

ABSTRACT BOOK

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Economic-Business 1

EFFECT OF EFFICIENCY SEEKING FACTOR INVESTMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH ON THE FLOW OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI), COMPARING BETWEEN HIGH, MIDDLE AND LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

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Abstract

Efficiency seeking investment is an important factor considered by an investor when deciding to invest in a country. Goods governance is the main element of efficiency seeking factors. This study examines the effect of goods governance on varying income countries, namely those of high, middle and low income. These countries are classified based on World Bank categories. The period of this study is between 2016-2019. Goods governance is implemented by government effectiveness, rule of law, corruption control, and political stability. Using panel data, the results of the study show that overall, goods governance affects the FDI in all categories, but varies according to the income of the country. The study found that high-income countries, where government effectiveness and rule of law are significant, are only partially affected. Middle-income countries have significant political stability and economic growth, meanwhile, in low-income countries, political stability, and rule of law are significant. To increase FDI flow, policies are required, enabling the improvement of good governance in accordance with income levels, especially political stability, rule of law and government effectiveness.

Keywords: efficiency seeking investment, FDI, economic growth



REALLY ISLAMIC BANKS MORE STABLE IN CRISIS?

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Abstract

This study aims to analyse the resilience of Islamic banks' financial performance during the era of the COVID-19 crisis. Profit/ loss-sharing system which used islamic banking has advantages. This profit-sharing system has a higher level of information asymmetry. This research was conducted in Indonesia with samples of Islamic banking companies and conventional banks. The company's size was taken into consideration when selecting samples and the banking performance used was CAMEL (capital, asset quality, management, earnings and liquidity). Hypothesis testing uses the compare mean. The performance of the COVID-19 crisis period is measured during the first semester of 2020 while the non-crisis period was measured in 2019. The results found Islamic banks were more stable during the crisis period as indicated by their fluctuation of profitability, management efficiency, capital and quality of financing. Generally, the performance of conventional banks was higher than that of Islamic banks both in the pre-crisis and crisis periods, however, the fluctuation in the performance of conventional banks due to the crisis was higher, while Islamic banks were more stable.

Key words: *Capital, Asset quality, Management Efficiency, Earning, Liquidity.*



VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING BASED ON VILLAGE POTENTIAL IN KECAMATAN WAY RATAI KABUPATEN PESAWARAN

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze and encourage the Village Government to carry out Village Potential-Based Village Development Planning. This is important because the Building Village Index data shows that several villages in Way Ratai District, Pesawaran District, are still constrained by economic, socio-cultural and environmental problems. The bad impact is that there are serious obstacles in accelerating development and increasing the status of the Village Building Village Index. The method used is a mix method approach based on qualitative descriptive with a sample of informants coming from elements of the village government and quantitatively using AHP (Herarchi Program Analysis). The results showed; First, each village has different development planning priorities in accordance with the main problems facing the village. Second, most villages see economic aspects as more important than socio-cultural and environmental aspects. Third, the socio-cultural aspect has not been a consideration for the village to encourage the acceleration of development, this can be seen from the lack of absorption of community participation in the development planning process. Fourth, the environmental aspect is still at a subordinate point, so the problem of disasters and environmental damage continues to occur in almost all villages in Way Ratai District, Pesawaran Regency.

Keywords: *Village Development Planning, Village Potential, Way Ratai District*



FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY SUPERVISION TO NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS BASED ON SHARIA COOPERATIVES

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Abstract

The Financial Services Authority (OJK) is an institution that supervises the banking and non-bank financial services sector. Supervision is only carried out on MFIs registered with the OJK. And OJK delegates its supervision to the local government (pemda). How is the supervision of Islamic cooperative-based MFIs. The results show that (1) if a sharia cooperative is registered with the OJK, the supervision is carried out by the OJK by delegating its supervision to the local government. (2) If a sharia cooperative is registered with the Cooperative Office alone, the OJK against the Regional Government cannot supervise, and the supervisor is the cooperative office. It is recommended that OJK reduce the delegation of supervision by the regional government, because the delegation is ineffective for several reasons. The need for socialization by OJK to sharia-based microfinance institutions to register the business.

Keywords: *Micro, OJK, Cooperatives, Sharia*



ROLE OF COMMERCIAL BANK IN FINANCIAL INCLUSION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CANARA BANK

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Abstract

Commercial banks assume a crucial job in the financial advancement of a nation like India. Indian economy all in all and banking administrations specifically have made fast walks in the ongoing past. The main purpose of this study is to trace the role of Commercial banks in Financial Inclusion especially in case of Canara bank. And to identify the various initiatives taken by commercial banks in financial inclusion. For the purpose of conducting study has been used both primary and secondary data. Primary data is collected from 50 respondents who were vendors in Connemara market, using the interview schedule method. Secondary data is collected from books, articles, thesis and project. Major results of the study are, most of the banks have already implemented financial inclusion and 80% of the urban people are aware about various banking facilities. And 60% rural and semi-rural people are unaware about the various facilities offered by the banks. Major limitations of the study are, some questionnaire were responded from the headquarters and not the targeted branches, hence this might have somewhat biased the result. This study can be useful in all Commercial banks.

Keywords: *Financial Inclusion, Commercial Inclusion, Financial literacy.*

A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP LITERATURE

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Abstract

The aims of this study to analyze the scientific literature published in the field of transformational leadership research. This study adopted a bibliometric analysis based on data obtained from Scopus online database as of July 2020. Based on the 'keywords' search results, the study finalized 2,136 valid documents for further analysis. Authors then employed VOS viewer for data visualization purpose. The results show an increase in the literature on transformational leadership from 1987 until now. However, the number was slightly lower in 2015. Various studies have been conducted on transformational leadership involving the collaboration of multi-authors. Most of the publications were published in English, with a total of 161 authors from 96 different countries and 162 institutions. The results were generated from the specific keyword, 'transformational leadership' based on the title of the document. Thus, the results of the search query on other fields, such as in abstracts and different keywords are excluded from this analysis. This paper provides a better understanding of the development trends that have emerged in this field over the past 33 years, and it could also serve as a reference for future research.

Keywords: *Transformational leadership, bibliometric analysis*



THE RELATION OF CARBON EMISSION DISCLOSURE AND R&D EXPENSES ON FIRM PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

This study examines the relationship between carbon emission disclosure and research & development expenditure on firm performance. The study was carried out on manufacturing companies listed on the IDX in 2014-2018 which published data on research & development expenditure and carbon emissions. The data analysis method used in this study is descriptive statistics which would describe the data obtained with spearman rank test with SPSS as an analysis tool. The analysis which uses the Spearman rank test show that carbon emissions disclosure has no significant relation towards firm performance while research & development expenditure has a positive significant relation toward firm performance. The limitations of the study are that the research could be subjective and lies only to 5 periods and manufacturing sector. This study could be useful for investors so that the company they would be investing on will depend not only on profitability, but also carbon emission and research and development expenditure.

Keywords: *Carbon Emission Disclosure, Research & Development Expenditure, Firm Performance, Return on Assets, Spearman Rank Test*



ASSESSING THE EFFECT OF RETAIL SERVICE QUALITY AND IN-STORE LOGISTICS ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AND LOYALTY.

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the influence of retail service quality and in-store logistics, towards both customer satisfaction and loyalty in Indonesian traditional market context. The model proposed is to study the relationship between retail service quality and in-store logistics, satisfaction, and commitment. This research has conducted on 400 customers in 16 traditional markets in West Java, Indonesia. A procedure of structural equation modelling has been applied to evaluate the proposed of research model. The methodology used consists of two stages. The first step was to check the construct validity through Convergent Validity (CV), Average Variance Extracted (AVE), Construct Reliability (CR), and Discriminant Validity (DC). Secondly, a structural equation modelling. The results reveals that retail service quality have positively influenced loyalty, however, they show a non-significant effect on customer satisfaction. On the other hand, in-store logistics have positively influenced customer satisfaction, but not on customer loyalty. Furthermore satisfaction also positively influences on loyalty. This research was conducted at 16 traditional markets in West Java and did not compare with modern markets. In addition, it is only limited to the variables of retail service quality, in-store logistics, customer satisfaction and loyalty. This study combines two research domains, namely, retail logistics, and marketing services. This paper is intended to increase understanding of the role of logistics in ensuring product availability in stores, particularly in traditional markets in Indonesia.

Keywords: Retail Service Quality, In-Store Logistics, Satisfaction, Loyalty



THE STAKEHOLDER MODEL: ITS RELEVANCE, CONCEPT AND APPLICATION IN THE INDONESIAN BANKING SECTOR MADE IN CHINA; DOES CONSUMER ETHNOCENTRISM PLAYS A ROLE IN PURCHASE INTENTION?

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to find out the relationship of animosity towards China, religiosity, and allocentrism of the Indonesian's intention to purchase Xiaomi which will be mediated by consumer ethnocentrism and brand image. This research uses the quantitative method and distributes the questionnaire of the research by using an online survey platform. This research has 36 questionnaire items, and 360 respondents with 215 valid responses were gathered. The data which have been gathered, then processed by using SPSS 25 and AMOS 22. The result shows that consumer ethnocentrism is being significantly influenced by animosity, religiosity, and allocentrism. Consumer ethnocentrism has a significant relationship with the brand image. The purchase intention is also found to have a significant relationship with the brand image. This research is focused on one product brand from a particular country. Thus, generality cannot be drawn. This research gives a better understanding of the relationships between Indonesian's consumer ethnocentrism with animosity towards China, religiosity, and allocentrism which will affect the Chinese brand image which is Xiaomi and Indonesian's intention to purchase the product. The research on this topic has never been conducted before in Indonesia. Based on the result, this research also gives a recommendation for the future researcher and the company, which is Xiaomi.

Keywords: *Consumer Ethnocentrism, Animosity, Allocentrism, Brand Image, Purchase Intention.*



A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MODEL IN CULTURAL PRODUCTS

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Abstract

Cultural products to maintain their existence need a development model, so that they are not only cultural attributes but also have commercial values. The development of cultural products has a long-term goal to maintain these products so that they become sustainable products. The purpose of this research is to answer how to model the sustainable development of cultural products as an effort to maintain and increase the value of cultural products. The method in this study uses a descriptive qualitative approach, to understand the object of research more closely. The expected outcome of this research process is to find a sustainable development model for cultural products, so that they can be adopted in other cultural products. Finally, the output of this research can be a source of useful scientific work, further benefits that can be applied directly to society.

Keyword: *Sustainable, Cultural Products, Innovation.*



ANALYSIS THE ROLE OF BUSINESS FIELD SECTORS ON THE LAMPUNG ECONOMY IN 2018 (OUTPUT INPUT ANALYSIS)

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Abstract

This research objective was to determine the role of business sectors in the economy of the province of Lampung in 2018 by using the Input-Output method, therefore it is hoped that the Lampung Provincial Government can take and implement future development policy directions. This paper builds the updating of the 2018 Input-Output Table of Lampung Province with an approach based on 2018 Producer Prices sourced from the Lampung Province Input-Output Table in 2010 by classifying 34 Business Field Sectors. By updating using the Input-Output Table of 2018, Lampung Province which has been reconciled based on 2018 Producer Prices, it is possible to find out the hooking ability of the backward linkage coefficient, the driving force of the forward linkage coefficient, and the multiplier of Multiplayer Effect household income. This paper was built based on the Lampung Province Input-Output Table in 2010 as in the Lampung Province Input-Output Table in 2010 there were 53 sectors. Then to build the 2018 Input-Output Table from the 53 business sectors, it combined into 34 categories of business sectors, then build a reconciliation of 2018 Input-Output Table for Lampung province based on 2018 Producer Prices. The findings of this study have implications in the form of useful contributions for the Lampung provincial government in taking and implementing future development policy directions.

Keyword: *Input-Output, Backward Linkage, Forward Linkage, Multiplayer Effect*

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING AND FIRM VALUE: EVIDENCE FROM BUMN LISTED IN IDX

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Abstract

Provides empirical evidence on the Effect of Sustainability Reporting Disclosure (Economic, Environmental and Social Performance) on firm value (Tobins'Q, PER, PBV) on BUMN listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2014-2018. The approach used in this study is quantitative. The population of this study is as many as 20 BUMN listed in IDX for the period 2014-2018. This research sample selection method uses a purposive sampling method with a total of 8 BUMN listed in IDX that meet the criteria. Data analysis techniques use inference analysis techniques and goodness evaluation of fit PLS model's analysis inferential. Based on the test results of the parameter coefficient between sustainability reporting and company values indicates a negative relationship with a coefficient value of -0.265, the at-statistical value of 2,296 with a significance of 0.022 at $\alpha = 0.05$. The statistical t value is above the critical value of 1,645, stating that variable sustainability reporting has a significantly negative effect on the firm value, indicating that SR has not been able to increase the firm value BUMN listed in IDX that have not disclosed the SR in full. Data limitations then this study only uses a sample of BUMN listed in IDX and does not add good corporate governance variables to improve the relationship between SR and company value. Based on stakeholder theory to improve the relationship between stakeholder and company, BUMN must disclose CSR activities to improve the company's image and impact on the increasing value of the company. Adding GCG as a moderation variable can maximize sustainability reporting in BUMN listed in IDX

Keywords: *Sustainability Reporting, Tobin's Q, PBV, PER.*

ANTECEDENTS DESTINATION BRAND EXPERIENCE

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Abstract

Tourism in Indonesia has an important role in economic development and is a leading sector outside the oil and gas sector. The Indonesian government is trying to develop destinations in areas other than Bali, so other regions have also become world-famous tourist destinations. Antecedents of destination brand experience in this study are the image of the destination, facilities and services, interactions and, the quality of the attractions performed at the destination. The methodology of this research is a qualitative study, namely Focus Group Discussion. An audience of Focus Group Discussion is Representative of Government, Tour Guide and Travel Agency and, representative of domestic tourists. The results of the discussion increased antecedents and destination brand experience, namely tourist self-expression

Keywords: *Destination, Brand Experience, Destination Marketing,*



JOB SATISFACTION AS INTERVENING WHERE COMMITMENT AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AS PREDICTORS THAT AFFECT EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN GRAND ASTON CITY HALL MEDAN

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Abstract

The purpose this study to analyze the effect of emotional intelligence and organizational commitment on employee performance with job satisfaction as an intervening variable at the Grand Aston City Hall Medan. This research is a quantitative study with 77 respondents as samples. The analytical method used is Path Analysis and the data processing program used is Statistical Product Service Solution (SPSS) version 18.0 which functions to test validity, reliability, classic assumption test, simultaneous effect test, partial effect test and path analysis test . The results showed that emotional intelligence had no positive effect but it was significant on job satisfaction, organizational commitment has a positive and significant effect on job satisfaction, emotional intelligence has positive and significant effect on employee performance, organizational commitment has a positive and significant effect on employee performance, job satisfaction has a positive and significant effect on employee performance, emotional intelligence has no effect on performance through job satisfaction as an intervening variable, organizational commitment does not affect performance through job satisfaction as an intervening variable.

Keywords : *Job Satisfaction, Emotional intelligence, organizational commitment, employee performance*



INFLUENCING FACTORS OF RURAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

The study is conducted to identify community involvement and factors that influence tourism development involvement. The method applied is a case study and a mixed-method approach. The case study area is two rural villages with a different planning approach (top-down and bottom-up). The methods applied are the household questionnaire survey, participant observation, and informal conversation. Quantitative analysis used is descriptive statistical analysis (frequency distribution, cross-tabulation) using the SPSS statistical package (version 23, Lincoln University License). The village with a bottom-up approach has a smaller community involvement in the tourism decision-making or tourism industry than the village with the top-down approach. This study has identified several factors that hinder community involvement, such as community culture, asymmetry information, lack of capital, regulation, elite domination, lack of engagement, and peripherality. The data and information came mainly from survey results there for it might lack in-depth information; similarity in ethnic groups live in the case study area. The research findings could contribute to how the different tourism planning process approaches could affect community involvement. The findings may extend the knowledge and understanding of the enabling and limiting factors to the community involvement in tourism development in developing countries.

Keywords: *Culture, decision-making process, education, rural, tourism industry.*

USE OF THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOR IN VIEWING CONSUMER BRAND ENGAGEMENT RELATIONSHIPS ON SOCIAL MEDIA

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Abstract

This study applies the theory of planned behavior to the context of the results that are due to consumer engagement by looking at the relationship between brand image and brand loyalty. Survey was conducted on 100 respondents who made purchases because of the influence of the social media they followed. Data were analyzed using structural equation modeling variance based on the SmartPLS 3.0 tool. The results state that the proposed model has a significant effect, except for the impact of brand image on purchase intentions. This study demonstrates a theory of planned behavior about consumer involvement of brands in social media. This adds to the understanding for managerial and academicians in developing marketing strategies relevant to current conditions, especially the development of marketing models on social media; further, this research also provides insight that with consumer involvement in social media, it will increase the company's brand reputation. The research only looks at consumer brand engagement that occurs on social media. Future research can focus on websites or e-commerce. Second, the relationship of other variables can be considered for further studies, such as the quality of service on social media. The application of this research model can be applied in other areas to generalize the research results. This research contributes to the understanding of researchers in creating consumer brand engagement on social media that impacts consumer purchase intentions by developing a theory

Keywords: *Consumer Brand Engagement, Brand Image, Brand Loyalty, Purchase Intention*



DETERMINANTS OF FUTURE INTENTION IN SHARING ECONOMY INDUSTRY: THE EVIDENCE IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Given this development, the research motivation is to explore the impact of economic benefit, social value and sustainability toward the future intention of sharing economy transportation industry in Indonesia. This research develops a conceptual model from existing literature and conducts an empirical study to verify the hypotheses. The questionnaires survey was conducted among 155 respondents, and SPSS regression analysis was used to test the hypotheses. The findings show that firstly, economic benefit, social value and sustainability are positively related to future intention. This study only surveys from Indonesian respondents. The managerial significance and application are the sharing economy companies can consider those factors that will affect to future intention.

Keywords: *Sharing Economy; Future Intention; Economic Benefit; Social Value; Sustainability*

DEVELOPMENT OF AGE-PERIOD-COHORT-EXPERIENCE MODEL FOR INTERGENERATIONAL DIVERSITY INQUIRY IN THE WORKPLACE

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to develop a model to scrutinize intergenerational diversity in the workplace. This is in response to current issues in IG diversity studies which include the ambiguity of the definition of generation as the basis for understanding IG diversity, and the overgeneralization of findings which could lead to generational stereotypes. This is a two-phase developmental research. Phase one involved model development through an integrative literature review. Phase two focused on the validation of the model in the context of multigenerational colleagues in Philippine basic education schools. Age-Period-Cohort-Experience model was developed to explore the IG diversity in the workplace. Validation showed the applicability of the model to obtain a contextualized understanding of IG diversity, through the recognition of the overlapping and interrelated effects of age, period, cohort, and work experiences. Limitations of the study include the classic identification problem, assumed lasting impact of identified period effects, and focus on basic education schools for the validation of the model. APCE model that was developed in this paper could facilitate a more contextualized intergenerational understanding of the workforce in different fields.

