing their knowledge and skill to help the society. One extraordinary struggle they must go on when taking the Primary Care Physician program is their inmost welfare (satisfaction inside).

Indonesia's National Health Insurance holds several programs for society welfare improvement especially in health matters. One of the programs assumed to be still controversial is education program for Primary Care Physician. Indonesian Physicians Association handling and managing professional doctor licensing strongly refuses that program. This study applies a qualitative approach designed to make a benefit-cost analysis of education program for Primary Care Physician by employing mental accounting theory. The result of the study shows that the doctors are enthusiastic to join the program if it is free. Unfortunately, the unfixed state of policy by the government brings about a doubtful consideration to deal with the program. The benefit analysis indicates that the material benefit the doctor hopes is not sufficiently covered. However, they still have the humane based benefits by implementing their knowledge and skill to help the society. One extraordinary struggle they must go on when taking the Primary Care Physician program is their inmost welfare (satisfaction inside).

Keywords: National Health Insurance, Benefit-Cost Analysis, Primary Care Physician Education Program

The convergence of Tax Rules and Money Laundering Crime in Indonesia

Benny Gunawan Ardiansyah¹, Annisa Salsabila²

¹PKN STAN, Ministry Of Finance, ²PKN STAN

Abstract

Indonesia, with its increasing size of economy, could not be immuned from illegal activities, including money laundering. This phenomenon could be predicted from the size of its undergorund economy, which is quite large. And its could be more difficult regarding its level of secrecy. This study try to reveal the convergence of tax rules and money laundering in Indonesia, considering the OECD's recommendation that could be applied in its member countries. The objectives of this study addressed the treatments that should be taken if any choices between tax revenues and combating the money laundering crime. Despite of any provision in previous tax amnesty programme which the tax authority could conduct the investigation separately, but eventually there is still not any convergence between Indonesia's tax rules and OECD's recomendation. Tax revenue is still the ultimate consideration for the tax examiner adn tax auditor than combating money laundering crime or the possible act of terrorism.

Keywords: convergence, tax rules, money laundering crime

Building integrity and collaboration in the Balkot-Farm Pilot Project through the Use of IOT (Internet-of-Things)

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Abstract

Technology application in urban farming improves efficiency and effectivity in its process. andquot;Balkot-Farmandquot; is a Jakarta City Government's initiative to exploit vacant lands and spaces within the city hall area. It started in April 2019 after several meetings that involve three city government agencies, such as Communication andamp; Information (CI), Maritime andamp; Food Security (MFS), and General Bureau (GB). The Governor of Jakarta supervises the inter-agency collaboration through TGUPP or the Governor's Delivery Unit. The andquot;Balkot-Farmandquot; is also a dedicated pilot-project for a bigger plan called andquot;Jakarta Urban Farming 4.0andquot; to transform empty lands in the capital city of Indonesia as framing areas. Through the Internet-of-Things (IOT) approach, the three parties have been working according to each task very proportionally. CI sets up the technology, MFS supplies the plants, fertilizers, and related farming needs, meanwhile the GB arranges the land, water, and electricity. Furthermore, the IOT contributes to the integrity improvement to the project. Through the web application and website (<http://balkotfarm.jakarta.go.id>), all parties can control of the farming management and data monitoring remotely. The McKinsey Model stated that IOT must pay attention to three important aspects: (1) asset coordination andamp; collaboration; (2) production system; andamp; (3) human factors. This study employs a descriptive qualitative procedure to draw lessons from the Balkot-Farm pilot project. The findings show that IOT played a significant role at the beginning due to its novelty effects. Later on, the agencies were able to build trust among them because the IOT offered a real-time monitoring and a convenient media to solve daily problems in the farming management. The integrity improvement does come subsequently after each agency could make routine expenditure report with digital data provided by the IOT platform.

Keywords: Urban farming, IOT, human factor, monitoring, cultural setting

Reviewing Literature Research on Integrity Issues

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Abstract

These days the record number of criminal demonstrations of defilement in Indonesia is still in the high level. Integrity turns into a significant value which that is expected to forestall the event of degenerate conduct. The developing number of integrity and debasement research intrigued numerous researchers with regards to high education institutions in Indonesia. The point of this study is to portray mapping idea subject of interest from certain purpose of perspectives. Information was gathered from 93 research article which are published and documented on Portal Garuda Indonesia. From this exploration we can inferred that the majority of research on integrity were oriented on social environment rather than individual object points of view and still in very limited on social and local wisdom culture perspective.