Keywords: *Intergenerational, workplace diversity, age-period-cohort-experience*



CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN G20: AN EC2SLS ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This study aimed to examine the simultaneous relationship between corruption and economic growth. This study also aimed to examine factors that influence and to confirm the dualism views from the impact of corruption on economic growth in G20 countries in 2010–2016 by using the simultaneous equations model. The estimation method used is Error Component Two-Stage Least Square (EC2SLS). The results show that there is a negative simultaneous relationship between corruption and economic growth, also confirms the “sand the wheels” view. Besides, investment and the number of workers have a positive effect on economic growth. On the other hand, inflation has a positive effect on corruption while the percentage of urban population and regulatory quality has a negative effect on corruption. Simultaneous research between corruption and economic growth is very rarely done in the world. This study is expected to provide references for the preparation and evaluation of G20 policies because these policies are a reference for various countries in the world and any direction of change will have an impact on the global economy. It is also can provide references for other researchers.

Keywords: *corruption, economic growth, simultaneous, EC2SLS, G20*

DETERMINANT OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE : COAL AND NON COAL MINING INDUSTRY ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE

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Abstract

This research was conducted to analyze the effect of debt costs, dividend policy, profitability, company size, business risk, and company growth on the capital structure of coal and non-coal mining industry on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2015-2019 period, and to analyze the differences in the effect sixth determinant of capital structure in the two industrial subsectors studied. Based on purposive sampling method was obtained 19 coal mining companies and 17 non-coal mining companies as the research sample. The analytical method used is multiple linear regression analysis and Chow test. The analysis showed that simultaneously cost of debt, dividend policy, profitability, company size, business risk, and company growth has a significant effect on the capital structure of the coal sub-sector, but no significant effect on non-coal sub-sector. Partially, the sixth of these variables have varying effect in the two industrial subsectors studied. Chow test results indicate a difference in effect cost of debt, dividend policy, profitability, company size, business risk, and company growth on capital structure decisions in the coal and non-coal sub-sectors. The limitation of this research is only examines the stability of the parameters in the regression model without informing how big a change or difference. The results of this study are beneficial to mining companies and academics.

Keywords: *capital structure, cost of debt, dividend policy, company size, business risk.*

THE IMPACT OF INNOVATION AND PERSONAL CONTROL ON MICRO-ENTREPRENEURS' PERFORMANCE IN SABAH

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Abstract

This paper aims to examine the innovation and personal control impact on micro-business performance in Sabah, Malaysia. The paper adopts non-probability known as a purposive sampling method in the selection of micro-businesses. The sample consists of micro business owners/entrepreneurs under the TEKUN financing scheme throughout Sabah. A survey using self-conducted questionnaires structured on a 7-point Likert scale was conducted through the distribution of 600 questionnaires, and subsequently, a total of 525 questionnaires were returned. The EAO dimensions assessed in the paper were innovation and personal control. The data was then analysed using SEM-PLS techniques through software so-called SmartPLS 3.3.2. The study found that the level of performance among entrepreneurs/as being moderately low. The results show that innovation and personal control was found positively correlated with micro business performance. The theoretical implication of this paper is that it merely supports some of the previous findings and arguments that EAO play an essential role in achieving better business performance. From a practical perspective, the findings from this paper will help entrepreneurs, owners, government agencies and other stakeholders to understand the critical role played by EAO in improving business performance and help employ unemployed youth in Malaysia.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurial Attitude Orientation, Micro Entrepreneur, Business Performance, Innovation, Personal Control*

ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE, ENVIROMENTAL COST, ENVIRONMENTAL DISCLOSURE AND FIRM VALUE

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Abstract

Directly test environmental performance and environmental costs of firm value and indirect testing through environmental disclosure. The population in this study were all LQ 45 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2016-2019 that followed and were ranked by PROPER. Data analysis in this study was used to test the research hypothesis using Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) using SPSS version 22. The results of this study show that environmental performance and environmental costs have no effect on firm value, but environmental disclosure can strengthen the relationship between environmental performance and company value and strengthen the relationship between environmental costs and firm value. The limitation of this study is the number of companies that are the population of this study that do not disclose environmental costs or even environmental costs. From a population of 45 companies, only 8 companies met the requirements to be the sample of this study. The results of the study have implications, namely that they can be used as input in making company decisions, namely paying more attention to environmental disclosures.

Keywords: *Environmental Performance, Enviromental Cost, Environmental Information Disclosure, Firm Value*

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS

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Abstract

This research paper discusses about the comparative analysis on financial performance of selected public sector banks and the private sector banks of India during the period 2015-16 to 2019-2020. On many key parameters such as the Return on assets Ratio, net interest margin ratio, Return on equity ratio, Capital adequacy ratio, Credit deposit ratio. In the study, two public sector bank i.e. SBI and PNB and two private sector Banks i.e. ICICI, Axis Banks have been selected as a sample. Independent sample t-test has been used to analyze the differences in the calculated ratios of the banks. Microsoft excel software were used for this research study. Private banks generate more profit than the public sector banks. There exists a good variability of performance between public sector banks and private sector banks. In this study data taken only 5 financial year periods. The study based on secondary data. In banks financial performance play an important role. Financial performance is important for making financial decisions related to planning and control. Therefore, it forms the basis as one of the paramount importance for taking financial decisions effectively.

Keywords: *Financial Performance, Public sector Banks, Private sector Bank, Ratio.*

TOURISM INDUSTRY STRATEGY IN NEW NORMAL ERA

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Abstract

Tourism is one of the most threatened sectors due to the CoronaVirus pandemic. In relation to Covid-19 pandemic, the Lampung Provincial Government needs to address the threatened factors to formulate policy strategy for rebuilding the tourism industry in the new normal era. The location of this research is Lampung Provincial Government, Tanggamus Government and Pesawaran district government. The method used is qualitative descriptive obtained through interviews and FGD, with quantitative data approach. The results of this study indicate the tourism industry development strategy in Pesawaran Regency and Tanggamus Regency consisting of four components namely: attraction, accessibility, amenities, and additional services (ancillary). The long-term objective of this research: to produce a model of tourism industry development policy based on local wisdom through synergistic cooperation between Lampung Provincial, Tanggamus Regency and Pesawaran Regency Government. Officially, the Lampung Government has not issued a strategy policy in the field of tourism affected by covid-19. However, the Tourism and Creative Economy Office of Lampung Province itself should be preparing a scenario to accelerate the recovery of the tourism industry based on SWOT analysis as research suggestions. Amongst the scenarios are local wisdom for local travelers; prepare environmentally, health and security minded; increasing capacity, knowledge and public awareness.

Keywords: *Tourism, Strategy, SWOT, New Normal*

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND BANK CHARACTERISTICS TOWARDS PERFORMANCE THROUGH EARNING MANAGEMENT IN ASEAN CONVENTIONAL BANKS

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the Implementation of Corporate Governance and Bank Characteristics towards the Financial Performance and Earning Management of Conventional Banks in ASEAN. This is an explanatory and quantitative research with the purposive sampling method used to obtain 100 conventional banks' financial statements through documentation and analyzed using the Partial Least Square (SmartPLS 3.0) software. The result showed that corporate governance and bank characteristics significantly affect earnings management, which does not affect financial performance. This study is limited to the use of variable indicators, an insufficient number of samples, and a research period of 5 years. This study contributes to ASEAN's bank performance and the understanding of earning management, which is not related to financial performance.

Keywords: *Independent Commissioner, Audit Committee, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Non-Performing Loans, Change Loans, Size and Earning Management.*

HOW DO FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND EXCHANGE RATE AFFECT BANGLADESHI STOCK MARKET? AN EMPIRICAL VIEW

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Abstract

This study set out to explore whether the macroeconomic variables Foreign Direct Investment and Exchange rate influence stock market of Bangladesh. Econometric models following Multivariate regression analysis, Granger causality test, Johansen cointegration test and Vector error correction mechanism were applied in the empirical analysis by evaluating monthly time series data of selected variables from 1993 to 2019 where the application software EViews 11 has been adopted. Evidence from the findings of the study lead a significant causality between the stock market and Foreign Direct Investment in Bangladesh while indicating no significant relationship between Exchange rate and stock market there. Concerning the results of research methods, the joint impact of the selected macroeconomic variables on the stock market of Bangladesh attributed inconclusive means that findings need to be interpreted cautiously. Development of any stock exchange market can be visualized in terms of the impact of macroeconomic variables on it as these play a crucial role. This paper contributes to addressing how the stock market moves simultaneously in long-run with the selected macroeconomic variables and if these variables establish a short-run equilibrium relationship in Bangladesh.

Keywords: *Foreign Direct Investment, Stationary, Causality, Cointegration, VEC estimates, Residuals*

GREEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP PURPOSE AMONG THE YOUNG GENERATION: THE WAY TOWARDS A GREEN ECONOMY

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Abstract

This study seeks to identify the goals of green entrepreneurship among the younger generation, especially college students. This study uses a quantitative methodology with a deductive approach that collects data in a cross-sectional manner. The type of tool uses a lift survey that is distributed to analyze the answers of 412 students at 11 Indonesian state universities who have received entrepreneurship courses. The structural equation model (SEM) is used in this study. The results of this study are the existence of a positive and significant impact of the impact of sustainability orientation and sustainability education on the goals of green entrepreneurship. Conversely, business experience is not significant towards green entrepreneurship goals. Research is currently limited to learners as potential entrepreneur candidates among students. The results of this study can be used as a reference for learning among universities around the world in any discipline. And this will support governments, policymakers and university authorities in developing tailored awareness programs through curriculum development towards green and sustainable entrepreneurship.

Keyword: *Green entrepreneurship purpose, sustainability orientation, sustainability education, business experiences, future generation*

**FINTECH, ATTITUDES OF USERS AND IMPROVEMENT OF
FINANCIAL GOVERNANCE**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to measure how the implementation of Fintech that integrated in a daily work application can affect the attitudes of its users therefore will increase the likelihood of implementing better financial governance. This research method is quantitative research where to get the data using a questionnaire. The data is processed by Multiple Linear Regression and Path Analysis. In addition, interviews were also conducted to collect relevant information, where the object in this study were 80 online taxi drivers who daily use the Gojek application. Data processing was carried out with SPSS version 23. The results of this study are: that application effectiveness does not have a significant effect on attitudes but efficiency affects attitudes. In addition, effectiveness has a significant effect on financial governance, but efficiency does not affect financial governance. Another result is effectiveness through attitude has no effect on financial governance, while efficiency through attitude affects financial governance. The limitations of this study are the lack of financial literacy among respondents, low education and experience of respondents. This research can contribute to the plan to implement a more massive technology in the future, especially in the financial sector.

Keywords: *Fintech, Attitude, Improvement, Financial Governance*



DOES FINANCIAL STATEMENT COMPILER COMPETENCY AFFECT THE QUALITY OF FINANCIAL REPORT AND ITS PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY?

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Abstract

This research is aimed to see does the financial statement compiler's competency at hospitals in Bandar Lampung affect the quality of financial report and its performance accountability. Using SEM-PLS, we run the data of 158 respondents that was obtained through questionnaire and interview. The result showed that the competency of financial statement compiler has a positive effect to the quality of financial report and therefore also affect the performance accountability. This study is limited for hospitals in Sumatra Province only. As a reference in managing accounting staffs and new reference in human resource research related with financial report quality.

Keywords: *Financial Statements Compiler Competency; Financial Reporting Quality; Performance Accountability*



DESIGNING ESP MATERIALS FOR ECONOMICS ACCOUNTING STUDENTS BASED ON NEEDS ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the learning needs of accounting students, and designing ESP materials for Business based on Need Analysis. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. The data analyzed using the theory of needs analysis. The data used in this study are from English for Business text book open-ended questionnaire, and interview to accounting students, the professionals, and the English for Business lecturers. The result reflects the needs of accounting students and the professionals' who work in Economics or Accounting fields that is useful to ESP designer to design ESP materials. This study investigates the English needs from the perspective of accounting students and the professionals which might not be enough to make generalizations. Although having some limitation, this study is significant for helping the lecturers in the decision of determining the appropriate ESP materials for accounting students. The results are very significant for ESP lecturers in designing ESP materials or textbook for Accounting Students. The quality output of teaching, or curriculum/learning tools that in practice or theory can answer the problems and give the solution to the ESP lecturers in providing applicable materials for Economics Students

Keywords: *Needs analysis, ESP Materials, Economics and Business Students.*

DESIGNING AN INCLUSIVE HYBRID LEARNING MODEL FOR REOPENING AND PROMOTING OF BUSINESSES DURING THE CORONAVIRUS EPIDEMIC

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Abstract:

The purpose of this study is related to some questions raised during coronavirus epidemic toward reopening businesses after lockdown and uncertain economic situations to show how virtual educational systems can play a key role in reopening and promoting business activities in the current remote and social distance working. The main issue of this research is: which method and system can be used to train remote and office workers? To continue the training cycle and new approaches and skills needed to overcome the problems ahead of Training manpower. The statistical population of this research is the key four role players (Externship, PhD students, remote workers, and office workers) that typically are called workforce which have answered online questioner of research randomly by emailing. the main body of this research refers to the three job training categories competency-based with twelve platforms which cover all kind of work condition environment while needs open-access education like virtual learning method including e-learning platforms and social distancing education technology. So the researcher tries to find an inclusive educational framework among global recent studies as a Hybrid learning model to assist businesses in selecting the best effective learning platform. By inclusive recent study of this issue including methods and platforms eventually, the criteria and components of the model were designed according to Table1 to present a wide range of learning opportunity toward businesses even universities in order better understanding of using technologies to face challenges, keep productivity, reopening business or changing job orientation by choosing blended virtual learning platforms. Then, validated statistical tests such as factor analysis, multiple regression, and correlation test were used to evaluate the structure of the model. Finally, the validity of this Hybrid Learning framework was confirmed after analyzing the data in Table 2.

Keywords: *Hybrid learning model, blended workforce, On the job training program online, Reopening business activities, Virtual educational systems*

ENTREPRENEURIAL MODELS OF INCLUSIVE CIVIL CULTURE. THE CASE OF ZAPOPAN AGRO ECOLOGICAL PARK

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the model of entrepreneurial inclusive civic culture created and developed in the Zapopan Agro ecological Park (PAZ). Based on the need to rescue vacant urban land use with the participation of residents residing in the surrounding colonies, social movements, civil society and local government, they have designed and implemented actions to create PAZ (PEACE). The Zapopan Agro ecological Park is an area of green innovation where in addition to the cultivation of vegetables, medicinal plants and decoration under relations of cooperation, trust and community support, the formation of social capital that sustains a culture of peace based on environmental sustainability activities. The results of the implementation of this project, born from bottom of the social and power structures, constitute a significant experience in the regeneration of public spaces and green areas that provides greater economic efficiency in terms of family income, a greater relevance of equity, inclusion and social justice and improvement of environmental sustainability. It is concluded that Zapopan Agro ecological Park is a model of entrepreneurial inclusive civil culture. This park marks a milestone in the regeneration of public spaces with a project of social and environmental relevance.

Keywords: *Inclusive civic culture, agro ecological park, environmental sustainability, Zapopan.*

INVENTORY COSTING PRACTICES IN SMALL SIZE BUSINESS IN AL-BURAIMI REGION, OMAN

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Abstract

The dynamic nature of the business environment which surprises the business houses sometimes from supply end and some other times, from demand end, it has always been a mandatory practice for businesses to keep certain stocks of whatever given they deal with the practices may vary in scale depending upon the nature of business. The inventory provides a safeguard against these expected and unexpected shocks and helps businesses avoid many undesirable situations. However, businesses have to bear the brunt of this practice as there are a number of issues associated with the inventory like the various associated costs, reorder point, lead time, inventory cycle, how much to reorder, when to reorder, which accounting practice to be followed etc. In the light of above issues, the researcher tried to explore the literature, particularly in the context of small businesses of Al Buraimi Governorate, Sultanate of Oman but due to COVID 19 pandemic and to find out a limited study in his accessible database. Hence, it was decided that the inventory costing practices of Small size Businesses, Al-Buraimi region be studied with an objective to identify and establish the various inventory management issues and costing practices and draw some managerial conclusions. For this study, the researcher relies upon the collection of primary data from selected respondents belonging to the study-specific region and scope. The data will be analyzed using suitable statistical tools. The results of this study are expected to contribute largely to the academic literature with some limited implications for the industry. To evaluate the various inventory management issues and costing practices of small size business in Al Buraimi region, Oman. To develop a scale for various inventory management practices and issues for conducting a comprehensive study later. As a result of this study, there are now eight inventory management practices which are recommended as a part of contribution for further study. Sample size is very small as it is just a pilot study for the larger study due to COVID 19 pandemic. The researcher tried to explore the literature, particularly in the context of small businesses of Al Buraimi Governorate (Sultanate of Oman) and to find out a limited study in his accessible database.

Keywords: Inventory Management, inventory costing, reorder point, inventory cycle, inventory issues



STRATEGIES AFFECTING COMMERCIAL BANKS COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE: A STUDY AMONG PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR COMMERCIAL BANKS IN AMHARA REGION

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Abstract

Businesses all over the world including banking are faced with the challenges brought about by the ever changing and unpredictable competitive environment. Consequently, the strategies that have impact on Bank competitive advantage have attracted the interest of academic research as well as Bank management. Hence, the purpose of this study was to measure the effect of strategies adopted by commercial banks on their competitive advantage. Primary data was collected by using standardized questionnaire from the commercial bank managers and was analyzed by using mean, standard deviation, and correlation and regression analysis. The result from the Pearson correlation analysis shows that, flexibility, cost leadership, quick response and differentiation strategies have positive association with banks' competitive advantages. Similarly, the results of regression analysis revealed that the variance on competitive advantage was explained by the combined effect of the independent variables of cost leadership, differentiation and flexibility strategies adopted by commercial banks. Based on the findings of the study, it is possible to conclude that the flexibility, cost leadership, differentiation and quick response strategies adopted by commercial banks in the study area have shown a statistically significant positive effect on the competitive advantage so that banks are required to enhance the practice of these strategies to improve and maintain the competitive advantages. Lastly, the study suggested that banks should flexibly design and implement strategies taking the competitive business environment in to account rather than sticking in a single strategy as there is no one best strategy that can fit to all dimensions.

Key terms: *strategies, competitive advantage, cost leadership, flexibility, quick response, differentiation.*



MAPPING THE EFFECT OF CASH ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: THE SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF BEFORE AND AFTER

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Abstract

Researchers will explain the variables of the Family Hope Program (FHP) and the changes that occur after being given cash assistance from the FHP. This research focuses on a spatial concept. The essence of using the concept of spatial analysis is how we will see the spatial value of the six sub-districts spread across the twelve research villages. Researchers will see the spread of the low-income families that are affected by the cash assistance program. This research uses descriptive quantitative analysis. Researchers used primary data in this study. Furthermore, this study uses a calculation tool called the Moran Index which is integrated into the Geoda. The results obtained show a positive spatial pattern which illustrates that the villages that received the cash assistance program have a clustering pattern. Based on the results obtained, it was summarized that the villages that received cash assistance had a grouping pattern so that it could be said that only these villages were significant to the impact of the FHP. Unfortunately, this research will be better if the researcher has a comparative variable from this program. Finally, this study illustrates the distribution FHP recipients of low-income people in Bandar Lampung.

Keywords: *Cash Transfer Program 1, Indeks Moran 2, Spatial 3*

PROVIDER-RECIPIENT DYADIC INTERACTIONS: IMPACT OF SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER BEHAVIORS USING MULTI-MODELING APPROACH

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Abstract

Service-oriented industries are now focusing on capturing the encounter behaviors of both service provider and service recipient. It depends on the conditions of assessing the psychological needs of both parties in which service-provider provides services to recipient and recipient reciprocate service-provider in turn to their services. Drawing from service encounter needs theory (SENT), this research conducted two studies based on exploring the service provider-recipient dyadic encounter relationships between service quality and customer behaviors. This research conducted a multi-modeling approach to explore the dyadic encounter relationships between service quality and customer behaviors. By using structural equation modeling, study 1 surveyed 403 respondents from a broad range of service industries. Study 2 also administered 361 respondents from different industries validly and reliably. Study 1 found that service quality dimensions: reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy were found to have significant impact on customer satisfaction but, tangibility did not affect customer satisfaction. Interestingly, customer satisfaction is a psychological indicator of enhancing customer loyalty behaviors (Zhang and Bloemer, 2008). Study 2 was proposed to explore the mediating role of customer satisfaction between service quality and customer loyalty behaviors: repurchase-intention (RPI), words of mouth (WOM) and willingness to pay more (WPM) and to extend the literature of loyalty behaviors. Study 2 results showed that there were significant mediating relationships between service quality and RPI, WOM and WPM. Moreover, the research provides the guidelines, limitations and future directions. This research conducted two studies (multi-modeling approach) to explore the dyadic encounter behaviors of employees from service-quality on one hand and of customers from their experiences to satisfy with the services rendered.

Keywords: *Service Quality, Customer satisfaction, Customer loyalty behaviors, dyadic interactions, Pakistani service industries, Multi-modeling approach*

WEB-BASED MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR SERVICES DEVELOPMENT: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

The development of internet technology and applications today provides a good condition for establishing the scientific research management information system. Research on the influence of web-based management information systems for services development has been carried out in various organizations and in various countries. Web-based management information system is the right solution at this time. By using search and review methods, the review process began with a search engine, Google scholar and IEEE, to search for articles with keywords: “web-based management system information for services development”. The conclusion of this literature review is that there is a positive and significant influence of web-based management information systems for services development and future research will help to help organizations evaluate the quality of their web-based services, design improvements and ultimately embed their websites into future services. This study includes many cases and the research findings apply only to the web-based management information system for services development. Web-based management information systems can be used to for various organizations and in various countries.

Keywords: *Web-Based, Management Information, Service Development*



OVERVIEW OF HR DEVELOPMENT THROUGH TALENT MANAGEMENT IN IMPROVING INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION PERFORMANCE 4.0

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Abstract

This study aims to determine and analyze how the development of human resource management through talent management to improve organizational performance in the industrial era 4.0. The type of research used is descriptive research with a qualitative approach and Meta-analysis. The data source used is a systematic review that includes empirical research on national and international journals using Google Scholar as a search engine. There were 16 articles reviewed and researched. Detailed searches using the 'Academic Search Premier', 'Science Direct', 'Web of Knowledge' and 'Scopus' databases to gather academic literature on talent management published between 2016 and 2020. Talent management is a strategy in increasing human resources to continue to compete in improving Organizational Performance in the Industrial Era 4.0. Limited to the keyword "talent management" and its relation to organizational performance during the Industry 4.0 era published between 2016 and 2020. The findings of this research may be useful in areas or disciplines of human resource development and all business-related or other related topics.

Keywords: *Human resource development, Talent management, Organizational performance, Industrial 4.0*



EFFECT OF DESIGN THINKING ON TRAINING EVALUATION PRACTICES AND MEDIATING ROLE OF PREDICTIVE WORKFORCE ANALYTICS

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to explore the effect of Design thinking on the organizational decision making process related to work force which is done by HR analyst and senior level management particularly in those organizations which are using big data like predictive workforce analytics and conducting training or designing specific set of training evaluations. The data for this quantitative research is collected from HR analyst and senior management of organizations using big data/ predictive workforce analytics for decision making through surveys. The findings revealed that the design thinking mindset and predictive workforce analytics has a significant effect on the sophistication of training evaluation practices. HR analysts and senior management of organization/Training evaluation professionals can incorporate predictive workforce analytics for the betterment of training evaluation practices by using design thinking mindset. This study has theoretically contributed to the existing literature on training evaluation practices with the use of design thinking mindset in shaping up the specific set of training evaluation practices with the use of predictive workforce analytics.

Keywords: *Training evaluation practices, design thinking, predictive workforce analytics, Hr analyst.*

PROBLEMATIC INTERNET USE AND WORKPLACE INJURIES: DOES TIME PRESSURE MATTER?

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Abstract

Incessant workplace distractions often foreshadow serious workplace accidents. Moreover, the degree of the distraction and associated workplace danger has been disputed and sometimes overlooked. To resolve these contradictions and provide further insights, this article draws on distraction theory. It proposes a framework describing how problematic Internet use may lead to workplace injuries, and whether time pressure amplifies this causal chain. Using a sample of (n = 434) Nigerian employees working in the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), with partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM). This study found that problematic Internet usage among employees is a strong predictor for workplace injuries. However, the positive effect of problematic Internet use on workplace injuries was not moderated by time pressure. This study is based on a single industry which limits the generalizability of the findings. Although we are convinced that the proposed model applies to other settings, we cannot rule out the confounding influence of context and nature of the industry. This study contributes to the literature by explaining how problematic Internet use serves as a stimulator for workplace injuries by spotlighting ongoing distractions in the workplace. Implications, limitations, and future research course are highlighted...

Keywords: *Internet, workplace injuries, safety, time, pressur*

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AN ANALYSIS ON SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTION REPORTING DECISION IN MALAYSIA MONEY SERVICES BUSINESS

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Abstract

The money laundering reporting officers are demanded to facilitate an effective suspicious transaction reporting decision and prevent inaccurate and unreliable reporting to Bank Negara Malaysia. However, a few reported cases against the money services business due to failure to report suspicious transactions had shaken the public confidence and had given a huge adverse impact to the credibility and integrity of the money services business. This study is conducted to examine the factors that could influence the suspicious transaction reporting, namely the knowledge, training, customer due diligence, and emotional intelligence. A survey has been conducted on 163 money laundering reporting officers currently working with money services businesses in Malaysia. The results revealed that the knowledge and training possessed a positive effect on suspicious transaction reporting decisions, but not the customer due diligence. In addition, the emotional intelligence has proven to mediate the effect of knowledge and training on suspicious transaction reporting decisions. These findings provide meaningful information from theoretical and practical aspects to the Bank Negara Malaysia, money laundering reporting officers, money services business, trade association and the academia.

Keywords: *Suspicious Transaction Reporting Decision; Customer Due Diligence; Knowledge; Training; Emotional Intelligence; Malaysian Money Services Business*



IMPLEMENTATION OF MICRO ENTERPRISES EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN DISNAKERPERINKPUKM KUDUS REGENCY

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Abstract

Micro enterprises are one of the main pillars of the national economy which must have the greatest opportunity, support, protection and development as widely as possible as a form of firm siding with the people's economy. In this regard, the Government of Kudus Regency, through Dinas Tenaga Kerja Perindustrian Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil & Menengah (Disnakerperinkopukm), has organized empowerment and development of micro-enterprises through micro-enterprises data collection activities, human resource development, facilitating financing sources, simplifying licensing services and facilitating marketing. However, the empowerment and development of micro-enterprises that have been implemented by Disnakerperinkopukm still need improvement so that micro-enterprises can overcome obstacles and increase their business scale. This study aims to analyze the implementation of empowerment and development micro enterprise policy in Disnakerperinkopukm, Kudus Regency which is regulated in the Kudus Regent Regulation Number 2 of 2018 concerning Empowerment and Development of Micro Enterprises. This research uses qualitative methods with a descriptive approach. Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to broaden the knowledge of Public Administration science, especially the theory of policy implementation and to contribute ideas in empowering and developing micro-enterprises in Kudus Regency.

Keywords: *Implementation, Empowerment and Development, Micro Enterprises.*

ONLINE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ODR); CAN IT BE THE CHOICE OF E-COMMERCE DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN INDONESIA?

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Abstract

This study aims to understand the concept of online dispute resolution and to review the probability of its implementation in Indonesia. The research method used is a type of normative research with a conceptual approach and statute approach. Sources of law materials are primary and secondary law materials. Law material collection techniques with literature study and analysis techniques with qualitative methods. The results of this study indicate: First, Indonesian regulations have legalized the implementation of online dispute resolution even though they do not specifically regulate the implementation mechanism; Second, Indonesia is able to enforce online dispute resolution models as long as it can carry out a proper governance mapping, implementation and supervision so as not to cause other problems. This research only focuses on e-commerce dispute resolution based on online dispute resolution. This study can be useful in business law disciplines. Useful for providing an understanding of effective and efficient dispute resolution facilities in order to optimize the comfort of business actors and consumers

Keywords: *E-commerce, Dispute, and Online Dispute Resolution.*



TOURISM BASED VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT SOCIAL CAPITAL IN VILLAGE COMMUNITIES

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Abstract

This study aims to examine village social capital in village development that creates the welfare of rural communities. However, the sizeable allocation of village finance from the APBN has an impact on the weakening of social capital, especially on the values of mutual cooperation, togetherness and cohesiveness which are characteristic of villages. This study will examine the development of a tourist village based on social capital using socio-legal, conceptual and philosophical approaches. The results of this study indicate that the village administration's capacity is weak in mapping the social capital it has to develop tourism resources. The village has social capital, namely the spirit of mutual cooperation, cohesiveness, and togetherness. The tourism potential in Tanjung Setia village, Pesisir Barat Regency should be used as a business for the community. Business activities in Tanjung Setia Village are dominated by outside entrepreneurs from non-indigenous communities, this is what causes a lack of independence of the village community. The Village Fund Budget is aimed at increasing village independence and building villages, this is demonstrated by the spirit of village collective business. The village should be able to develop social networks and partnerships in developing a tourist village based on social capital. The limitation of this research is that the village financial budget is used to develop the potential that exists in the village community, which is based on social capital, namely the spirit of mutual cooperation, togetherness and cohesiveness by making village collective efforts. The contribution of this research to the village government of Pesisir Barat Regency in developing a tourist village based on village social capital.

Keywords: *Tourism Village, Social Capital.*

INCREASING COMPANY VALUE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS THROUGH RETURN ON ASSETS

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the relationship between leverage, sales to total assets, Non Performing Loan (NPL) with company value through return on assets (ROA). The research method use multiple regression analysis with SPSS version 23 as analysis tools. The data of this research are 110 datas from 22 commercial banks that listed on IDX – Indonesia from 2015 until 2019. The results of this study indicate NPL have significant impact on ROA, but leverage and sales to total assets have no impact on ROA. Furthermore, leverage and ROA have a significant influence on company value. Sales to total assets and NPL have no significant impact on company value. Other results show ROA can not mediate the relationship between leverage, sales to total assets, NPL with company value. The object of this research only commercial banks in Indonesia. Further research can use sharia banks as research object. The company management can focus on minimizing NPL to increase bank profitability and company value.

Keywords: *Company Value, Return on Assets, Sales to Total Assets, Commercial Bank*

BARRIERS TO ENTRY AND IMPERFECT COMPETITION IN INDONESIA AVIATION INDUSTRY MARKETS (2014-2019)

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Abstract

This study explains how the operation of government political instruments can influence the formation of imperfectly competitive markets in the aviation business sector in Indonesia. The government, which in the post-reform era deregulation is assumed to encourage openness to investment, in the aviation business, used its instruments of authority to limit and even inhibit the entry of new business actors. The study uses qualitative research methods that are descriptive analysis using an interpretative paradigm. With an interpretive point of view, the researcher wants to understand and interpret in-depth the phenomena that occur by using primary data and complemented by literature study. By analyzing through the barrier to entry mechanism, the research findings show that several political instruments appear as obstacles for business actors, namely: government policy is applied as market entry criteria and government intervention in the formation of industrial structures which ultimately affects the formation of imperfectly competitive markets. This happened when the domestic commercial flight market in Indonesia was practically only controlled by airlines from two major groups (Garuda Group and Lion Air Group) with a market concentration level of 96% in 2019. The author of this study only examines the government's authority to inhibit the entry of new business actors in this business sector. This research is not focused on oneself as a whole on the background that drives these obstacles to emerge. This research provides new thoughts and perspectives, especially the study of Political Economy in explaining the relationship between the state and economic phenomena through the formation of imperfectly competitive markets. So far, this phenomenon has been widely available using the perspective of Law (Business Law) and Economics (Industrial Economics).

Keywords: *barriers to entry, aviation Industry, imperfect market competition*

ECONOMIC SECURITY IN SOUTH AMERICA: BOLIVIA, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, AND PARAGUAY

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Abstract

The topic of economy security that occurs in South America is an interesting thing because the reality that occurs in the South American region is very different from the conditions in North America which are very developed and rich. The highest poverty rates in South America, namely Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua and Paraguay are very interesting to study because they have many impacts on both social and security issues. This study used a descriptive method with qualitative data collection techniques obtained from official reports of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights and other related journals. The authors focus on the causes of high levels of poverty and how it affects and impacts the lives of people in South America. This research aims to make a knowledge contribution especially in International Relations field.

Keywords: *Poverty, South America, Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay.*



JOB SATISFACTIONS AND MOTIVATORS-HYGIENE FACTORS AMONG EMPLOYEES OF MARAWI BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE SATELLITE OFFICE IN ILIGAN CITY

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Abstract

This study aimed to determine the socio-demographic characteristics of BIR employees; the level of job satisfaction of the employees on hygiene factors; the level of job satisfaction of employees on the motivators and the association between the employees' socio-demographic characteristics and level of job satisfaction. This study utilized a descriptive association type. Moreover, survey questionnaire was used and also basic statistical tools were used such as frequency count, percentage and mean. Lastly, chi-square was employed in determining the association with job satisfaction as to hygiene factors and motivators. The findings disclosed that majority of the respondents were late 30s females, married, college graduate, second level position with permanent tenure, in service for more than ten years with at most two dependents. Moreover, findings on hygiene factors-motivators and employee level of satisfaction disclosed a controversial results of dissatisfaction, satisfaction and neutral. Furthermore, the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents do not have association with the level of satisfaction as to hygiene factors and motivators. Lastly, it concluded the null hypothesis that the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents have no association to employees' job satisfaction as to hygiene factors and motivators. However, educational attainment was associated with hygiene factors but not associated with the motivators. This study focused and limited on the Bureau of Internal Revenue Marawi City Satellite Office employees' socio-demographic characteristics, motivators hygiene factors as determinant of the dependent variable – the employee job satisfaction or dissatisfaction. Moreover, it is limited to the level satisfaction of the employees on hygiene factors and motivations. It is also limited in determining if there's an association between the employees socio-demographic characteristics and their job satisfaction. Furthermore, limited only to the employees of Marawi BIR Satellite Office in Iligan City. This study may significantly contribute and may be beneficial to the following: Firstly, to the BIR Head of Office. This study may serve as basis for an administration to formulate and enhance office policies that could boost employees' job satisfaction. Secondly, to the Government Officials. This study would give them knowledge to consider the urgent need of determining the motivational as well as hygiene factors that must be employed in their agency to attain job satisfaction. Thirdly, to the Academe. The findings disclosed in this study would add to the academic pool of knowledge which is characterized by a constant unprecedented change. Fourthly, to the Public Administration Students. This study will provide them understanding on job satisfaction. This knowledge will prepare them for future employment and lastly, to the Future Researchers. The framework of this study, may it be theoretical or conceptual, as well as the findings disclosed would be a useful reference of results to a more complicated human resource management.

Keywords: *Motivators, Hygiene Factors, and Job Satisfaction.*



TRAJECTORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF PACIFIC RUSSIA UNDER CENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT ENVIRONMENT: THE PROBLEMS OF CHINESE INVESTMENT ATTRACTING

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Abstract.

The article deals with the problem of attracting Chinese investment in the territory of Pacific Russia. Pacific Russia refers to the regions of the Far East and Transbaikalia that are focused on the countries of the Asia-Pacific region. The issues of attracting Chinese investors are considered in the context of the significance and role of Pacific Russia for the entire Russian economy and Russian-Chinese relations at the present stage. Pacific Russia is characterized as a peripheral territory, adjacent, in turn, to the peripheral territories of the North-East of the PRC. Expert opinions on the ways of effective development of Pacific Russia in the context of the problem of eurocentricity of Russia and the quasi-colonial approach to the far Eastern territories are analyzed in detail. The article discusses the role and prospects of Chinese investment in the economy of Pacific Russia, the main attractive areas of investment, and the significance of the proposed preferences and benefits for Chinese investors.