Keywords: Research, Integrity, Review Literature

A Proactive Transparency in Indonesia and its Challenges

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Abstract

Transparency does not only mean opening or providing information upon citizens' request, but it also means providing public information in a proactive way. In the context of government agency and public rights to information, a proactive transparency can occur if the information and data management officials understand their obligations and the scope of public information, such as a.) the types of public information, b.) its categorization, c.) the working units that have such information, and d) data dan documentation management. This paper investigates whether proactive transparency is possible to happen in the context of Indonesia as the country has been implementing the Public Information Disclosure Act since 2008. We conducted a focus group discussion with the Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID), a working unit in government agency that obliges to serve public information, in one of the ministries in Indonesia. The focus group's objective was to explore whether individuals in PPID understand about the act, its scope, and consequences of the act on the PPID works. This study found that officials in PPID have limited understanding toward the law and proactive transparency. In this case, the biggest challenge happened at the organizational level as well as at individual level.

Keywords: proactive transparency, government, public information

Innovation in Corruption Risk Mapping using a Value Chain Map and its Application in the Upstream Oil and Gas Industry in Indonesia

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Abstract

Risk management is perceived as an indivisible part of good management and governance. Identifying risk and sharing (communicating) that information is important to all risk management frameworks but at present traditional frameworks use the perception-based and traditional heat map approach. A corruption risk map of upstream oil and gas industry integrated with a business risk map, designed on Value Chain Map (VCM) and Value Chain Analysis (VCA) principals, and combined with a non-geographical map, spatial analysis and evidence based material, are considered an innovation forming part of deliverables from the research entitled Research on Corruption Risk in Indonesian Upstream Oil andamp; Gas Industry - Mitigation Policy Analysis - Evidence Based Approach that is granted by ACE (Anti-Corruption Evidence Research Consortium) led by SOAS, University of London and funded by the Department for International Development (DFID). The corruption risk mapping that has been developed is expected to map corruption risks in line, and integrated with shareholder value, easily communicated and visually apprehensible. The proposed VCM could be collectively used not only as a risk map by stakeholders but also as a multi-dimensional database to store and analyze evidence-based data/information, enabling the collaboration and synergy in risk mitigation. To further ensure the potential use of this VCM-based risk map, both by the upstream oil and gas industry and by law enforcement, the Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities (SKK Migas), the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), as related stakeholders, collaborated and supported the development. We conclude with the proposed VCM can be served as application and utility of the value chain architecture for cost advantage purpose.

Keywords: Value chain map, corruption risk, business risk, oil and gas upstream industry

Disasters, Communications, and Tourism: Political Communication Management in Government Institutions within Tourism Industry Development Policy in Disaster-Prone Areas Case study: Planning on Special Economic Zones in the Mentawai Islands

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Abstract

The archipelago of Indonesia hosts rich natural resources and beautiful tropical nature. Tourism is currently the leading sector and national as well as regional development priority in Indonesia. Besides having the famed natural beauty, Indonesia hides the potential threat of natural disasters. Therefore, disasters and tourism in development plan do not always go hand in hand. The perception of disaster for the tourism industry is often seen as a threat. Development policies do not yet seriously consider disaster risks as a part of the calculation of development investment in order that casualties and losses of every disaster event can be minimized, especially in areas of tourism destinations. In the last two years, losses from disasters reached 68.66 Trillion rupiahs. Of new 50 Special Economic Zones planned by the central government of Indonesia, most of them are located at places with a high risk of natural disasters. The lack of consideration of potential threats of natural disasters can be perceived the absence of political communication management. This research thus examines how political communication management is applicable in government institutions as to make tourism development policies sustainable and safer for people in disaster prone tourism destinations. An importance of this research is to contribute several indispensable ideas academically in political communication and practically in sustainable development policies in disaster-prone areas.

Keywords: Political communication, Institution, Policy, Tourism, Disaster risks.

What Drives Firm-Level Anti Corruption and Bribery Mechanism in Indonesia?

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Abstract

The article seeks to provide empirical findings on the determinants of anti bribery and corruption efforts in the context of Indonesian market. Datasets are collected between 2003 and 2013 from companies listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchanges. By applying a logistic model, this study predicts that the key factors of the implementation of anti bribery and anti corruption systems are size of the firm, age and the positive influence of the firm's supervisory board (the board of commissioners). Further evidence reveals that foreign firms and state owned companies are more likely to engage in the bribery and corruption prevention than family-run businesses. The most interesting finding in this paper, in particular, is that firms are less susceptible to employ anti corruption and bribery mechanism during the financial crisis.

Keywords: Anti Corruption, Anti Bribery, Corporate Governance, Compliance, Indonesia.

Private Bribery and Integrity in Doing Business

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Abstract

It is the fact that the Indonesian legal system lack of prohibition on private bribery. This situation lead to problem on what is called as null of normen (lack of regulation) known by most Indonesian legal scholars. Some argue that private bribery has been ruled within Indonesian Bribery Act but some scholars argue otherwise. The last mentioned argument further argues that the Indonesian system had regulation that is sufficient to tackle bribery within private sector. Anti Monopoly and Business Competition Act often cited as the umbrella act for keeping integrity in doing business. To what extent that those often cited regulations match the standard of what so called as private bribery regulation? Inevitably UNCAC become the norm to check whether the Indonesian system has such regulation where according to their last report the Indonesian lack of Anti Private Bribery regulation. Using doctrinal legal approach and socio-legal approach, more specifically political approach, this paper is designed to answer whether the Indonesian need specific regulation on private bribery. This paper argues that the Indonesian system need to have regulation on Private Bribery as a matter of urgency to meet the International standard on combating corruption. The need to give healthier, condusive environment on doing business and putting the bar of Integrity amongst business player are also underlined within this paper to support the argument.

Keywords: Private bribery, bribery and Integrity

Perception and reality on corruption: A spatiotemporal analysis in Indonesia sub-national level

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Abstract

This paper employs regional perception and judicial report of corruption to investigate the patterns of corruption at districts and municipalities level in Indonesia. To describe the distribution of the existing data, spatial distribution has been utilized supported by the correlation for each measurement. Spatiotemporal analysis has been used to see changes among regions or over times. The number of corruption incidents and state financial loss increased significantly in Indonesia while the perception showing a better condition against corruption. The comparison among regions shows the perceptions toward the level corruption tend to be higher in the region which has less incidents of corruption. However, corruption perceptions tend to improve when corruption incidents/value increase in one particular region indicating the effectiveness of judicial systems enhances business sectors' perception on corruption over time. The main lesson highlighted from this paper is the necessity for regional corruption measurement to explain corruption patterns in Indonesia.

Keywords: Corruption patterns, spatial distribution, regional perception indicators, judicial report

Application of the Causality Doctrine in Criminal Acts of Corruption in the Forestry Sector

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the application of the doctrine of causality in the acts of corruption in the forestry sector on licensing of Indonesia's forest utilization. The criminal act of corruption that causes forest destruction and loss to state finances. With normative juridical research method the author will describe the influence of doctrine causality against positive law in Indonesia in overcoming corruption practices in Indonesia forestry sector. The results obtained will provide input to the point of view of the judge's decision in prosecuting corruption cases in Indonesia's forestry sector based on the application of doctrine causality.

Keywords: causality, corruption, deforestation

The Implementation of E-Catalogue of BPJS Kesehatan are Pharmaceutical Companies in Indonesia Fit Enough

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Abstract

This research aims at making analysis by using two financial distress predictive methods namely Altman's and Grover's. The calculative outcomes of those two methods are then paired and compared with the condition of the increase of decrease of profit of the company and the condition of other companies throughout the research. The objects of research are all pharmaceutical companies registered to Bursa Efek Indonesia (Indonesia Stock Exchange) in 2014-2017. The research use data acquired from then pharmaceutical companies. The findings show that a number of companies are categorized within grey and distress zone based on the Altman's method. The Grover method however predicts that the majority of companies are in the category of distress during the period of research. This indicates that it is necessary for the BPJS to review the E-Catalogue program to keep pharmaceutical companies in Indonesia survive and participate in the field of healthcare in the country.

Keywords: Financial distress, Ratio analysis, BPJS Kesehatan, Pharmaceutical Company.

Track: Political Science

BUMN, Politics and Corruption in the Reformasi Era: A Political Economy Reflection

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Abstract

BUMN (State-Owned Enterprises-SOEs) is a pillar of the strength of the national economy. But in the reform era after President BJ Habibie, it must be recognized that the existing SOEs, including Bank Mandiri, Pertamina, Indosat, Telkom and so on, have become spoiled or seized by political forces (political parties). BUMN reform and democratization era faces the problem of corruption. In the reform era, political competition found 'its reincarnation' on fertile land ', namely SOEs and bureaucracy with the aim of seizing publicly available political-economic resources. As a result, almost all SOEs continue to be in the public spotlight as a result of experiencing secret politicization (secret) by the ruling parties in the government since the Gus Dur-Megawati era and the Mega-Hamzah coalition up to the SBY-Boediono and Joko Widodo-Jusuf Kalla era. SOEs should be managed professionally, and kept away from politicization, but the political reality speaks differently. SOEs continue to be "plunder" political parties that place their people in these publicly-owned enterprises. BUMN is the target of corruption by its directors who deliberately violate the principles of the Business Management Rule for personal or group benefit. These problems and challenges must be solved by civil society and the state if the BUMN wants to develop as a strong, credible and advanced state corporation for the benefit of the people.

Keywords: BUMN, political party, reformasi, democracy

Indonesia's Peace Efforts in Afghanistan

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Abstract

Afghanistan, a country with almost 30 million populations is located at the heart (center) of Asia. This country has burned in the fire of civil war and conflict in the last 40 years. The sustain conflict in this country has damaged fundamental and core roots of development. A large number of citizens lost their bodies, injured and immigrated to foreign countries especially neighborhoods (Iran and Pakistan). Peace in Afghanistan has seemed like a non-reachable dream in the last 4 decades. Taliban (a terrorist group) is killing Afghans for religious reasons; however it has other aspects as well. At the moment, some countries showed willingness to bring peace in Afghanistan. Among other countries (USA, China, Russia, Germany ...etc.), Indonesia also showed its willingness to act as peace broker and mediates the negotiations. According to Indonesia's experience in peacebuilding and peace mediation context, this study has found that this country can be a good religious partner for Stability peace in Afghanistan. And this happens when Taliban accept to negotiate with Afghan officials.