Keywords: China, Chinese investment, Pacific Russia, Russian-Chinese relations, periphery



WORK FAMILY CONFLICT, EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, WORK LIFE BALANCE, AND EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to investigate and examine work life balance as a mediator of the effects of work family conflicts, emotional intelligence and employee performance. Employees were surveyed and interviewed. The study evaluated the aforementioned relationships using PLS through structural equation modeling (SEM). The current study contributes to the existing knowledge base by testing work life balance as a mediator of the impacts of work family conflicts and emotional intelligence on employee performance in a company. The results of data analysis show that work family conflict has a significant positive effect on employee performance. This shows that emotional intelligence can directly influence employee performance. This shows that work family conflict does not directly affect work life balance. The results of data analysis show that emotional intelligence has a positive effect on work life balance. The results of data analysis show that work life balance has a positive effect on employee performance. Limitations include the country and the institutional specific focus and also a small sample size. This study can be useful to enrich the scientific insights of human resource management, especially those related to the application and development of the concept of performance.

Keywords: *Performance, Work Life Balance, Emotional Intelligence, Work Family Conflict*



ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE, CARBON EMISSION DISCLOSURE, AND CARBON EMISSION INTENSITY ON COST OF EQUITY CAPITAL

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Abstract

Nowadays, carbon emission becomes a critical issue in the world especially for both government and private sectors. Unfortunately, in Indonesia, firm may disclose carbon emission activities voluntarily. This study aims to provide empirical evidence on the effect of environmental performance, carbon emission disclosure, and carbon emission intensity on cost of equity capital. The samples in this study are companies in the basic and chemical industry sector, miscellaneous industry sector, and consumer goods industry sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017-2019. The analytical tool used in this study is multiple regression models. We find that both environmental performance and carbon emission disclosure have positive impact on firm cost of equity capital. Furthermore, we find evidence that carbon emission intensity has positive relationship on cost of equity capital. This study gives several contributions on theory and methodology. It strengthens previous research on environmental performance and carbon emission issues toward cost of equity capital.

Keywords: *Carbon emission intensity, carbon emission disclosure, environmental performance, cost of equity capital.*



HOW TO RETAIN CUSTOMER ONLINE SHOP (A CASE STUDY ON MILLENNIAL GENERATION'S HABIT OF SHOPPING ONLINE)

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Abstract

To analyze and identify effect of customer relationship management (CRM), web quality on customer satisfaction and their implication to customer retention. Quantitative and descriptive methods use in this research. The researcher explores 200 millennial generation (age between 20-35) who use online shop website to buy goods and services and live in Jakarta and its rural areas. Structural Equation Model software use to prove 5 hypotheses statements. The statistical computation results support the 5 hypotheses therefore to retain customer, the online shop owner should consider the web quality, customer relationship management to achieve customer satisfaction and to retain customers. Web quality gives the highest significant effect to the customer satisfaction and low significant effect to the customer retention. The customer retention does not guarantee the customer to buy again (customer repurchase). The scope will be limited at the customer retention. The result gives a contribution to the shop owner to retain customer. Enhance the web quality because it provides 60% contribution effect to customer satisfaction.

Keywords: *CRM, web quality, customer satisfaction and customer retention*

SMART TOURISM VILLAGE: A MODEL TO ACCELERATE THE TRANSFORMATION OF VILLAGES IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This study aims to develop a smart tourism village model as an alternative solution to accelerate the transformation of villages in Indonesia. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with interactive analysis techniques to analyze data. The data collection techniques are documentation study and interview. The subjects of this study are tourism villages in Indonesia, one of which is Kertayasa village in Pangandaran district. The provisional results of this study indicate that a smart tourism village model can be developed through a framework that integrates four dimensions in an ecosystem for the sustainability of a tourism village. The four dimensions are village resources, appropriate technology, village service chains, and village institutions. Besides, the stages of developing a smart tourism village that has been formulated are: (1) Identifying and assessing the current condition of the village, problems, needs, and forecasts in the future, (2) Assessing the potential of village tourism as the village's leading economic potential; (3) Develop collaborative governance with the village (village government and village communities) as the main actors; (4) Formulating a strategy and action plan for the management of the Tourism Village; and (5) Implementing the strategy and action plan. The limitation of this research is that it does not include the formulation of evaluation and measurement models to assess the success of implementing the smart tourism village model. This research is contributed to the government (village, regional, central) for the development of smart tourism villages in Indonesia as well as the development of the concept of smart villages in general.

DOES SAK ONLINE ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF FINANCIAL REPORTING?

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Abstract

This article reports the findings about the financial reporting quality of sharia commercial banks in Indonesia before and after the application of SAK Online. To answer the objective of research, paired sample t-test is used to test the significant difference of financial reporting quality of sharia commercial banks in Indonesia before and after the launching of SAK Online. This study used SPSS 22 to process data. Measuring the quality of financial reporting, this research adopted the qualitative characteristics measurement developed by Nijmegen Center for Economics (NiCE). The qualitative characteristics measurement consists of relevance, faithful representation, understandability, comparability, and timeliness. The study finding revealed that statistically with $\alpha=5\%$ there is a significant difference in quality of financial reporting before and after the application of SAK online. This research uses 14 sharia commercial banks in Indonesia, so the results are very limited to be generalized for all industries. However, SAK Online was just launched in early May 2019 and there has been no prior research discussing it so this research can provide views to stakeholders in using SAK Online. Further studies need to be conducted to provide a broader description about the effectiveness of this application.

Keywords: *SAK Online, financial reporting quality, sharia commercial banks*

Keywords: *smart tourism village, smart village, village transformation*



Learning and Education

SCHOOL-RELATED IRRATIONAL BELIEFS AS PREDICTOR OF ACADEMIC MOTIVATION AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL LEARNERS

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Abstract

This study seeks to examine the extent to which school-related irrational beliefs predict academic motivation among secondary school learners. A multi-stage random sampling technique was used to collate a sample consisting of 740 secondary school learners of both genders: 303 boys and 437 girls. The Daily Behaviours Scale and the translated version of the Irrational Beliefs Inventory (IBI) questionnaire was used as data collection instruments. To provide answers to the research questions, Pearson product moment correlation analysis was used while the hypotheses were tested using regression analysis at 0.05 level of significance. Findings revealed a statistically significant relationship established between secondary school learners' irrational beliefs and academic motivation. Also, school-related irrational belief was found to be a significant predictor of boys' and girls' academic motivation. The result of this study may have been influenced by school teachers' unwillingness to accept that their relationship with the students could trigger irrational beliefs and consequently lack of academic motivation. The findings of this study have educational implications for secondary school learners, parents, school psychologists, guidance counselors, teachers, school administrators, government and the Nigerian society at large. The study recommends among others that school psychologists should continuously educate secondary school learners on the negative effect of irrational beliefs.

Keywords: Irrational beliefs, academic motivation, secondary school learners

READING DURATION AND FINANCIAL LITERACY IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the effect of the students' duration in reading non-visual financial literacy texts on the students' ability to read visual texts of. Online survey and test using Google Form were carried out to obtain the students' test result and the data was then analyzed using Microsoft Excel 2016. The simple linear regression test ($y = 1.68x + 0.32$ with $r = 0.93$) indicated that the students' duration in reading non-visual financial literacy texts had a very strong effect on their reading ability. This research was limited in four categories such as reading duration, reading content about financial literacy, reading non visual text and grade 10th of Vocational High School students. The significance of this study is beneficial for preparing vocational high school literacy especially in facing minimum competency assessment or AKM which is commenced in 2021.

Keywords: *Reading Literacy, Financial Literacy, Minimum Competency Assessment*



DEVELOPMENT MODEL POGIL (PROCEES ORIENTED GUIDED INQUIRY LEARNING) TO IMPROVE MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS

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Abstract

This study aims to develop a POGIL model that is valid, practical and effective in improving mathematical problem solving skills. The design of this study following the steps of Borg and Gall that is research an information collecting, planning, develop preliminary form of product, prliminary field testing, main product revision and main field testing. The results of the research and discussion show that (a) the product in the form of the POGIL model developed meets the valid and practical criteria (b) the results of the field test show that the increase in problem solving skills of students using the POGIL model is higher than the problem solving skills of students who use the learning model the usual. This study only focuses on mathematical problem solving skills with the scope of research in the field of education.

Kata kunci: *model POGIL (Process Oriented Guided Inquiry Learning); problem solving skills*



MANAGEMENT OF CHARACTER EDUCATION IN KIDS GARDEN

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the application of character education management in Kindergarten 2 Sukarama Bandar Lampung. Data collection techniques using observation, interviews and document study. Data analysis using data reduction, data presentation and conclusions. The results show that character education management is developed through (a) the planning stage, teachers prepare themes, learning methods, determine the types and plans of learning to be carried out, program socialization to parents and compile various activities arranged in the educational calendar, and compile Promes, Rkm and Rpph (b) Implementation stage, at this stage the division of tasks, responsibilities and authority for character education is listed in the organizational structure (c) Supervision Phase, the first supervision is leading, the next supervision is directing (d) Stage Evaluation, at this stage the teacher informs parents in written form or is directly related to the development of children's character. Character education today is an ongoing discussion in the implementation of educational programs. The curriculum that is taught in various educational institutions inserts character as a teaching material that is instilled in students, more than that in several Islamic education institutions, character education in organizations and integrated in student activities.

Keywords: Management, Character education, Early Childhood

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHARACTER EDUCATION THROUGH HISTORY LEARNING IN HIGH SCHOOL

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Abstract

This research is focused on knowing the implementation of character education in history learning in private school. The method used in this research is descriptive. Data collection includes interviews, observation, questionnaires, and document analysis. The validity test of the data by using triangulation data. The research findings are in the form of data that can illustrate character education implementation at the private high school level. History teachers in private schools in Bandar Lampung have integrated history learning with character education, this is because in addition to the Ministry of Education and Culture's demands and also because the students at the schools are consist of different backgrounds of race and ethnics. The implementation of character education in history learning is contained in the lesson plan and learning evaluation. The article discusses the implementation of characters education in the historical learning in the high school level, particularly in private schools in Bandar Lampung City, where the students in the private school come from different backgrounds. This research can be used as a reference for history teachers in the Bandar Lampung area or in other areas who have students with diverse ethnic, racial, and religious backgrounds in learning history by integrating character education in learning.

Keywords: *Assessment, Character Education, History Learning, Lesson Plan, Private School.*



IMPROVING THE LEARNING ACTIVITIES AND LEARNING OUTCOMES OF STUDENTS BY APPLICATION OF OBSERVATION- BASED LEARNING

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Abstract

The research aimed to determine the increased learning activities and learning outcomes of students with the application of the Observation-Based Learning (OBL) method. This research used Classroom Action Research by selecting students as subjects which are eighth grade at the Madrasah Tsanawiyah Negeri (MTsN) 2 Makassar on English subjects. The procedure of this research was carried out in three cycles with four phases, namely: planning, implementation, observation, and reflection. The research used quantitative and qualitative approaches by calculating increased student activities and learning outcomes using the observation sheet, pre-test, and post-test. The results showed that the OBL method has an instructional effect and nurturant effect. This can be seen in the results of observing activities including aspects of curiosity, discipline, motivation, flexibility, and enthusiasm through visual, oral, emotional, and mental activities. Thus, the OBL method has a significant impact both for teachers as an easy reference and for students to be able to create and increase learning activities, enthusiasm, and learning outcomes.

Keyword: *Learning, Observation, Based Learning, Improving, Activiti*

USING CARD GAMES IN TEACHING AND LEARNING THE LEGAL CASES FOR CONTRACT LAW TO THE NON-LAW STUDENTS

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Abstract

This paper aims to study the impact of using card games in teaching and learning the legal cases for contract law to the students with a non-legal background in business and accounting schools. The researchers carried out action research in producing valid data and valuable insights for this study. The data from this study reveals that it is not impossible to introduce innovative pedagogy such as using card games in teaching and learning law. There is an improvement in engagement of the students in the classroom and increase of knowledge acquisition which develop a better understanding of the topic learnt. There are only 75 students who volunteered to be part of this study. This number unable to perceive the overall view of other non-law students in Malaysia. Nevertheless, this small-scale research still able to obtain valuable insights for this study. This study is one of the very few studies which have investigated the innovative law pedagogy, especially in teaching law courses using games. The results of this study can contribute to the existing knowledge on improving the law pedagogy to bridge the gap in teaching and learning the law to the non-law students.

Keywords: *Law Pedagogy, Innovative Teaching, Educational Games, Action Research*

STUDENT WORKSHEET DESIGN: REDUCING SCIENTIFIC REASONING AND STUDENT ARGUMENTATION PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

This study aims to design student worksheets that it has the potential to reduce differences in scientific reasoning and student argumentation performance on wind and water energy materials. The development model refers to the stage of the ADDIE model: Analyze, Design, Develop, and Implementation. The stages of development reported in this article are only the analyze and design stages. Needs analysis data obtained through: questionnaire, interviews, and document review sourced from high school students and teachers in Lampung. Data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative analysis. The results of this study are teachers and students need student worksheet designs that have the potential to reduce differences in scientific reasoning and student argumentation performance. Student worksheet designs that are developed using the PjBl steps and integrated of STEM to facilitate students doing problem solving activities, gathering information, preparing project plans, making projects, and communicating. The results of the suitability of the activities in the student worksheets with the STEM approach obtained an average value of 4.3 and the effectiveness of the student worksheets with an average score of 4.3. Based on the results of the assessment, it shows that all components are assessed to get a score of 4.20-4.5, so the design of this student worksheet is declared very appropriate and can be used to accommodate learning styles and initial knowledge and reduce differences in scientific reasoning and argumentation performance.

Keywords: *Students Worksheet, Argumentation Performance , Scientific Reasoning*

ACTUALIZATION OF CIVIC EDUCATION THROUGH THE PRESENCE OF YOUTH ORGANIZATION IN NYALINDUNG VILLAGE

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the success of the Youth Organization in Nyalindung Village in realizing the social responsibility of the younger generation. This study used a qualitative approach with the case study method of the Youth Organization in Nyalindung Village, the data collection techniques used interviews, observation and documentation and carried out data analysis using data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The results showed that the empowerment of Karang Taruna in Nyalinduang Village used strategies: first, to make programs in a sustainable manner by maximizing the potential of community members, especially youth of Karang Taruna and the potential of the Nyalindung village area. Second, namely making productive activities to build creative and empowered youths, and Third, conducting community empowerment in the agriculture, fishery and tourism sectors. This research is limited to the actualization of civic education carried out by Youth Organization in Nyalindung Village to foster social responsibility of members and community welfare. This research is able to make a practical contribution to all Youth Organizations in Indonesia and contribute academically to developing the science of civic education.

Keywords: *Civic Education; Youth Organization; Nyalindung Village.*



ANALYSIS OF LEARNING PROCESS IN PANDEMIC ERA: A CASE STUDY OF SMAN 2 REBANG TANGKAS

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze the learning process in SMAN 2 Rebang Tangkas during Covid-19 Pandemic era. In-depth interviews to stake holders in the school. Online learning process could be done in SMAN 2 Rebang Tangkas although with minor obstacles. Limited to high school level to 3 teachers teaching in grade 10 of SMAN 2 Rebang Tangkas. This study can be useful for other researches especially for high level in some remote areas around Lampung.

Keywords: *Learning process, pandemic, SMAN 2 Rebang Tangkas*

ANALYSIS OF LEARNING HABITS OF ACTIVE STUDENTS IN ORGANIZATIONS AND WORKING WITH *CUMLAUDE* GPA

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the study habits of students who are active in organization and work by maintaining a cum laude GPA. The type of research used is a descriptive qualitative approach. The research subjects were 6 students from public and private universities who have cum laude GPA and are active in organizations or work. The instrument used was an interview guide with data collection techniques, namely in-depth interviews. The data analysis technique used triangulation. The results of the study regarding study habits include, 1) Students must have good time management in utilizing soft skills and hard skills by setting a priority scale in the learning process, active organization and work. 2) Students must create habits with certain patterns for the goals to be achieved, by adjusting each individual's ability to study, organize and work. 3) Students must know the strengths and weaknesses of each to find out what supports and hinders the learning process, organization or work. This study is limited to the study habits of students who are active in organizations and work with a minimum GPA of 3.75 (cum laude). This research can be used to guide other students throughout Indonesia to create study habits so that the GPA is cum laude.

Keywords: *cum laude, study habits, active organization, time management, college.*



ANALYSIS OF STUDENT SATISFACTION TO THE QUALITY OF LEARNING TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION AT PAMULANG UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the level of student satisfaction with the quality of learning and to determine the supporting and inhibiting factors in improving the quality of education at Pamulang University. This type of research uses a *mix method* approach, namely a qualitative quantitative approach. With the research instrument is a questionnaire to obtain quantitative data, and interviews to obtain qualitative data. The population of this research is all Mahasi s wa in Pamulang University, with sample selection using purposive sampling. The data analysis technique used is descriptive statistics for quantitative and data triangulation for qualitative. The results of the study concluded that the random distribution of 200 student questionnaires resulted in : 1) The level of student satisfaction based on five dimensions, namely tangibles, responsiveness, reliability, empathy and assurance were categorized as satisfied. 2) factors supporting by constantly innovating and committed to the vision and mission, while the factor inhibiting is limited human resources and facilities infrastructure foundation 3) Strategies to increase the quality of education by create a right atmosphere of academic which is conducive, increasing the confidence of society towards the quality of education that is owned, increase quality faculty and staff, to integrate the process of learning with good, improving the quality of service academic to maximize system technology of information, improving the quality of facilities infrastructure of learning and improve the quality accreditation. This study is limited to the analysis of student satisfaction with the quality of learning at Pamulang University. Thank you for pamulang university to contribute the research.

Keywords: satisfaction, students, quality, learning, quality, college.



THE URGENCY OF TECHNOLOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL AND CONTENT KNOWLEDGE FOR GEOGRAPHY PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS

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Abstract

This study aims to determine and analyze the urgency of TPACK for geography pre-service teachers. The research method used in this study is literature study with a qualitative approach. Descriptive analysis is used for analyzing the data in order to investigate the urgency of TPACK for geography pre-service teachers. The result of this study shows the urgency of TPACK for geography pre-service teachers as a basic requirement in adapting to and facing the 21st century learning. The limitation of this study is the content of articles that discuss the urgency of TPACK for geography pre-service teachers. The contribution of this article can be useful for geography pre-service teachers in the importance of TPACK in classroom learning in this 21st century learning.