Keywords: Afghanistan, Peace, Indonesia, Conflict, Mediator, Taliban

Track: Public Administration

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives Challenges Of Transparency In The Extractive Industry Sector

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Abstract

Transparency is a solution to various problems in the extractive industry and also perceived as a main prerequisite to achieve good governance. Transparency in the extractive industry can encourage the quality of natural resource management so that natural resources owned by Indonesia are expected to have a significant effect on people's welfare and development. EITI (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives), is a global standard for transparency in the extractive industry sector. The advantage of Indonesia to implement transparency according to the EITI Standards from the perspective of the government is that transparency will facilitate the process of communication and information to the public. Through published information, the public can find out how far the government records and manages extractive industry sector utilization. From a business standpoint, transparency will provide equal information to all parties. With the same information, business people will compete healthily to provide optimal benefits for the country. From the perspective of the community, transparency can provide information to the public about the natural resources extracted from the region. Communities can monitor whether management is appropriate and provide fair benefits.

Keywords: Transparency, Extractive, Industry, Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives.

Track: Communication Studies

“Decorating Our Kampong” : Between Marketing Communication Strategy, Implementation Integrity and Development of Tourism Potential in Karangrejo Borobudur, Central Java

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Abstract

This research is an attempt to understand how tourism communication is developing rapidly in Indonesia. One study of communication science that has developed with the merging of several disciplines in one study of communication and tourism is tourism communication. Along with the advancement of tourism in Indonesia, tourists also experience changes both in their mindset and interest and interest in a tourist attraction, for this reason, a communication campaign is needed to attract tourists. One area in Indonesia that has many tourism objects and has a high potential to develop is the city of Magelang. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. An important finding in this study is that marketing communication strategies are structured systematically, but are much hindered by the constraints of human resources and technology.

Keywords: Marketing communication, Tourism, Destination Brand, Tourism Marketing, campaign

Gender Enough?: Cyber identity and Gender Integrity in Cyberspace with Cyberfeminism Perspectives

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Abstract

This research explores the concept of cyber identity and gender in cyberspace, specifically in Twitter as a Social Media platform. The real social identity transformed into cyber identity in this era of globalization. Cyber identity is known with the anonymity that will give discretion of self-expression in cyber space but also create cyber identity abuse that considered as something harmful for the society's real social life. One of the most interesting discussions to show the example of the use of cyber persona is gender bias. The methodology used in this research is interpretive with qualitative method, using literature studies from books, international news articles, and scientific journals. Researcher will show how cyber identity will affect gender bias in cyber world with theory of uses and gratification, also postmodernism theory as analysis reference. This research finds that cyber identity is affecting individuals and society on controlling individuals, especially in the scope of gender.

Keywords: cyber identity, gender, cyberspace, cyber feminism, new media.

Propaganda in Contemporary Public Relations

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Abstract

The contemporary theories in public relations the excellence theory (Grunig andamp; Hunt) and the dialogic theory (Kent andamp; Taylor) claim two-way dialog communication as the tenet of the theories. Propaganda as the original root of public relations is refused by both theories. This paper aims to analyze whether any propaganda elements have survived in both theories and practices nowadays. Investigating propaganda and public relations concepts propaganda theorist Edward Bernays, three elements are found in public relations' practices today: 'manipulation', 'goals oriented', and 'one-way communication flow'. Despite the ubiquity of interactive media in public relations practices, propaganda elements are still commonly found and two-way dialogic communication in social media is overrated.

Keywords: propaganda, public relations

Media Performance during General Election

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Abstract

Media play a vital role in democracy. Media's function as a social control and as a means of information allow public to receive free access to information. In the age of openness, fact-checked information should be provided to people rather than biased news. The research discusses the media coverage of the general election which was conducted simultaneously in Indonesia on 17 April 2019. The study is based on the media performance concept by McQuail (Mazzoleni, 2015) that independence, objectivity, informativeness and diversity are the indicators to measure journalist performance. The method used is content analyses of 192,800 tweets of news site's Twitter accounts and 800 samples of news gathered from February to April 2019. Samples are taken from tweets posted by seven accounts of major news sites in Indonesia: Detikcom, Kompascom, Tempoco, Sindonews, Merdeka, Viva, and Okezone. Of the 192,800 tweets, 60,876 related to the election. The main topics of the news coverage in the seven news sites in this study are the candidates (49.08%), topics related to the election in general (15.58%), infrastructure (9.41%), law (7.08%), social welfare (6.76%), environment (6.65%), economy (5.74%), energy (2.45%), national security (2.25%), presidential debate (2.01%).