Keyword: Urgency, Pedagogical, Geography, Pre-Service Teachers



A STUDY ON TEACHER PRESENCE AND SOCIAL PRESENCE IN ONLINE LANGUAGE LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

This study reports the understanding of social and teacher presence of English language learners in online learning during COVID-19 pandemic. It summarizes the students' perceptions of challenges and threats, motivation, self-efficacy, positive and the drawback of the implementation of online learning. This is a qualitative study with semi-structured interview. The interview was conducted to four undergraduate English learners in different levels in Universitas Sriwijaya. The interview was carried out through academic platforms. The interview was transcribed, analyzed and concluded. The information of students' understanding was described straightforwardly on the basis of learning experience. A clear link among variables was found. The students confirmed that online learning in one side gave positive impacts and resulted on negative impacts on other sides. This study is limited to the subjective definitions, feelings or experience of the English language learners. Even though the pandemic created new growing bodies of knowledge, the writers recommend continuing a study of how online learning contributed to the individual differences. The result of this study is beneficial in English language teaching and learning in which the COVID-19 pandemic forces practitioners, teachers, students, staffs and stakeholders to keep on struggling to the realization of creating effective online learning.

Keywords: *Teacher presence, Social presence, Online learning*

TRADITIONAL GAME-BASED LEARNING IN SOCIAL STUDIES

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to develop a learning model in the form of a traditional game-based learning model in social studies subjects in elementary schools. The focus of this research is to describe the validity of the Traditional Game Based Learning Model in social studies learning in elementary schools. This type of qualitative research with data collection techniques using a questionnaire sheet to interpret the validated model and the data were analyzed descriptively. The findings of the study state that the Traditional Game-Based Learning model which integrates the values of traditional games into social studies learning which is delivered with a collaborative approach, environmental use, the use of student's worksheet, and making reflective journals can actually empower students in the teaching and learning process and character building. In conclusion, the Traditional Game-Based Learning model is very valid for social studies learning in elementary schools

Keywords: *Social Studies In Elementary School, Learning Model, Validity Of Learning Model*



STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF GUESSING GAME USE IN ONLINE CLASS AT ACCESS MICROSCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM 2018-2020 LAMPUNG

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Abstract

This research was conducted to explore students' perception on application of guessing game as pedagogical device for learning speaking. It is qualitative research. Interview was employed. The participants were 20 students who joined in Access Microscholarship Program. It provides a foundation of English language skills to bright, economically disadvantaged students, primarily between the age of 13 to 20, in their home countries. It also gives participants English skill that may lead to the better jobs and educational prospects. The findings showed that the students were interested in implementing guessing game. According to them, it can motivate students to speak English actively. It also can increase their knowledge, vocabulary and how to build idea in simple way in English. Therefore, it is recommended for using guessing game in English class.

Keywords: guessing game, students perception

USING ZOOM FOR INTERACTIVE TEACHING AND FOSTERING SKILLS OF CBSE STUDENTS IN COVID 19 SCENARIO

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study is investigating the impact of a zoom session as a synchronous learning strategy on enhancing the Basic English skills i.e. LSRW & motivation for CBSE students. This study proposes a number of variables to be examined according to a true experimental method, Quantitative data are collected by the means of a pretest and post test. The findings indicate that zoom sessions taught through interactive ways enhanced EFL students' English language level and motivation towards the learning process. Faculty members and students said that through internet learning modalities they couldn't educate and learn viable. They could just instruct and evaluate information segments. Because of absence of prompt criticism, educators couldn't survey understudies' understanding during web based addressing. The understudies likewise revealed restricted ability to focus and asset serious nature of internet learning as a constraint. A few instructors likewise referenced that during on the web study, understudies acted mischievously and attempted to get to online assets during appraisals. The current study underpins the utilization of internet learning in organizations, thinking about its different focal points. Internet learning modalities support understudy focused learning and they are effectively sensible during this lockdown circumstance.

Keywords: Zoom sessions 1, Interactive ways 2, Engagement 3, Listening skills 4, Motivation 5, C.B.S.E. students 6

SCHOOL LIBRARY MANAGEMENT (A LITERATURE REVIEW)

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Abstract

This article aims to find out how school libraries are managed based on the literature review from previous research. This article uses search and review methods, the review process began with a search engine, Google scholar and IEEE, to search the articles with keywords. The results of literature reviews from several countries around the world, the authors found the scope of the reviewed articles was still very limited so it needs to be followed up related to school turnover management research. Libraries can run optimally if they apply good management. The research about this topic is limited and this article is a literature review; so further research needs to be done related to school library management in general and to include other data collection methods including interview or/and questionnaire. The theoretical benefit of this article is to add knowledge about educational library management and the practical benefit is as an information for further research.

Keywords: *management, library, education, school*



IMPLEMENTATION OF PRINCIPAL TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND INDEPENDENT LEARNING POLICY IN IMPROVING EDUCATION QUALITY: LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

To determine the Implementation of Principal Transformational Leadership and Independent Learning Policy in Improving the Quality of Education. The review process begins with a search engine (Google scholar) to search for articles. The search ranges from 2015 - 2020. Most of the research results indicate that the principal transformational leadership plays an important role in shaping the quality of education in implementing independent learning education policies. First, the articles reviewed were in English, so other studies were not reviewed due to limitations in the context of several countries. Second, dissertations and theses were not discussed in this article because they could cause publication bias in the results. Third, the scope of the articles reviewed is still limited. Implementation of principal transformational leadership free learning policy in improving the quality of education can be used for various organizations in various countries.

Keyword: Implementation, Principal Trsformational Leadership, Independent Learning Policy, Education Quality.



PRINCIPAL'S INTERPERSONAL CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

The importance of interpersonal conflict management for principals makes researchers interested in making literature reviews. There are many articles that discuss interpersonal conflict management for principals. This article is a literature review that aims to find out the interpersonal conflict management of the principal and the principal's strategy in managing conflict, so it will give a positive impact on the environment of the school organization. Based on the results of literature reviews from many studies in various countries in the world, it is known that conflict has a positive effect when managed together effectively and can be very useful for the effectiveness of individuals and groups and will affect the sustainability of school organizations. So, we are interested to follow up research related to Interpersonal Conflict Management for the Principal.

Keywords: *Conflict Management, Interpersonal Principal, Interpersonal conflict management strategies*



PUBLICATION PRODUCTIVITY OF SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES IN THE JOURNAL OF SCOPUS-SELECTED INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS 2010-2019 IN LECTURERS IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Research and publication are the main requirements in carrying out the work of lecturers in higher education institutions in Indonesia. In accordance with the vocational transformation plan, lecturers on culinary education are required to conduct research and scientific publications in international journals that are indexed as part of their lecturer assignments. This task is a challenge for lecturers because their duties and responsibilities have been oriented towards teaching in the classroom and community service. In addition, performance in research activities has been established as one of the new criteria that is evaluated to be used as a benchmark for promotion. The main objective of this research is to analyze the productivity of scientific article publications in international journals indexed by the 2010-2019 period for lecturers in Indonesia. Data collection is based on the Scopus Database. The findings show that during the 2010-2019 period, the top five LPTKs in Indonesia only produced 80 articles with 60 articles published in international journals scopus indexed and 20 articles that had been published in IOP Proseeding indexed scopus. The findings suggest that the top five LPTK lecturers in Indonesia should produce more research articles published in Scopus indexed international journals. To the Ministry of Research and Technology of Higher Education to give large prizes to lecturers who have published in international journals indexed in addition to being promoted

Keywords: *scopus productivity of scientific publications, indexed Scopus*



MANAGEMENT STRATEGY OF PAMULANG UNIVERSITY TO INCREASING SOCIETY INTEREST IN INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ERA 4.0

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the management strategy of Pamulang University in improving the quality of education in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0. This type of research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. There are 6 research subjects, namely Rector, Vice Rector, Dean, Head of LPPM and Lecturers who have worked at Pamulang University for a long time, so they know how it has progressed so far. The instruments used were guidelines interviews that have been validated by the reviewer. Data analysis techniques using data triangulation techniques. The results of the study can be concluded that the management strategy of the University of Pamulang, through the processes of planning, implementing, organizing and evaluating are as follows: 1) Planning, namely by compiling the vision and mission needed by the community today. 2) Implementation with several efforts in realizing the vision and mission, in the form of attractive programs and scholarships and maintaining the quality of education. 3) Its organization to always pay attention to the factors supporting and inhibiting form UNPAM development. And 4) Evaluation is a measurement tool for the achievement of existing policies, what should be improved, what should be improved or what should be avoided in relation to UNPAM developments to date. This research is limited to the theme of management strategies in improving the quality of education at Pamulang University. The contribution of this research is that Pamulang University is able to improve the quality of education. It is hoped that its management strategy can be used for other universities.

Keywords: *strategy, management, college, industrial revolution 4.0*

A STUDY OF THE CONCEPT OF 'CITIZENSHIP' AMONG THE STUDENTS AND TEACHERS OF THE STATE OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

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Abstract

To explore the conceptual understanding of the term 'citizenship' among the students and teachers of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K); analyze how school education program play a key role in the promotion of citizenship; and how conceptual understanding of 'citizenship' help young students be responsible citizens. An exploratory study was conducted. A total of 512 students and 84 teachers from 10 schools in 5 different districts of J&K were selected as sample by using purposive sampling method. The researcher applied self-developed questionnaire with semi-structured interviews, focussed group discussions and classroom observation as a part of the required field work. The findings of the study indicate that a clear majority of respondents have adopted, whether consciously or not, a legalist perspective of citizenship. The study also concluded that schools and school practitioners play a prominent role in bringing up citizens and the perception of citizenship among students starts from the primary school, where students are given the opportunity to imbibe national morals, knowledge, to become good citizen. The research was limited to only the views of secondary school teachers and students about the concepts of 'citizenship.' Since elementary students, teachers, school administrators and policymakers are all prominent in public school education, collecting perceptions of the above-mentioned concept from these samples could be addressed at some time. By examining students' ideas about citizenship, educators can better develop curriculum aimed at deepening students' understanding of their rights and responsibilities as citizens and hopefully can promote more active, informed civic participation.

Keywords: Concept of Citizenship, Citizenship Education, Civic Virtue, Rights and Duties



ENHANCING GENERIC TEACHING SKILLS OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS THROUGH THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM

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Abstract

This paper aims to describe the relationship between prospective teachers' generic teaching skills and community service program in the university to support student of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education to increase their skills in teaching. This research used qualitative approach to examine the result. The research use observation and questionnaire for collecting data. The respondents in this study consisted of 150 students who had implemented the community service program in five districts in Lampung Province. The result shows that the prospective teachers who take part in community service program can improve their abilities in teaching because they face a situation that requires them to adapt with the limited educational facilities which makes them use all their skill abilities in teaching. The most prominent skill of the eight skills in the generic teaching skill that is most felt by the prospective teacher are the ability to reinforcement the pupils in the learning process and manage small groups. This happened because the classroom conditions in the regions require them to emphasize both these abilities. This research focused on prospective teacher in the Institute of Teachers' Education in particular students of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education who take part in the community service program. This research can become a reference in policy making by the community service management agency in providing provision for students who undergo the community service program to be able to improve other skills in generic teaching skills.

Keywords: *Community Service, Education, Generic Teaching Skills, Prospective Teacher*



TEACHER PERFORMANCE IN BANDUNG REGENCY SEEN FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF COMPETENCE, USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, AND CREATIVITY

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Abstract

This research aims to determine or analyze the performance of the first-grade teacher in Kabupaten Bandung, as seen from the perspective of competence, the use of information technology, and Creativity. The research method uses a quantitative descriptive and explanatory survey design. The population of the research is all first-grade teachers of 1408 schools in Kabupaten Bandung. Data collection use questionnaires made in the google form and get 387 respond to be analyzed. Data were analyzed by four tests, namely: normality test, hypothesis test, regression test, and determinant coefficient assisted by SPSS Program. Independent variables affect dependant variables partially and simultaneously. Numbers of independent variables can't provide a comprehensive answer to predict dependant variables. These research findings might be useful in the area or discipline of education development and all other business or education-related topics.

Keywords: Competence, Use of Information Technology, Creativity, Performance

THE EFFECT OF CREATIVE THINKING SKILLS AND CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS TOWARD LEARNING OUTCOME OF HITSTORY

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Abstract

This research wants to examine the effect of creative thinking skills and critical thinking skills on history learning outcomes in XI Social Studies class at SMAN 9 Bandar Lampung in academic year 2019/2020. The quantitative research approach with the Ex Post Facto. The sampling method is Probability Sampling with Simple Random Sampling Technique. The data analysis technique used in this research was Simple Linear Regression Test and Multiple Linear Regression Test. The creative thinking skills and critical thinking skills are affected on the learning outcome of history in XI social studies class at SMAN 9 Bandar Lampung, with the Multiple Linear Regression Test which shows the value of $Sig = 0.000 < 0.05$, then H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected. Limited with a study of whether or not the ability to think creatively and critically has an effect on the learning outcomes of history learning in XI social studies class at SMAN 9 Bandar Lampung. In the scope of education, especially at SMAN 9 Bandar Lampung, then this research can be useful for students and teachers, so that the teachers can motivate students with the ability to think creatively and critically to improve maximum historical learning outcomes with high level questions (HOTS). In addition, this research can enrich and expand the study of educational science for researchers who wish to continue this research as a reference.

Keywords: *Creative Thinking, Critical Thinking, History Learning, Learning Outcome.*

NEEDS ANALYSIS OF BIOLOGY TEACHING MATERIALS BASED ON LOCAL POTENTIAL OF WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze teaching material needs in high school based on the local potential of Way Kambas biodiversity as a source of a biology lesson. Methods used in this study were document analysis and field observation. The main subjects in this study were high school teachers and 10 high school students. The second subjects in this study were the officers at the national park hall. The instruments used were interview guides and biodiversity documents in Way Kambas. The results showed that the lack of using the local potential of Way Kambas biodiversity as teaching materials even though, Way Kambas has a lot of potential for biodiversity. It is important to utilize the local biodiversity of Way Kambas. The limitation of this study is the content of material under study, namely regarding biodiversity. The contribution of this article can be useful for teachers and high school students around the Way Kambas National Park area, especially in biology subjects.

Keywords: *biodiversity, teaching material, the local potential, Way Kambas.*

THE EFFECT OF TEACHER PEDAGOGIC COMPETENCY AND LEARNING MOTIVATION ON LEARNING OUTCOME

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Abstract

This study aims to determine and analyze the effect of teacher pedagogical competence and learning motivation on student learning outcomes. This study uses an explanatory survey method with a quantitative approach. The population in this study were 350 students of Class VIII in Junior High School 6 Metro. Based on Slovin calculations, a sample of 50 students was obtained with proportional random sampling technique. Data collection was carried out by distributing questionnaires to students. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive analysis and multiple regression using SPSS version 24.0. The results show 1) There is a positive and significant influence between teacher pedagogical competence on learning outcomes 2) There is a positive and significant influence between learning motivation on learning outcomes and 3) There is a positive and significant influence between teacher pedagogical competence and learning motivation together -same on learning outcomes. This study only examines the pedagogical competence of teachers and learning motivation towards learning outcomes. In addition, the sample of this study is only grade VIII students at 6 Metro State Junior High School. Teachers need to improve pedagogic competence and students need to increase learning motivation so that learning outcomes increase.

Keywords: *Teacher Pedagogic Competency, Learning Motivation, Learnig Outcome*

THE COLLABORATIVE MODEL OF THE BLENDED LEARNING BASED CIVIL APPARATUS TRAINING PROGRAM: AN EARLY FINDING

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Abstract

This study aimed to formulate the collaboration model in implementing the blended learning based civil apparatus training programs. Collaboration as the strategy to gain many resources required in the blended learning-based training program. But, the collaboration is not implemented optimally by the civil apparatus training provides in Indonesia. This research used qualitative approaches and descriptive methods. The research result is the model describing the identification of the actors and their roles, the process, and prerequisites in the collaboration of the blended learning based civil apparatus training programs. Further research is needed to examine the model in the other civil apparatus training provides in Indonesia. The development of the model is still based on the literature review and the practices in the National Institute of The Public Administration. This model could be used by NIPA and the other civil apparatus training provides in Indonesia as guidance to collaborate to improve the quality and the effectiveness of the blended learning based civil apparatus training programs.

Keywords: *Collaboration, Civil Apparatus Training Program, Blended Learning.*



CHARACTERS OF KINDERGARTEN X IN EDUCATING CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

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Abstract

This article aims to describe the factors that influence the character of kindergarten teachers and the characters needed by kindergarten teachers in educating children with special needs. This article used a qualitative method based on a phenomenological study. The technique to collect the data by using interviews, observation, and documentation. The results of this studied indicated that the character should present in a kindergarten teacher are moral knowing, moral feeling, moral action, unyielding attitude, and being creative. Moreover, this studied was found the factors that influence the character of kindergarten teachers are internal factors, external factors, experience, and examination. Furthermore, the characters needed by kindergarten teachers in educating children with special needs are character values in God, character values in oneself, character values in the environment, character values in the environment, cheerfulness, and patience. This article focuses on aspects that could affect the character of a kindergarten teacher who educates children with special needs. The product of this article used as a guideline for a kindergarten teacher. This article used as another reference for other researchers with the disciplines of psychology and psychology of Islamic education.

Keywords: *The Character, The teacher, The Children with Special Needs.*

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DEVELOPMENT OF COLLABORATIVE LEARNING MODELS IN IMPROVING STUDENT SOCIAL SKILLS

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Abstract

This study aims to improve students' social skills through a collaborative learning model in Basic Biology courses. This is a research and development (R&D) study. This research consists of six stages, namely: (1) a preliminary study which is evaluative and explorative in nature toward the previous learning model, (2) designing a conceptual model, (3) validating the model, (4) testing the conceptual model, (5)) revising the results of trials model in order to obtain a final model, and (6) composing the research reports. The development of a collaborative learning model can improve students' social skills. The increasing of students' social skills can be seen from the skills of students while working in groups, respecting each other's opinions, helping each other in completing assignments and reminding each other in making notes in each other's books and the distribution of tasks during presentations so that each group member has the opportunity to speak. This study only examines the effect of collaborative learning with the addition of point system approach on improving student social skills. Therefore, if it is applied in other places, further observation is needed. The collaborative learning model can be developed in all lecture processes at STKIP Weetebula as well as at schools which the same case to improve social skills.

Keywords: Development, Collaborative Model, Social Ability.

A STARTUP APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT TO INTEGRATE HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS AND INDUSTRIES

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Abstract

the purpose of this applied research is to develop an online application which connects between Universitas students and Industries which provide internship opportunities. The idea based on Kampus Merdeka Curriculum where Universitas students should apply more than one semester an internship program in various industries. the application was developed using the following step; Elicit User Requirement, Design Prototype, Implement Prototype, Use Prototype, Build production system (Weber, 1999). The main database design developed using my SQL database python with framework django language. the result is an application that can be reach at <http://integrator.pnj.ac.id>. At this time, data applied in this application are only PNJ students, it is big opportunities for other higher institution to use this application separately because data cannot be mixed with other institution. the limitation of the research is the data apply only for one institution, cannot be mixed with other institution. The application can be modified to give opportunities mix data with other institution in one database. It depends on the user policy. this application contributes to the implementation of Kampus Merdeka model of curriculum where Universitas students conducted one semester (6 months) internship program.