Keywords: media, performance, coverage, election, news

Bureaucratic Communication in Transparency of State Administration

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Abstract

In Indonesia, the implementation of government transparency is regulated by the Public Information Disclosure Act Number 14/2008. This act aims to establish principles of good corporate governance: transparency, effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability, and responsibility in each public agency. One of the government agencies that has been implementing this act is the Central Bank of Indonesia. The agency integrates its information services in one contact center that aims to answer every request on government information that the bank has. The contact center has a target to provide any public information in just one day, although the act itself allows until 10 working days. In order to achieve it, the central bank implements strategies such as a special officer who is put to solve every problem in information requests, a written commitment from every working unit to provide any information requested, and internal memos to remind working units about the time limit in servicing information.

Keywords: bureaucratic communication, transparency, information services, good governance

THE DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF HOAX SPREAD THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA IN INDONESIA MEDIA PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Nowadays, there is a widespread distribution of hoaxes or fake news in Indonesia. The event of spreading fake news is very disturbing to the wider community, because many parties feel disadvantaged over it. Along with the development of technological advancements, people are getting easier to get any information from various social media applications such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and Whatsapp, so it is also easier for those who are not responsible for spreading hoaxes. Henceforth, this study the author focuses on analyzing the spread of hoaxes through social media in Indonesia, with the aim to be achieved by the author to find out ways in which social media users can spread hoaxes to provoke the public. And, it aims to educate the public to be smart and wise in consuming information that is spread on social media. Using the review literature method is descriptive analytical. Especially, analytical descriptive research can be used to analyze data and facts that occur about the spread of hoaxes that are widely spread through social media. The results and conclusions of this study that the spread of hoaxes to provoke the public is very easily spread using information technology, and the internet through social media. This must be addressed properly by social media users to be smarter, and wiser, by using selective reasoning to verify all news or information that is widespread in social media, by using understanding and education of media literacy, information literacy and technological literacy that basically as a source of truth.

Keywords: Descriptive Analysis, Social Media, Distribution of Hoax, Media Indonesia.

Track: Social Science

Leadership Integrity Measurement Development

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Abstract

This research aims to develop a measuring instrument of integrity based on the presence of more holistic elements in understanding a leadership. The research in the study of integrity is seen to be still very partial in nature to be used as a basis for evaluating the performance of individuals as leaders or organizations so that it is necessary to develop an eclectic measurement. The parameters in the eclectic measurement lead to the existence of organizational elements and organizational systems that support the effectiveness of leaders in managing an institution. This study uses a qualitative approach through interviews with experts in confirming measuring instruments. The results of the development of this integrity measurement tool can strengthen the integrity dimension that can be used as a guide in assessing the perceptions of the leaders of institutions. This aspect of perception will also provide input for improving the performance of leaders by paying attention to aspects of the consequences of behavior. In addition, the existence of the integrity dimension can be realized in the form of policies and guidelines to become the standard and basis for evaluating employee performance.

Keywords: integrity, leadership, measurement

Track: Law

The Arrangement of the Abuse of Authority in Corruption Offence after the Enactment of the Law on Government Administration from Political Law Perspective in Indonesia

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Abstract

The Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Corruption Eradication in conjunction with Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendment to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption in Article 3 formulates that Corruption Eradication is relating to abuse of authority . The definition of an element of abuse of authority in that Article is not contained in the explanation chapter. The meaning of the element of abuse of authority actually refers to the concept of abuse of competence in the realm of administrative law. After the promulgation of Law on Government Administration, there are provisions which regulate the abuse of competence which causes state financial losses. The perspective of corruption has also changed, the abuse of competence which is detrimental to the country's finances is sufficiently resolved at the administrative stage. While the Law on the Corruption Eradication formulate restitution of state financial losses due to abuse of authority which do not eliminate the imprisonment of perpetrators. The difference concept between the abuse of competence and abuse of authority as well as changing the perspectives on the regulation of criminal law of corruption that intersect with the abuse of authority can be seen and examined from the political law perspective in Indonesia. It is aimed to see the direction of legal policy in Indonesia. There are three things that can be explained from the political law perspective. First, the regulation related to the abuse of competence in government administration law is considered not in line with the regulation of abuse of authority in corruption law. Second, it is necessary to establish a regulation on the abuse of authority in criminal law which is not only have a good effect on the enforcement of suspected corruption but also have a good effect on the prevention of corruption through government administrative arrangements. Third, it is necessary to present regulations regarding to the abuse of competence in the administration of the government law while still able to ensure that the enforcement of suspected corruption can go in line according to the spirit of the provisions in the law on corruption eradication.

Keywords: Corruption, Abuse of Competence, Abuse of Authority, Legal Politics

Beneficial Owner Identification For Preventing Conflicts of Interest in Indonesia Government Procurement

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Abstract

One of the government procurement principles is the principle of competing among tender participants so that job owners are required to identify conflicts of interest between bidders. Conflict identification between bidders stipulated in Presidential Regulation Number 16 Year 2018 is concurrent positions between bidders, but cannot anticipate conflicts of interest through multiple beneficial owners between bidders. Therefore, this study will describe how the implementation of the principle of introduction of beneficial owners in preventing conflicts of interest in the implementation of government procurement. This research is normative juridical because it examines norms regarding beneficial ownership in government tenders. This study used conceptual approach, statue approach and case approach. The data used are secondary data such as laws, books, court decisions and other documents. Data analysis is carried out qualitatively to obtain arrangements to prevent conflicts of interest between tender participants through the beneficial owner concept. The results of the study show that the principle of competitiveness cannot be implemented if identification of conflicts of interest is based solely on concurrent positions between bidders. Therefore, identification of conflicts of interest should also be carried out based on multiple stakeholders through the method of declaration of beneficial owners by tender participants.

Keywords: Beneficial Owners, Government Procurement, Conflicts of Interest, Tender.

Track: Humanities

The Principle of Ethics behind the Definitions of Corruption

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Abstract

In this article, I will analyze the main criteria of corrupt action and the ethical view behind the definitions of corruption. I analyze some definitions, among which belong to Transparency International, The Asian Development Bank, The Korean Independent Commission against Corruption and the Indonesian Act of Corruption Crime. I show that generally there are three main criteria to identify corrupt action, first the misuse of authority, second the evidence of grant seeking, and third is detrimental to the economy or finance of the state. In analyzing the ethical view, I use two schools of ethics i.e. deontological ethics and teleological ethics. Based on this view, I conclude that behind the definitions of corruption we find that teleological ethics is more dominant than deontological ethics. Perhaps, it is easy to understand why this basis of view is used in understanding corruption. The most important is because it is practical and easier for identifying corrupt action.

Keywords: Corruption, Deontology, Teleology, Ethics

Track: Psychology

Integrity Values of Indonesian Nation Leaders as the Basis of Anti-Corruption Psychological Test Development

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Abstract

Based on the fact that corruption is very detrimental to the people and the country, there needs to be a countermeasure to suppress that level. The initial step was to develop a psychological measure of integrity and anti-corruption which had been exemplified by the leaders of the Indonesian. This is done given the importance of the individual role as the main predictor of corruptive behavior. Validity and reliability tests are carried out so that the measuring instruments developed are considered to be good and useful. The results of a total of 316 respondents, showed that the instrument was classified as valid in terms of content, criterion, and construct. The instrument also considered being reliable from the aspect of the items' internal consistency. This research is the cornerstone of the test development using a cultural approach. Therefore, further research needs to be continued by considering variability in aspects such as respondent demographics, culture theories, mediator and moderator variables, and research methods.

Keywords: Anti-corruption, integrity, test development, culture, values.

Schemas of Gratification and Gratification Situation Assessment in common People

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to study common people's understanding of gratification and their assessment of gratification situations. Research method used in this study is a qualitative-inductive content analysis that coded and categorized the respondents' answers to several open-ended questions in an online-distributed questionnaire. Coding of the themes from the respondent's answer was grouped into categories, and then abstraction of the themes were performed. The data analyzed came from 72 respondents, 30 women and 42 men, with age range from 24 - 70 years and the range of education was between junior high school to doctoral degree. Respondents also came from different regions in Indonesia. The results of content analysis will look at the themes that emerge from respondents' answers regarding respondents' definitions of gratification and whether respondents view a given situation as a form of gratification or not. The paper will also discuss how respondents schema on gratification could be related to how they assessed gratification-related situation.

Keywords: Schemas, gratification, corruption

Track: Management Studies

Implementation of Whistleblowing System in Indonesia

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Abstract

Fraud in business context has alerted several parties to develop channels to overcome the problem, one of which is through the whistleblowing system. This study is aimed at analyzing the whistleblowing system in Indonesia and the best practices of the system in several Indonesian companies. The analysis showed that the WBS implementation has been strengthen by several regulations; however, the practices should be backed up by some steps to increase the effectiveness.

Keywords: whistleblowing system, Indonesia

Integrity in Leadership Style Context: A Review

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Abstract

Integrity is the center of leadership. Leadership style has a theoretical or contextual foundation that has a relationship with integrity. The purpose of this study is to analyze the continuum of integrity in leadership style. Five leadership styles including authentic leadership, adaptive leadership, servant leadership, transformational leadership and ethical leadership are examined in relation to integrity. The research conducted with literature review method in the form of context, theory, instrument and character of leadership style that have a relationship with integrity. The results showed ethical leadership has the highest degree of continuum integrity while adaptive leadership has the lowest degree of continuum integrity. In the public sector, especially the government, it is more favorable to develop the ethical leadership

Keywords: Continuum of Integrity, Ethical, Leadership style

Track: Accounting and Taxation

Violations of Good Corporate Governance Principles: Analysis of A Case Study

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Abstract

This study presents a case study on violations of several good corporate governance principles with the aim to become a source of learning for practical as well as academic purposes. The case study shows a lousy practice of business ethics conducted by a big mining company in Indonesia, which brings social and environmental detrimental effect on the local community and environment. The bad impact implies the importance of good corporate governance implementation to support ethical business practices and the sustainability of a company.