Keywords: *Integrator, application, Kampus merdeka, internship*



EDUCATION UNIT CURRICULUM DIVERSIFICATION: BETWEEN NEEDS AND GAPS OF CENTRAL AND REGIONAL COORDINATION

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Abstract

This is a policy research on central and regional policies in curriculum management on educational units, as well as the effectiveness of their implementation. The study is also linked to the management of education units to support the achievement of the vision and mission of national education and district's development priorities. This research is a qualitative methods. Data collection was carried out by using a Focus Group Discussion (FGD), questionnaire and secondary data study. The results of the research are in the form of a curriculum diversification model with the support of local governments along with policy option recommendations in education for education policy makers. This policy model has not been implemented in education units as a regional education system. It is hoped that the results of this research can initiate the Ministry of Education and Culture to collaborate with the Ministry of Internal Affairs to support diversification in educational units with the involvement of district governments.

Keywords: *central-regional policies, curriculum diversification*



Socio-culture

THE CONSTRUCTION OF LEGAL PROTECTION OF TRADITIONAL CLOTH “TAPIS LAMPUNG” IN THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS REGIME

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Abstract

Indonesia is known for its cultural diversity and traditional wealth which is full of beneficial values. Legal protection of cultural assets and traditional assets is the obligation and responsibility of the Indonesian government. One of Indonesia's cultural and traditional wealth assets that need to be protected is the traditional cloth Tapis Lampung. Legal protection for the Tapis Lampung is part of the protection of the communal intellectual property rights of the Lampung people which are part of traditional cultural expressions and must be protected by the government so that they are not recognized by other countries. However, the problem is that until now Indonesia does not have laws and regulations that specifically regulate traditional cultural expressions. So that there are two means that can be done in protecting the traditional cultural expression of this Tapis Lampung, namely through preventive and repressive legal protection. Preventive protection is carried out by means of an integrated cultural system data collection in cultural recording and documentation so that it cannot be recognized by other countries. In repressive legal protection, it is carried out by suing the commercial court that copyright infringement has been committed.

Keywords: *Legal Protection, Intellectual Property Rights, Traditional Cultural Expressions, Tapis Lampung.*

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PALI IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DAYAK NGAJU TIWAH

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the form of the pali type and the pali fine in the Dayak Ngaju Tiwah ritual. The method used is a qualitative method with a cultural approach model by collecting data in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers from literature studies, interviews, field notes, photos, and videos using data collection techniques such as data reduction, presentation data and concluding. The results obtained are that in the tiwah ritual, there is a custom barrier called Hinting Pali, which cannot be violated by several types of pali or taboos such as vegetable pali, animal pali, fish pali, and pali attitude/behavior. If there is a violation of the pali in the tiwah ritual, the fine given is to replace twice the cost of the tiwah that has been incurred by the member of the tiwah ritual. The research only discusses pali in the tiwah ritual of the Dayak Ngaju indigenous people. In the future, this research is expected to become the basis for research on pali in rituals and other ceremonies in the culture of the Dayak Ngaju indigenous people of Central Kalimantan.

Keywords: *Tiwah Ritual, Pali, Customary fine, Dayak Ngaju*

THE SHIFTING MEANING OF ISTITĀ‘AH IN THE MUSLIM COMMUNITY BONE

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Abstract

This research aims to describe the concept of istitā‘ah which is understood by society, the causal factor of narrowing the meaning of istitā‘ah, and to map the economic charge that affects the use of istitā‘ah in Muslim society. This research is qualitative descriptive with purposive sampling without randomized as a technique of respondent retrieval. This study found three forms of understanding on the concept of istitā‘ah. First, the understanding that places the istitā‘ah as the concept of ability is merely discriminating between physical and nonphysical. Secondly, the understanding that the concept is a unity in spite of the economic aspects is more dominating. Thirdly, the community who understands that istitā‘ah is quite concerned about the economic aspect alone because other aspects can be solved using money. The study suggested the need for religious roles to provide a strengthening of Islam, both through the Islamic Da'wah pulpit at various scales. Therefore, the role of all parties especially scholars is very important because it comes into direct contact with the community. Similarly academics, they play an important role in strengthening the study of Islamic studies that are the pillars to build a more comprehensive and dynamic mindset of society.

Keywords: *Istitā‘ah, Shifting Meaning, Muslim Society*

RELIGIOSITY AND MUSLIMS' INTENTION TO VISIT HOMESTAYS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF ATTITUDE

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the influence of religiosity and attitude on the Malaysian Muslims' intention to visit homestays in Sabah. Also, attitude is tested as a mediator in the hypothesized relationship. A quantitative cross-sectional approach was applied to gather data from a sample of 251 Malaysian Muslims, and a convenience sampling method is employed to collect data for the study. Data collected were analyzed using SmartPLS 3.3.2.9 software. The study's findings indicate that religiosity and attitude significantly influence the Malaysian Muslims' intention to visit homestays in Sabah. Additionally, the relationship between religiosity and the Muslims' intention to visit the homestays are mediated by attitude. The scope of the study is limited to Malaysian Muslims' intention to visit homestays in Sabah only. The study provides empirical evidence for the individual factor that religiosity significantly mediated Muslim's attitude toward their intention to visit homestays. As for practical implication, the study's findings should instigate the improving and enhancing of the homestays' services in Sabah according to the Islamic principles in the future.

Keywords: *Muslims, Intention, attitude, religiosity, homestay visit*



THE VALUES OF LOCAL WISDOM OF COFFEE FARMERS IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS

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Abstract

Rural development is influenced by human resources and the level of full participation in its development. The purposes of this research are to analyze the trajectory of the implementation of social assistance programs for the last 20 years and to identify the values of local wisdom in Gunung Terang Village, Air Hitam District, West Lampung Regency in receiving empowerment program interventions from development partners. This research was conducted in Gunung Terang Village, Air Hitam District, West Lampung Regency using a mix method approach (quantitative and descriptive qualitative). Respondents amounted to 35 people, namely the beneficiaries of the empowerment program using purposive sampling technique and 2 informants determined by the snow ball technique. The rural development in Gunung Terang village is heavily influenced by the assistance model conducted by NGOs for quite a long time. Meanwhile, the values of local wisdom owned by coffee farmers in Gunung Terang village are the high social capital, namely cooperation, togetherness, and accepting changes and equality of the roles between men and women that have developed in the village for a long time. Furthermore, social engineering is used to create the assistance model for a village community through empowerment programs in accordance with the values of local wisdom in order to increase community participation and capacity which have an impact on a sustainable rural development.

Keywords: *Rural Development, the value of local wisdom, Coffee Farmers*



RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE: STUDY OF SOCIAL INTERACTION IN THE CITY OF BALIKPAPAN

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Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the processes and forms of tolerance that exist in the city of Balikpapan in interacting with other religious communities. This research uses a qualitative approach by taking the form of a case study. Data collection techniques used in this study were interviews, observation, and literature. Data analysis was carried out by using an analysis model that came from primary and secondary data sources. At the data processing stage, it was carried out by classifying and categorizing the data based on the research theme. This study was conducted on Jl. R.E. Martadinata RT. 025 Gang Advokad, Mekar Sari Village, Central Balikpapan District, Balikpapan City, East Kalimantan Province. Results of this study indicate that people support each other regardless of the religion they believe in, people tend to work together so as to lead to assimilation, and this reduces differences to other religious groups. This research is limited because it only takes the research location in Central Balikpapan District, while there are six sub-districts in Balikpapan City. Then the object of research, namely the surrounding community, has not all been asked for information. The next researcher can dig deeper into the character values of tolerance and multiculturalism in the community. This research can be useful in the field of multicultural education and looking at the attitude of tolerance between religious communities.

Keywords: *Religious Tolerance, Social Interaction, Urban Communities.*

SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER: A CASE STUDY OF FAMILY LIFE INDEPENDENCE IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.

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Abstract

The study aims to ascertain the effect of gender's social construction on the context of family life independence in urban and rural areas, particularly in terms of biological and controversial differences between men and women. This research was conducted using literature studies. The process of social construction is built on various levels of family, formal education/school, community, and the government. Gender differences do not matter when there is no injustice and can be manifested in various forms of marginalization of women, subordination, violence, workload, and stereotypes. The results showed that the roles of men and women in all aspects should be equal in obtaining their rights and obligations. This is because the gap affects the differences in treatment between boys and girls. After all, this condition is influenced by the patriarchal culture adopted by some Indonesian people. The discussion in this article is limited to examining the social construction of women in the family. Contribution: This study can be used as reference material for researchers, students, and lecturers in higher education, besides that for feminists in their efforts to fight for women's rights and the government in making policies.

Keyword: *Gender, social construction, socialization, relationship*

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COMMUNITY ANALYSIS IN A GAWAD KALINGA VILLAGE PROJECT IN THE PROVINCE OF CAVITE, PHILIPPINES

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Abstract

An extension paper on community analysis using empowerment theory was employed in a *Gawad Kalinga* (GK) project in *Barangay* Hugo Perez, Trece Martirez City, Cavite, Philippines to address the present needs of the community. To identify the community profile, resources available, major problems, and priority concerns within the community, this study utilized both quantitative and qualitative research designs using survey and participatory rural appraisal (PRA) exercises such as focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs), SWOT analysis and problem ranking. Results showed that the community is a complete depiction of a communal society with different categories of resources available, and major issues/problems were identified focusing on the basic needs of the community. The study was focused on assessing the needs of the community members using empowerment theory in analyzing the community's present situation. This study will help address the need for continuous education including good values formation and capacity building programs for the community. Such contribution will also address the sustainability of the project of Gawad Kalinga community through the creation of livelihood programs to improve the social and economic conditions of the community members as well as basis for enhanced community development and empowerment.

Keywords: *Community Analysis, Community Development, Empowerment, Participatory Rural Appraisal and Focus Group Discussion*



INTEGRATING THE ASTRONOMY AND *FIQH* PARADIGM IN THE *SHAHADAH RUKYAH HILAL* FOR THE ARRIVAL OF *RAMADAN* AND ISLAMIC FEAST IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Based on those issues, this study tried to approach proportionally through sharia and scientific, normative and empirical, and substantial-essential and instrumental-artificial views to find out 1) the concept of *shahadah* (testimony) in *fiqh* and astronomy paradigms, 2) the integration of *fiqh* and astronomy paradigms. The findings of this study were as follows: 1) The concept of *shahadah* in *fiqh* paradigm was the *shahadah* accompanied by oath and factual evidence in which its implementation includes two elements, namely *tahammul* and *ada'*. 2) The integration of *fiqh* and astronomy paradigms in *shahadah rukyah hilal* of the beginning of *Ramadan* and feasts was in the form of strengthening both the quality of *shahadah rukyah hilal* to the quality of *qat'i* and the astronomy role before the law to get legitimacy so that the unification effort of *hilal* visibility criteria in Indonesia can be realized. In an applicative way, the researchers derived the term of *shahadah- 'ilmi* that can be used as guidelines in accepting or rejecting the *rukayah hilal* testimony, especially in the beginning of *Ramadhan* and the feasts.

Keywords: *the integration between astronomy and fiqh, shahadah al- 'ilmi*

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT BASED ON OF CREATIVE SOCIO-CULTURE ENERGY TO ACHIEVE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

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Abstract

Referring to Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2017, the SDG's have been determined as indicators of development achievements in Indonesia that must be a reference for development participant activities. CSR activities, especially companies that manage natural resources, in community empowerment programs also refer to the 17 SDGs indicators. This study purposes: (1) To analyze the implementation of the Creative Socio-Culture Energy (CSCE) concept in the dynamics of community empowerment, and (2) To analyze the contribution of empowerment impacts to the achievement of SDG's. The method used was a participatory action study supported by a cybernetics approach: participant observer, a synergetic approach with triangulation techniques and FGD. The results of the study show that the implementation of the CSCE concept in the dynamics of community empowerment is effective in line with the application of the participatory communication paradigm, dialogue, and the occurrence of communication convergence among its participants. Such an empowerment approach in the development of organic agriculture has a positive impact and contributes significantly to efforts to achieve SDGs indicators.

Keywords: *Creative Socio-Culture Energy, Organic Farming on Social Empowerment, Participatory Communication, SDG*



THE INTERNAL CONFLICT OF SYRIA IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF AL-JAZEERA

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze Al-Jazeera's contribution on the dynamics of the internal conflict in Syria in 2011. The method used in this study is qualitative descriptive method with Nicholas Onuf's constructivism approach. Researchers collected primary data by interviewing a number of relevant informants and secondary data through documentation studies, archival, document-based research, and internet-based research. This study found that the media not only functions as a monitor, but can also be used as a driving force by state actors. In addition, it was found that there were actions taken by al - Jazeera as an agent and information service provider which encourages the Syrian people to move and ultimately stimulates the internal conflict between the Syrian regime and the Syrian people. This study has limitation in concern to the dynamics of the conflict in the Middle East extensively, which also participate to provide settings to the internal conflict in Syria. However, this study is able to contribute to the development of the repertoire of International Relations Studies, especially in the understanding of the contribution of global media to the socio-political dynamics of a country.

Keywords: *Al-Jazeera, Constructivism, Internal Conflict, Media, Syria.*

THE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN “KROCO” LITERARY WORK BY PUTU WIJAYA

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze social conditions through the sociological analysis of literary works that occur in the community in the “Kroco” novel by Putu Wijaya. The method that researchers used in this study is descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research is used to obtain an empirical picture of the sociology of literature in the “Kroco” novel by Putu Wijaya. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects. Data collection techniques using are reading techniques and note taking techniques. In analyzing data, the researchers used content analysis. The prominent social conditions in the “KROCO” novel are poverty, ignorance, abuse of authority or power, acts of injustice, and individualist attitudes. A literary work does not only highlight the beauty of its literary work, but a good literary work will give a message to its readers.

Keywords: *Literary work, novel, sociology of literature, social condition.*

LOCAL WISDOM OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES IN MITIGATING EARTHQUAKE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

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Abstract

To describe the implementation of local wisdom of coastal communities in earthquake disaster risk management. This study employed interviews and literature review. Disaster management can be conducted from various perspectives, one of which is through mitigation based on local wisdom of coastal communities to reduce (earthquake) disaster risk. In this study, researchers only explained how the application of local wisdom of coastal communities in natural disasters (mitigation). This study provides an additional reference related to disaster mitigation by utilizing local wisdom of the community, especially in the field of public administration, as well as provides a more specific study of the implementation of local wisdom of coastal communities in earthquake disaster risk management.

Keywords: *Disaster Management, Mitigation, Earthquake, and Local Wisdom.*

THE ANALYSIS OF FOREST HEALTH IN CONSERVATION FORESTS USING FOREST HEALTH MONITORING (FHM) METHOD

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Abstract

Data and information on forest health conditions can be obtained by periodically monitoring forest health. Regular forest health monitoring can support the achievement of sustainable forest management so as to guarantee the quantity and quality of forests. This study aims to obtain the value of the status of forest conditions that are managed by the Community Forest System (SHK) Lestari group. This study uses the Forest Health Monitoring (FHM) method with a sample measuring plot in the form of six FHM clusters. The results showed that the status of the forest condition managed by the SHK Lestari group was in the medium criteria (clusters 1, 2, and 6), good criteria (clusters 4 and 5) and bad criteria (cluster 3). Thus, the status of forest conditions managed by the SHK Lestari group is on average medium.

Keywords: *Status values, forest health monitoring, SHK Lestari*

ANALYSIS OF RAINWATER QUALITY IN PALU CITY AS INFORMATION FOR KNOW THE POTENSIAL OF RAIN QUALITY IN THE UPCOMING PERIOD

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Abstract

Rainwater that falls to the surface of the earth has experienced mixing with dust particulates from motor vehicles resulting from human activities, gases and minerals found in nature through its activities, the results of such mixing are a process of acid rain. The purpose of this study was to determine the chemical quality of rainwater at the Station of Meteorology Mutiara Sis Aljufri Palu. the analytical method used in this research is descriptive analysis and pearson correlation analysis. From the results obtained that the chemical compounds in rainwater in Palu City are dominated by strong acidic compounds with a percentage of 63% and the dominant rain quality is in the category of acid rain with a pH concentration value below 5.6 which is equal to 55.7%. Chemical compounds contained in rainwater in the Palu City are mineral compounds that come from nature in the from of the mineral, especially salt that comes from the ocean. The relationship between chemical compounds contained in rainwater has varying values and is in the low moderate category. From the results mentioned above, it can be said that the quality of rainwater that falls in Palu City is not goo for environmental health and living things.

Keywords: *Rainwater Chemistry, Rainwater Quality, Acid Rain in City of Palu.*

PROTECTING TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE: MEASURES AND EFFORTS TO DEVELOP THE DEFENSIVE PROTECTION FOR TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE OF LAMPUNG

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Abstract

The objective of this research is to collect the data and map the potential of traditional knowledge of the Lampung people, and to find out the policy taken by the Lampung Regional Government in realizing defensive protection for traditional knowledge. The type of research used is normative-empirical. The data used are secondary data. The approach in this study uses a *conceptual approach* and a *statute approach*. *Conceptual approach*. This study concludes that in general the traditional knowledge of the Lampung people that has been recorded includes knowledge of cooking recipes, knowledge of traditional medicines, and traditional cultural expressions. The efforts of the Regional Government in Lampung Province in protecting the traditional culture of the indigenous people of Lampung are realized by: 1) Creating and enforcing Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2008 concerning the Maintenance of Lampung Culture; 2) Making the *Tapis* and *Siger* cloth motifs as decorative elements and ornamental building elements of Lampung buildings, 3) Making and enforcing Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2016 concerning Protection of the Intellectual Property of the Lampung Community, 4) Compilation of Regional Cultural Principles. Scientifically, the results of this study contribute ideas and add information to the development of intellectual property rights protection for traditional knowledge in Lampung.