Keywords: corporate governance, violations, case study

Tax Incentive Analysis to Encourage Venture Capital Investing in Digital Startup Companies

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Abstract

Digital startups are generally the main drivers of the development of the digital economy. As a company that promotes innovation, investing in startups has a very high risk. One of the startup funding comes from venture capital investment. The purpose of this study is to analyze tax policy in Indonesia which aims to encourage venture capital investment in startups and illustrate tax incentives for venture capital investment implemented in Singapore and China. This research was conducted using a qualitative approach and qualitative data analysis techniques. The results of this study indicate that to support venture capital investing in startups, the Indonesian government provides tax incentives in the form of tax exemptions on dividends. The tax incentives provided are not attractive because they do not fit into the venture capital investment model. Tax incentives for venture capital applied in Singapore are provided in the form of tax exemptions on capital gains, interest and dividends, while China provides tax incentives in the form of tax reductions.

Keywords: Tax Incentive, Venture Capital, Digital Startups

INCOME TAX INCENTIVES POLICY IN SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

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Abstract

Income tax incentive policy and the development of Special Economic Zones are two policies used to increase Indonesia's economy through investment. With the implementation of an income tax incentive policy in Special Economic Zones is the government's maximum effort to increase investment. Therefore, to implement a better tax incentive policy and a more effective implementation, a tax incentive policy assessment can be carried out through the 10 principles of Good Tax Policy to know and understand more deeply about the consideration of formulation and implementation of the policy and can provide solutions so that policies can work better at doing its purpose. Using post-positivist method, the results of the assessment using the ten principles are the income tax incentive policy fulfills several principles by fulfilling the main objective of increasing investment in special economic zones, but from several principles that are not fulfilled, the certainty principle is a principle that plays a major role in not fulfilling these principles because the certainty of the policy of providing incentives is considered unclear which affects the interest of taxpayers to use incentives. To assess the income tax incentive policy in the Special Economic Zones based on the related principles, it becomes difficult because of the lack of taxpayers who take advantage of these incentives. It means that the policy still need improvement in implementing policies so that they can be implemented effectively and efficiently. The taxpayer informant obtained as resource persons are taxpayers from the food processing industry and chemical industry so that they are less able to represent the opinion of taxpayers in Special Economic Zones with a different industry thus this paper cannot represent the entire industries in Special Economic Zones.

Keywords: Income Tax Incentive, Special Economic Zones, Good Tax Policy

Policy Analysis of Non-Collected Value Added Tax on Import of Taxable Goods for Geothermal Utilization Activities

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Abstract

Value Added Tax is not collected on imports of Taxable Goods for geothermal utilization activities is a policy to support government programs related to electricity availability. Previously, the import had been given a free facility. The mining industry that gets this facility is only a geothermal industry. Based on this background, the researcher wants to analyze the facility's policy in terms of the principle of neutrality and the principle of justice and analyze the implications that the facility has for the Income Tax burden and tax administration for the old and new regime's geothermal businesses. The research method used in this thesis is a qualitative research method. The data used was obtained by conducting in-depth interviews with several speakers who were considered relevant to the issues raised. Based on the results of the analysis, the Value Added Tax facility is not in accordance with the principle of neutrality and the principle of fairness because it distorts the choice of industry in importing goods, there is a possibility that goods imported by geothermal businesses are not really used for geothermal operations, and cause different treatments with other mining industries. The implication of this facility is an increase in the Corporate Income Tax for the old regime and a decrease in the Corporate Income Tax for the new regime, as well as more time and cost savings in the process of filing the facility compared to the Value Added Tax facility being waived.

Keywords: Tax Facilities, Value Added Tax, Geothermal Utilization

Income Tax Rates Increase Policy of Tire Industry Imports

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Abstract

In 2018, there was a weakening of the trade balance which also caused the current account deficit. To overcome this problem the government then issued a number of policies to strengthen the stability of the rupiah, such as an increase in the Income Tax (income tax) tariff on imports in PMK No. 110 / PMK.010 / 2018. One of the industrial objects affected by the tariff increase in Article 22 of the income tax on imports is the tire industry. his study raises the issue of regulations governing tire import provisions, which before PMK No. 110 / PMK.010 / 2018, there is a Minister of Trade Regulation No. 6 of 2018 which was allegedly had the opposite effect to suppress imports. The purpose of this study was to determine the analysis of changes and policy implications of the increase in the Article 22 income tax on imports. The concepts used include the concept of tax policy, tax rate policy, income tax, withholding tax system, tax credit, international trade and imports. The research approach used is qualitative with descriptive research type. The results showed that the purpose of the policy change was to consider more regular functions and be regulated based on the criteria for the types of consumer goods. In addition the perceived implication for the government is an increase in the receipt of Article 22 Income Tax and the return of recommendations in the Regulation of the Minister of Trade No. 05 of 2019. Then the implications for importers who are expected to disrupt the company's cash flow and increase the psychological burden of taxpayers have not been so influential.

Keywords: Tax Rate Policy, Tire Industry, Import

Track: Education Studies

Seven Types of Student Behavior that Trigger Corruption

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify behaviors of students in school and university level that corruptives' potential triggered action according to academic community. A mixed methods with exploratory approach was employed samples to conduct this study. From purposive sampling techniques that been used, this study explored 673 people from 12 state and private universities in Java. Meanwhile, to strengthening the qualitative approach, in-depth interview was conducted for 30 informants from different background. The results of the research showed that there were seven types of student behaviors perceived as potentially triggering corruption acts: (1) bribing, by offering food or other types, intended for easing business; (2) cheating on test; (3) providing false financial data intended for personal gain; (4) copying the works of others; (5) taking sold food items without paying them; (6) taking food items more than provisions of the committee; (7) taking quotes without citing the source. From the seven types of behavior, bribing was perceived as the main trigger for future acts of corruption, in which 80% of informants stated so. It is expected from this research that (1) it can be referenced to prevent acts of corruption as early as possible; (2) it can guarantee quality of education and learning in schools and higher education institutions.

Keywords: Student Behaviors, Corruption, Corruption Trigger

The Foundation of Character Education in Islam to Realize the Universal Human

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Abstract

This discussion aims to explain further the foundation of Islamic education. The primary purpose of education in Islam is to create a good human being, a universal human being (al-insan al-kamil). The science and technology that Islam wants to develop are a science and technology that focuses on physical and spiritual needs. Islamic education is a process of internalizing the values and cultivating manners in the human body and this is what is called character education today. It is an indication that the educational paradigm in Islam refers to the moral, ethical, personality, moral-transcendental (affective) aspects while also not ignoring the cognitive (aspects sensual-logical) and psychomotor (sensual-empirical). It is relevant to the aspirations of Islamic education, namely religious aspirations, such as honesty, love, tolerance, discipline, responsibility, and more.

Keywords: Islamic, Education, Character, Universal, Human.

Track: Culture and Religion

Do Believers Believe in Their Beliefs, Yet Justify Corruption?

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Abstract

In Indonesia, there is an interesting phenomenon in which corruption acts are carried out in a congregational manner across institutions. Corruption has become ingrained and developed into a tradition since the era of kingdoms in this archipelago, and according to the Corruption Perception Index 2018, Indonesia sits on the rank 89 of 180 countries. Contrarily, it is also a country of people who believe in God, heaven, hell and afterlife, and the most corrupt ministry is the Ministry of Religious Affairs. Ironically, former Minister of Ministry of Religious Affairs is one of the accused, a famous Indonesian corruptor; Nazaruddin, was arrested while (indicted) having his early meal (sahur) for Ramadan fasting and several perpetrators shamelessly put the Hajj title as part of their names. Thus, the question is: why does Indonesia that is considered as a country of believers, acquire piles of corruption practices? This paper is trying to find the answer through qualitative research, with literature review as the approach. Authors also did random check through Twitter influencer for findings confirmation. We found out that although people consider themselves as believers who truly believe in their beliefs, they justify certain corruption act as common practice and part of culture.

Keywords: Corruption, Religiosity, Tradition, Believer

FUTURE EVENTS

September 11 – 12, 2019

International conference on Industrial Technology
(ICONIT)

<http://iconitconference.com>

September 26 – 27, 2019

4th JIBUMS: Japan International Conference on Business, Management
Studies and Social Science (4th JIBUMS)

<http://jibums.com>

October 5, 2019

1st International Conference on Innovation in Education and Pedagogy
(ICIEP)

<http://iciep.researchsynergy.org>

October 9 - 10, 2019

International Conference of Business, Economy, Entrepreneurship and
Management (ICBEEM)

<http://icbeem.com>

October 14 - 15, 2019

3rd International Conference for Applied Science (ICAS)

<http://icasconfe.com>

October 14 – 15, 2019

3rd International Conference for Social Science (ICSS)

<http://icssconference.com>

October 17 - 18, 2019

4th Singapore International Conference on Management, Business,
Economic and Social Science (4th SIMBES)

<http://simbesconference.com>

October 21 - 22, 2019

3rd International conference on Interdisciplinary Research on Education,
Economic studies, Business and social science (3rd RESBUS)

<http://resbusconference.com>



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JAKARTA, INDONESIA
SEPTEMBER 3, 2019