Keywords: *traditional knowledge, defensive protection, inventory*



PROTECTION OF TRADITIONAL CULTURE AS PART OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

World civilization cannot be released from the many inventions, be it technology or culture which is one part of one's intellectual property. Traditional culture as part of national wealth needs to be given protection by the state for the certainty of the person who owns the work to prevent claims to traditional knowledge in the midst of increasingly unseeded world civilization. Through an empirical normative approach assembled in the form of analytical descriptive sentences, this study found that the protection of intellectual property in the form of traditional culture needs to be further considered by the government as a mandate by the people, to protect and provide a sense of security in all respects. None other than the protection of traditional cultural wealth, some things need to be considered regarding regulation as well as the implementation of enforcement. Therefore, it is hoped that this research can be the study material that continues to be buzzed so that the protection of traditional cultural expression is increasingly noticed by the government. Based on the above exposure, researchers determined the formulation of the problem is how the urgency of protecting traditional culture as part of intellectual property in the era of globalization as an indicator finds a comprehensive argument about the need for protection of traditional cultures in the era of globalization.

Keywords: Protection, Traditional Culture, Intellectual Property.

THE EXISTENCE OF TAPIS AS A TRADITIONAL CULTURAL EXPRESSION OF LAMPUNG INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

Tapis is a traditional Lampung product with a special pattern of gold or silver threads. Tapis as a Traditional Cultural Expression for the Lampung Indigenous People has a symbolic meaning as a symbol of holiness and also symbolizes the wearer's social status. The importance of legal protection for Tapis is because in today's society the existence of Tapis has undergone a change in the community's meaning of Tapis only limited to traditional works of art which have high economic value. This can be seen from the number of Tapis's motifs that are produced by craftsmen only to be traded without paying attention to the philosophical values contained in the Tapis.

Keyword: Protection, Tapis, Traditional Cultural Expressions, Lampung Indigenous People

DEVELOPING COMMUNITY RENEWABLE ENERGY BIOGAS ON RURAL HOUSEHOLD IN KLATEN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This study tried to investigate the technical and social capacity of the community in the development of renewable energy and the benefits obtained from the use of biogas technology. This qualitative study was conducted by in-depth interviews using the snowball data collection technique. The ability of the community to be able to develop renewable energy includes community governance, capacity building and engagement, technical design, ownership structures, operations maintenance and management, systems and project sustainability. The various benefits obtained from the use of biogas include maintaining health, utilizing bio slurry for agriculture, reducing gas emissions to the environment and reducing air pollution, creating a sense of mutual cooperation and creating networking, increasing knowledge of biogas, reducing the cost of buying LPG gas and increasing community income. In this paper, there has not been much in-depth discussion of the psychological side of the community to support the sustainability of community renewable energy. To provides knowledge and an overview of the implementation of community-based renewable energy development in rural areas, it is hoped that it can be an inspiration for policy makers to apply it to rural areas, especially in developing countries.

Keywords: *Biogas, Benefit, Community Capability, Community Renewable Energy.*

GLOBALIZATION, ISLAM NUSANTARA, AND CONTEMPORARY CHARACTER EMPOWERMENT

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Abstract

In general, Islam Nusantara is an intersection between Islamic and Indonesian culture. Islam is not monolithic but adapted through local conditions. In industrial revolution 4.0 today, Islam Nusantara continues to develop Islamic values without leaving behind Indonesian local culture as its main insight in economic, socio-cultural, scientific, and national foundations. The question is; how to explain Islam Nusantara as contemporary character empowerment strategy? Through qualitative method, this paper would like to assert Islam Nusantara as a strategy to explain flexible relations between technological advancement, Islamic culture, and Indonesian local realities. Islam and technology do not mean to shape Islamic science but knowledge which correlates with Islamic culture. Relations among diversities are also stated through humane and cultural tolerance. Islam Nusantara shows how contemporary industrial revolution does not push education to easily nod to globalization, but to grasp its meanings in the frame of glocalization which expanding to wider things while deepening culture and values.

Keywords: *character empowerment, globalization, industrial revolution 4.0, Islam Nusantara, technological advancement*



MIGRATION PROCESSES AND DEMOGRAPHIC SECURITY IN THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST

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Abstract.

This article is devoted to such an urgent and complex problem as migration processes and demography in the Russian Far East. The scientific view of migration through the prism of security problems (in its various aspects) is far from new. However, today, often, such an approach causes a lively discussion and is called politically incorrect. In recent years, the Far East has been experiencing depopulation processes, a very serious outflow of the population (a decrease of more than 20% over the post-Soviet period), as well as the pressure of external migration (primarily from the countries of Central Asia and, to a lesser extent, from China). However, is the process of decreasing the number of the local population really so terrible? And should we be afraid of external migration? What are the prospects for the development of the Far East?

Key words: *migration processes, demographic security, the Far East, the Arctic, sustainable development*

INCREASING AWARENESS CAPACITY OF DISASTER POTENTIAL AS A SUPPORT TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL (SDG) 13 IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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Abstract

Global policies on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) address several aspects of environmental life and climate change. There are still challenges that many regions do not pursue the achievement of sustainable development goals which means that SDGs cannot simply and automatically be achieved in several regions due to different contexts and different geographic backgrounds. Extreme climate change can cause natural disasters that have the potential to cause losses and even claim victims. Thus, Lampung, which is a disaster-prone area, is interesting to be studied whether the government and the community's efforts to realize potential disasters have been accomplished properly. This research explains the efforts that have been and need to be done by Lampung Province in responding to potential disasters through a policy brief in order to motivate the government to pay more attention to climate change and natural disasters. This research is a type of qualitative research with primary data that will be taken by using interview techniques and literature review. The survey was conducted by random sampling the people of Lampung regarding the level of awareness of potential disasters. The data will also be obtained by using Google Trend. The results of this research indicate that the efforts of the Lampung Provincial Government such as mitigation, emergency response, reconstruction, rehabilitation, disaster risk assessments, and support from the epistemic community.

Keywords: *Awareness of Disaster Potentials, Sustainable Development Goal 13, Lampung Province.*



CLEAN WATER CRISIS AND CLIMATE CHANGE: STUDY OF CLEAN WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN GUNUNG KIDUL

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to see whether there has been climate change in the Gunung Kidul area that has affected the existing water resources and how government policies have responded to it. This research is qualitative research using descriptive analysis method with secondary data types. Gunung Kidul Regency has experienced climate change which has affected its water resources it was seen from the increase in average air temperature, inconsistent rainfall, and rising seawaterland caused a clean water crisis, on the other hand, government policies have not been maximal in overcoming the existing clean water crisis. This is based on the incomplete distribution of water, high PDAM water rates, minimal utilization of water resources, and water resources conservation activities that do not yet exist. The research conducted is still very limited because the data used is only secondary data. This research can be useful for the government of Gunung Kidul Regency to improve existing policies and can become a reference in the disciplines of public policy and government ecology.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Water Crisis, Water Management Policy.*



THE IMPELEMENTATION OF CRITICAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS TOWARDS WOMEN'S AWARENESS IN CENTRAL JAVA

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Abstract

Critical education for women is necessary because it will help the formation of critical attitudes, emerge the awareness of critical transitive, and rational thinking, so that it will develop the ability to see the challenges of her time. Critical education in this research aims to know the influence of critical education in improving the knowledge and skills for women in Central Java is by doing some teaching materials that suit the needs of the trainees, while the material is given on an ongoing basis and is based on the strategic issues that exist, then combined according to their needs. Type of research in this research is evaluation research. The reasons for using evaluation research is to know the process of implementation of the results that have been achieved, such as supporting factors and inhibitors, as well as the successes and failures in critical educational programs. The impact of critical education towards woman awareness are the existence of economic, psychological, and social awareness.

Keywords: *Critical Education, Evaluation Research, Women Awareness*

ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN LANGUAGES IN THE MIDDLE EAST REGION

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Abstract

The Middle East is a region located between the crossroad of Europe, Africa, and Asia. With Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates as its members, the Middle East is one of the world's richest region because of its large amount of oil reserves. Generally speaking, most countries in the Middle East are considered as a part of Arab World or countries which the official language is Arabic. Despite this fact, there are some countries in the region which the official language is not Arabic like Turkey, Iran, and Israel. This paper discusses how these countries dealing with stigma, stereotypes, as well as linguistic and cultural association between Arabic-speaking countries and the outer world which often associate non-Arabic-speaking countries with the stereotypical views of the Arabic-speaking ones. The method that will be used by the researchers in this paper are the qualitative method and the quantitative method with data collection technique through literature research.

Keywords: *Middle East, Arabic, Linguistic Association, Cultural Association, Anti-Arab Sentiment, Anti-Persian Sentiment.*

SEARCH-DRAW AND MAKE METHOD IN IMPROVING THE CREATIVITY OF LAMPUNG TAPIS EMBROIDERY

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Abstract

This research is best practices using Search-Draw and Make method that aims to increase creativity of Lampung tapis embroidery in elementary school students. Elementary school student research subjects as many as 30 people. The data obtained is descriptive qualitative data using the rubric of creativity based on the observation sheet and assessment of the process carried out. The results showed an achievement of 88.33%, referring to the results of the creativity assessment rubric of 30 students of SDN 2 Gedong Tataan. After converting to benchmark scoring scale 4, the average student is in the range of 80% - 90% with good categories. Based on these results, the use of Search-Draw and Make method can increase the creativity of Lampung tapis embroidery for students, but further research needs to be done in order to improve the results and methods of Search-Draw and Make.

Keywords: *Search-Draw and Make Method; Creativity; Lampung Tapis Fabric*



LOCAL WISDOM OF LODOK RICE FIELD IN MELER VILLAGE MANGGARAI REGENCY

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Abstract

Lodok Rice Field is a spider web-shaped rice field located in Meler Village, Manggarai Regency which is commonly known to the public, namely the *spider fields*. This research was conducted to know local wisdom in *lodok rice fields* in Meler Village, Manggarai Regency. Descriptive method, with a qualitative approach, is used in this study. Observation, in-depth interview and literature studies were done to collect the data. Data analysis technique by performing data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusion the result showed that the *lodok rice fields* are the result of community activities with an environment based on their customs and culture. Local wisdom of sawah lodok contains knowledge of local communities, local values, local skills, local decision making and solidarity local groups. Research on local wisdom of *lodok rice fields* contributes to the general public, especially those in the Manggarai district, and can be used in school education as a learning resource, especially geography learning.

Keywords: *Local Wisdom, Sawah Lodok, Lodok Rice Fields Indigenous People.*

IMPLEMENTATION OF MARRIAGE ITSBAT APPLICATIONS FOR
INDONESIAN COUPLES IN MALAYSIA THROUGH CURRENTING
HELD
(*STUDY AT THE RELIGIOUS COURT OF CENTRAL JAKARTA*)

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Abstract

Marriage in Indonesia is very important in the life of the nation and state, so that it has legal rules to fulfill the legal requirements of marriage. One of the conditions for the validity of marriage is registration. However, in practice, registration is still an obstacle for Indonesian citizens living abroad who have performed a marriage but have not been officially registered. The reason is due to geographic conditions that are far from registering marriages at the Office of Religious Affairs in Indonesia. As a result, it is difficult to obtain immigration documents and civil matters due to not having a marriage certificate. The Supreme Court of Republic Indonesia Decree Number 084 / KMA / SK / V / 2011, which contains the Indonesian Supreme Court giving permission for the Religious Court of Central Jakarta to conduct a marriage legalization trial (Itsbat Nikah) at the Representative Office of the Republic of Indonesia is a solution to this problem. This type of research used in this research is normative-empirical, regarding the implementation of normative provisions in legal events that occur in society. Research location at the Religious Court of Central Jakarta. The data source consists of primary data, obtained from the research location and secondary data are books related to research, then analyzed qualitatively. The results of the study and discussion show that the reason for an Indonesian citizen to apply a marriage certificate is because there has been a marriage in accordance with Islamic sharia, but the marriage has not been registered. The implementation of the marriage certificate trial through a roving hearing is carried out in as a hearing in Religious Court. What distinguishes it is the determination of the marriage certificate which is read out immediately on the same day during the circuit court and the venue is outside the court. As a result of the law that arises after the occurrence of the marriage ceremony, the marriage becomes legally registered and gets legal certainty.

Keywords: *Marriage, Marriage Itsbat, Implementation.*



SELECTIVE PROSECUTION IN INDONESIA PRACTICE

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Abstract

The concept of selective prosecution in article aims to provide discretionary space for public prosecutors to take prosecution policies in dealing with concrete problems where in fact there is a legal vacuum and large difference between legal norms and justice in society. The research method used in this paper is juridical normative with the research material consisting of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials, with a statute approach, case approach, historical approach and comparative approach then the data is analyzed qualitatively. The results public prosecutors in Indonesia do not have discretionary authority independently to make policies in prosecution, thus public prosecutors cannot selectively screen criminal cases, this causes the criminal justice process not to run effectively and efficiently. With the focus of writing on selective prosecution as a prosecution policy, selective prosecution which is a model for filling the law based on the expediency principle is useful as a material for thinking about reconstructing prosecution policies in Indonesia to face the realities of society that require legal flexibility

Keywords: *Opportunity Principle, Expediency Principle, Discretion, Selective Prosecution.*

COMMUNITY CAPACITY AND CAPACITY BUILDING DIMENSIONS IN THE SATUAN TUGAS PERLINDUNGAN ANAK TERPADU BERBASIS MASYARAKAT (SATGAS PATBM) AT PRINGSEWU DISTRICT

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Abstract

This article aims to identify the dimensions of the capacity community and capacity building relationship framework in the Community-Satuan Tugas Perlindungan Anak Terpadu Berbasis Masyarakat (PATBM) in Pringsewu District. In order to identify the dimensions of the relationship between capacity community and capacity building, the research approach uses a mixed approach, namely a descriptive quantitative approach, and a qualitative approach through interviewing techniques with key informants in order to clarify the data. The characteristic that really stands out in this community is the sense of community; the level of social agents influencing this community are individuals and organizations; the community is able to carry out the functions of planning, decision making, governance, information dissemination and organizing - advocacy; the strategies developed are leadership, organizing, and collaboration; very supportive environmental conditions are social and population stability; the impact of this community is service and able to influence decision making. Research focus which only takes less than 10 percent of the total PATBM Task Force in Pringsewu District; in-depth interview techniques that cannot be done in a Covid-19 pandemic situation. Community empowerment, community capacity building, child protection studies

Keywords: *Sense of Community, Child Protection, Kabupaten Layak Anak*

THE IMPACT OF GENDER EQUALITY ON EDUCATION INEQUALITY IN INDONESIA 2015–2019

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the education attainment inequality among provinces in Indonesia by generating Gini Coefficient of Education and investigate the impact of gender equality on education inequality on 34 provinces of Indonesia over period 2015–2019. Method of analysis used in this research is panel data regression Fixed Effect Model (FEM) with Feasible Generalized Least Square–Seemingly Unrelated Regression (FGLS–SUR). The research finds that education inequality in Indonesia is classified as low inequality in the past 5 years. The regression model shows that gender equality has a significant negative effect on education inequality, indicating that higher equality on gender results in lower education inequality. Moreover, government budget on education has a significant negative effect while income inequality and unemployment rate have a significant positive effect on education inequality. Based on the finding, government of Indonesia needs to improve public understanding of the importance of gender equality especially in East Java, West Nusa Tenggara, West Sulawesi, Bangka Belitung, Gorontalo, West Kalimantan, and Papua so that education inequality between regions and province would decrease. This study only covers the inequality education up to senior high school level among provinces of Indonesia.

Keywords: *education inequality, gini coefficient of education, gender equality, FEM FGLS – SUR*

STUDY SLUM AREAS AND URBAN PEOPLE ECONOMIC SUPPORT, A GEOSPATIAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

This study aimed to explain the establishment of slum areas in the city level based on the view of the satellite data image of Landsat 8. Along with this process, the analysis was expanded by utilizing another type of data such as demographic, and the people economic support named PKH was used to show their relationship. This study conducted in the city of Bandar Lampung, where the PKH has implemented to the urban people. The recipients of this program were converted into spatial data. A cloud cover free of satellite Landsat 8 has corrected, both radiometric and atmospherically, and then extracted to get percentage building density (PBD). While, the slum areas has defined as the highest density level. The relationship among them was performed based on the regression and spatial auto-correlation analysis. The slum area spreads randomly, while the PKH recipients are clustered. Both slum areas, PKH recipients, and PBD are positively correlated. Most of them clustered in a high-low (HL), low-low (HL), while a non-significant (NS) also exist based on the spatial auto-correlation analysis. Do not explain the amount of cash received. This study comes as a multidiscipline study between economic and geospatial science.

Keywords: *Slum area, percentage building density, PK*



Policy

RESIDENTS' SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION IN BAUCHI METROPOLIS, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to assess the Residents' satisfaction with public infrastructure provision in Bauchi Metropolis, Nigeria, with a view to proposing areas of improvement. The study adopted the use of quantitative approach and data were collected through questionnaire survey from 382 household heads proportionate selected from target population in Bauchi metropolis. The data collected was subjected to descriptive with mean ranking, frequency distribution. The study revealed that the residents were not satisfied with almost public infrastructural facilities provision. The study recommended that the providers of public infrastructural facilities should give more emphasis on health facilities, water facilities, electricity facilities, education facilities and security facilities to meet the resident's preference and therefore lead to the higher satisfaction of infrastructural facilities provision. The study is only focusing on resident's satisfaction of public infrastructural provision in Bauchi metropolis. This study will be of great importance to public infrastructural providers (government) in terms of policy formulation and project execution, it will also be useful to non-governmental organization in determining the basic need and projects to be executed to enhance the quality and standard of the people living in the study area.

Keywords: *Residents' Satisfaction, Infrastructure Provision, Preference, facilities*



IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY OF SOVEREIGNTY FOOD WITH PENTAHHELIX MODEL IN INDONESIA (ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION)

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Abstrac

Food sovereignty has always been an interesting issue to discuss, bearing in mind that this food problem is a crucial and fundamental problem in human life. Food sovereignty is linear with the results to be achieved and ultimately affects the farmer's welfare. This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive exploratory approach by means of document studies. Document study is conducted to find information about Food Sovereignty Policy towards farmers' welfare in Indonesia. The data obtained will be analyzed exploratively descriptive. In the implementation of the pentahelix model, actors contribute to each other and provide their roles in the functions of coordination, networking and collaboration between the government, the farming community, the media, academics, and the private sector as investors. Realizing food sovereignty in Indonesia by restoring the spirit of food sovereignty starting from the village, moving the business climate of agricultural business actors, re-activating the farming community and the active role of the government as an implementor especially in terms of strengthening leadership / political will to encourage price stabilization, making market intervention, innovating , caring for food conditions and the welfare of farmers in addition to the media as a controller and information distributor, and academics as carriers of innovation who mingle with one another and cannot be separated from one another.

Keywords: *policy, Food sovereignty, welfare of farmers, pentahelix model*



PETROLEUM FUND IN INDONESIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT (CASE STUDY OF ESTABLISHING “DANA ABADI MINYAK BUMI DAN GAS” IN BOJONEGORO)

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Abstract

The Bojonegoro Regency Government took the initiative to form the Bojonegoro Oil and Natural Gas Endowment Fund. The establishment of the Oil and Gas Endowment Fund aims to ensure that there is a reserve fund (savings) for future generations when the oil and gas in Bojonegoro have run out. This idea is in line with the fact that Bojonegoro in the long run will contribute significantly to Indonesia's oil and gas production and also the fact that Bojonegoro has succeeded in alleviating poverty, in an area that was once considered the poorest district in Java. This study uses a qualitative approach and produces descriptive data. The establishment of the Oil and Gas Endowment Fund was also based on the consideration of avoiding the curse of natural resources. Reflecting on the experience of regions rich in natural resources, including oil and gas resources, where in fact the level of welfare and human development is lower than in areas poor in natural resources. The level of social conflict is quite high, environmental damage is quite severe, dutch disease, overspending, corruption is flourishing. This study emphasizes the thick description and does not make comparisons.

Keywords: Natural Resources Curse, The Oil and Gas Endowment Fund, Bojonegoro



IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY OF ESTABLISHING NEW CORRECTIONAL WORKS UNITS TO OVERCOME OVERCROWDED

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Abstract

The overcrowded situation of correctional institutions in Indonesia puts Indonesia at an extreme point with overcrowding of 205%. The purpose of this research is to identify and analyze strategies that can be implemented to support the formation of a new correctional work unit. This research is descriptive-legal research. The results of the study indicate that the implemented strategies that have been implemented include: 1) Transferring prisoners to the overcrowded correctional institutions/state detention centers to the correctional facilities/state detention centers which can accommodate prisoners relatively well; 2) Optimization of programs for Assimilation, Parole, Parole and Leave Towards Free; 3) Increasing cooperation and follow-up with other law enforcers related to prevention and control to overcome overcrowded; 4) Implementing Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number M.HH-07.Ot.01.03 the Year 2011 concerning the Master Plan for the Development of Correctional Technical Implementation Units in the Ministry of Law and Human Rights; 5) Implementing the revitalization of correctional administration, and 6) Optimizing the Development of Minimum Security Prison. The outputs of this study are policy evaluation of the formation of a new correctional work unit; the compilation of a recommendation that will be outlined in a Policy Brief and published in the form of Scientific Writing, Scientific Journals, and E-Books. Meanwhile, the beneficiaries are the Secretariat General and the Directorate General of Corrections, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia.

Keywords: *implementation strategy, work unit, correctional*

INDONESIA MARITIME DIPLOMACY MODEL TO SOLVE ILLEGAL, UNREGULATED AND UNREGULATED FISHING (IUUF) PROBLEMS IN PESISIR BARAT (WEST COAST), LAMPUNG

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Abstract

This study aims to create a modern and innovative model of maritime diplomacy so it can be applied by Indonesia to deal with illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUUF) problems in Pesisir Barat (West Coast) waters, Lampung province. This region is one of Indonesia's border areas with foreign territory, which is directly adjacent to the Indian Ocean. Creating a modern and innovative model of maritime diplomacy needs to be done by understanding a broader scope of issues and involving a wider variety of diplomatic actors. This research uses a qualitative approach. This approach is intended as a process of analytical understanding based on an empirical paradigm to form a modern and innovative model of maritime diplomacy in dealing with IUUF problems in Pesisir Barat Waters, Lampung Province. The results show that modern and innovative maritime diplomacy is diplomacy that is able to accommodate a wide range of issues and the involvement of various actors to build creative strategies in realizing interests in Indonesian territorial waters in general and waters of the West Coast in particular. The scope of issues that are the focus of maritime diplomacy does not only emphasize issues related to maritime security, but also needs to emphasize economic and socio-cultural issues. In terms of the involvement of a more diverse range of actors, maritime diplomacy requires the involvement of non-state actors, such as the public, the private sector, the community, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and other related parties. The involvement of non-state actors is needed to grow and develop the maritime sector. In practice, cooperation between various parties needs to be carried out in the same channel, for example through dialogue and negotiation. Efforts to strengthen this cooperation are part of innovation in the implementation of maritime diplomacy in Indonesian waters in general and in Pesisir Barat waters in particular. This study focuses on maritime diplomacy efforts to address one of the maritime security issues, namely IUUF, in Pesisir Barat waters, Lampung. This study is expected to be able to provide a modern and innovative model of maritime diplomacy as a strategic solution in an effort to protect the waters of the West Coast in particular and Lampung waters in general. This is based on the view that protecting Indonesia's vast territorial waters with abundant marine and fisheries potential is not only the responsibility of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, but also the responsibility of all elements of the nation.

Keywords: *maritime diplomacy, IUUF, maritime security, Pesisir Barat (West Coast) water*



THE STRATEGY OF REGIONAL FINANCIAL AND ASSET MANAGEMENT AGENCIES TOWARD IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT: MAJENE DISTRICT, WEST SULAWESI PROVINCE, INDONESIA

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the strategies, factors to improve the quality of regional financial management and efforts by the Regional Financial Management and Asset Management Agency. This study used descriptive method with an inductive approach, while data collection techniques are through observation, interviews, and documentation. The strategy of the Regional Financial and Asset Management Agency is to improve and develop financial management information systems and resources. Factors supporting internal aspects include regulations and resources and external aspects, namely government participation and cooperation with other agencies, while inhibiting factors, namely inadequate technology and financial information systems, are not optimal. Efforts are made to maximize the supporting factors and minimize the inhibiting factors to improve the quality of financial management. This research is limited to one case that occurred in Majene Regency, West Sulawesi Province. Further research is needed with a combination of research methods and research in several other local governments on how to design strategies in financial management by considering internal and external organizational factors in order to significantly contribute to improving the quality and accountability of financial management. Indeed, this research is expected to contribute to scientific analysis related to improving the quality of financial management so that it can have a significant impact on government financial accountability. The results of this study can be useful for stakeholders, especially related agencies such as Regional Financial Management and Asset Management Agency in local governments of Indonesia.

Keywords: *Strategy, Quality, Management, Local Financial*

RECONSTRUCTION OF INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT AND HOSPITAL LIABILITY IN MEDICO-LEGAL DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

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Abstract

The imposition of legal liability upon hospitals and governments in health-related cases in Indonesia has created differing perspectives. Therefore, the author believe that the theory of vicarious liability can be applied to elicit liability from the hospital. However, it is found that the vicarious liability theory presents its own unique features when applied to hospitals' liability in Indonesia. The application of this theory becomes varied as it can become *respondeat superior* and ostensible/apparent agency. In view of the above, the present paper will be applying the Legal Theory of Interpretation of Ronald Dworkin to analyze the interpretations of legal principles by Indonesian judges in medical dispute cases and analyze the situation by applying the Theory of Governmental Damages Liability put forward by Lawrence Rosenthal and compare the result with the rules of unlawful government acts as applied in Indonesia. This research is expected to provide a theoretical and philosophical description of the liability of the government and hospitals in medical disputes in Indonesia, as compared with their relevance to the postulated legal principles and theories.

Keywords: *Hospital Liability, Vicarious Liability, Ostensible/Apparent Agency, Respondeat Superior, The Legal Theory of Interpretation, Theory of Governmental Damages Liability.*

GENDER INEQUALITY IN INDONESIA: WHAT POLICY CORRECTION THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO?

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Abstract

Gender equality relates to the quality of development, the quality of governance and public policy. The relationship is reflected from the quality to good development, it will be directly proportional to the quality of good governance, where the quality of good governance is directly related to the quality of gender equality. The failure of regions or countries to maintain development success is due to the inability of public policies to be competitive and to excel in strengthening development disproportions. Mapping of regions (34 Provinces) in Indonesia based on the gender inequality index component with the cluster model becomes relevant as the basis for a superior public policy change correction agenda by prioritizing priority sectors in development. K-Means Clustering, time matrix management model analysis. The study mapped 4 clusters with different characteristics of gender inequality components/ aspects of the root of the problem and corrective action that must be taken through correcting changes in public policy. Cluster 1, requires correction of policy changes related to Male shares of parliamentary seats, Male population with at least secondary education, Female and Male labor force participation rates. Cluster 2, Maternal Mortality Ratio, Adolescent Birth Rate, Female and male shares of parliamentary seats, Female and Male labor force participation rates. Cluster 3, Maternal Mortality Ratio, Adolescent Birth Rate, Female shares of parliamentary seats, Male population with at least secondary education and Male labor force participation rates. Cluster 4, Male shares of parliamentary seats, Female and male population with at least secondary education. Changes in understanding the issue of gender inequality are carried out as a policy correction by placing a management approach, replacing a political approach through priority issues in strategic sectors and integrating with other development policies and programs. Gender inequality is only measured with a duration of 1 year (2018). Public policy reforms can narrow the gender gap and improve the quality of governance and development as a result.

Keywords: *Gender Inequality, Reformasi Kebijakan, Kualitas Governance, Kualitas Development*



THE STRATEGY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF LAMPUNG SHRIMP EXPORT

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the strategy of the local government in increasing the competitiveness of Lampung shrimp exports to be the National Shrimp Barn. The data was obtained by reviewing several primary and secondary documents and in-depth interviews with the Head of the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries in Lampung Province. In this study, we use a quantitative approach using RCA (Revealed Comparative Advantage) to find the competitiveness of Lampung shrimp export value and Diamond Porter theory to analyze the strategies in increasing the competitiveness of Lampung Shrimp Export. The results indicate that the competitiveness of Lampung shrimp exports is very strong. The strategy used by Lampung Government to increase the competitiveness of Lampung shrimp exports is by a collaboration between the central and district governments realized by providing access to capital through Kartu Petani Pintar (Smart Farmer Card), technical assistance by forming cross-sector Working Groups (Pokja), and intensive pond constructions in several areas in Lampung.

Keywords: *Competitiveness of shrimp export, Revealed Comparative Advantage, Local government's strategy.*

THE 1958 NEW YORK CONVENTION IMPLEMENTATION IN INDONESIA: UPON THE ENACTMENT OF INDONESIAN ARBITRATION LAW⁶

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Abstract

Indonesia has been a member of the 1958 New York Convention (the “Convention”) since 1981. In consequence, international arbitral awards should have been recognizable and enforceable within its territory. However, case laws shown that Indonesian courts have not been optimally implementing the Convention. Due to refusals or annulments by Indonesian Courts of the execution of international arbitral awards, international criticism towards this matter has been in the spotlight for quite some time. This situation has arisen both before and after the enactment of Indonesian Law No. 30 of 1999 concerning Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Settlement (the “Arbitration Law”). This article aims to examine; (i) how Indonesian courts have implemented provisions of the Convention, (ii) what measures have been taken to enforce international arbitral awards, and (iii) how courts interpret international awards and public policy concepts. Analysis has been conducted by way of reviewing literatures as well as international arbitration disputes decided by the District Court of Central Jakarta and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia. In the area of private international law, advisories to legislators and judges were obtained.

Keywords: Arbitration, courts, enforcement, international arbitral awards.

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REBUILDING GREEN GROWTH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR ASEAN MEMBER COUNTRIES

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Abstract

This paper ambitions to address and formulate strategy towards green growth sustainable development in the Southeast Asia region. The region's current growth model is qualitative analysis with based on deep desk literature review on various studies of green growth. The literature mostly taken from working paper, journal and research paper. This paper also adopts USG analysis to identify specific issue through level of priority from the expert (expert choice method). Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand recently become more concern and start to initiate at the national/regional level for fundamental economic transformations to secure a sustainable future within the country and inside the region. The supportive system from the policy, regulation and infrastructure can neglect burden of implementation of green strategy inside the region. This study has many limitations regarding about none quantitative method to bring good evidence about the issue. Beside that, the lack of resource and skill to mapping the focus on green growth and failed to bring specific identification of the case of the research while biased for the conclusion also need to take into consideration. This study can contribute to identify the concept of green growth for the region. The main thing can bring a ractical agenda for action, which should be treated as a guide for Southeast Asia member countries' policy makers to explore and pursue policy recommendations in the macroeconomic and environment issue.

Keywords: *Green Growth, Policies, Sustainable Development, Southeast Asia Region*



LEGAL PERSPECTIVE OF TAX EVASION ON THE SALE OF IMPORTED GOODS THROUGH PERSONAL SHOPPER SERVICE AND THE EFFORTS TO MINIMIZE IT ON BEHALF OF PUBLIC REVENUE

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Abstract

This research was conducted to determine the legal perspective on tax evasion on the sale of imported goods through personal shopper service that occurs a lot, which causes tax leakage, and to find solutions to minimize it on behalf of public revenue. The approach used in this research is the approach of laws and regulations and policies that apply in the field of taxation, especially income tax, value added tax, import duties and excise as primary legal materials. The results show that tax evasion on the sale of imported goods through personal shopper service is a disgraceful and unethical act, and results in detrimental to the State and society, and can be said to be a form of smuggling, because it is a form of fraud which conducted by taxpayers who try to manipulate transactions with the intention of reducing income. Efforts to minimize it, are to push tax payer to register them in order to obtain an Tax Payer Number (NPWP), to eliminate legal loopholes that can be used to evade taxes, tighten supervision of imported goods, and provide awards for entrusted service business actors who have complied with and fulfilled their tax obligations.

Keywords: Tax Evasion, Imported Goods, Personal Shopper



POTENTIAL LOSSES FOR LABORERS IN RELATION TO THE JOB CREATION BILL WHICH WAS DESIGNED USING THE OMNIBUS LAW METHOD

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Abstract

This research was conducted to map workers' rights that have the potential to be harmed in relation to the formation of the Job Creation Bill which was designed using the omnibus law method when compared to labor rights previously regulated in Law Number 13 of 2003 (Labor Law). The approach used in this research is the approach of laws and regulations and policies that apply in the field of manpower and State Administrative Law, as well as its relationship in terms of harmonization between the Job Creation Bill and the implementing regulations in the manpower sector which is the implementing reference for government administration. The results of the research show that the amendment and removal of important articles concerning labor rights, such as the right to good wages and wages; the right to hours of work and rest; rights to menstrual leave, maternity leave, maternity leave and breastfeeding leave for women workers; the right to leave from performing religious services; the right to guarantee continuity of work and there is still outsourcing practice under the name outsourcing; the abolition of the right to severance pay, and the opening up of Foreign Workers in Indonesia. In addition, the influence of the Job Creation Bill on the implementing regulations under it can, among other things, cause concrete problems to arise as a result that might occur if later the Job Creation Law does not provide clear regulations regarding the rules contained in the law.

Keywords: Laborer, Job Creation Bill, omnibus law



ANALYSIS OF REGULATORY POLICIES IN INDIAN TELECOM SECTOR

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Abstract

The Indian Telecommunication industry is the fastest growing in the world. Telecom sector has been considered as an important tool for the socio- economic development of the country. Indian telecom industry has witnessed phenomenal growth in subscriber base during last decade. Regulatory reform in telecom service sector has focused on opening monopoly markets to full competition. The liberalization of telecom markets has required a new set of regulatory reform and policies by which fair competition in markets take place. Policies and reforms measured by Government, wireless technologies, active participation of private sectors played important role in the rapid growth of telecom sector in India. This paper analyzes the changing shift of Indian telecom sector from a monopolistic to a competitive environment. The National Telecom Policy 1994 & New Telecom Policy 1999 established a strong and independent regulatory mechanism with well-defined power and responsibilities. This paper is an attempt to examine the impact of policies and reforms on the growth of Indian Telecom Sector.

Keywords: *telecom industry, reforms, national telecom policy.*



LEGITIMIZATION OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE TOWARDS THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS

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Rudi Natamiharja

Abstract

The issue of the rights of victims has now become a major international spotlight in relation to the life of the nation and state. Insights into the rights of victims in a global dimension are always linked to political, social, economic and cultural rights. The development of the rights of victims of crime in a global context has developed, however, the protection of the rights of victims in Indonesia is still in place. Facts and data in the field show that victims have not received optimal service and attitudes from law enforcers, from the government, let alone from the general public. Protection of the rights of victims of criminal acts in Indonesian positive law in the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code is very simple and partial, namely the victim is only entitled to compensation, then in the Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban Law the rights develop very broadly. However, the implementation of the protection of victims' rights in the Perlindungan Saksi Korban Law has encountered obstacles due to the limitations of the Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban itself. Regulations on the rights of victims of criminal acts and their protection in Indonesian positive law as described above have not provided adequate access for victims to obtain their rights. The development of international law has a significant role in formulating human rights law and the rights of victims to be accepted and practiced by various countries. These legal measures can be found in several international instruments such as the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR), the 1949 Geneva and the *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide* (*Genocide Convention*). These various instruments demonstrate the commitment of the international community to protect human rights through its participation in the various conventions above. However, until now, the world community is still witnessing the practice of international crimes, both internally within a country and across national borders.

Keywords: *Legitimacy, Global, Governance, and the Rights of Victims*



LEGAL POLITICS MEETING THE RIGHT TO LAND IN KECAMATAN BANJAR MARGO KABUPATEN TULANG BAWANG

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Abstract

One of the constitutional mandates of the Republic of Indonesia is the use of natural resources (SDA), including land which is used maximally for the welfare of the people. But the reality is that in Banjar Margo District, people who claim to have rights to the land they own must face injustice over their ownership. Local government as the protector of the people must also be strong in providing services to provide a sense of justice to the community. Companies that have contributed to increasing PAD (Regional Original Revenue) must remain operational and comfortable in investing in Banjar Margo District, Tulang Bawang Regency. The political construction of land protection law for citizens in Indonesia divides into three periods, namely the old order, the new order and the reform order. However, the implementation has not been able to be fully implemented, either during the Old Order and the New Order or the Reform Order. The map of land conflicts in Banjar Margo Subdistrict, Tulang Bawang Regency, originated from three factors, namely: the land certification administration system, unequal distribution of land ownership, and legality of land ownership regardless of land productivity. Conflict concerning land arises is a conflict of interest between one party and another. In Banjar Margo District, Tulang Bawang Regency, the cause of this conflict was the unclear land ownership status. The state as a big vessel for land and its problems cannot be overcome. In fact, they tend to take sides, so that there are significant gaps between the strong and weak groups.

Keywords: land conflict, Stakeholders, Objective conflict map.



REGULATING NETFLIX: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MALAYSIA AND SINGAPORE

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyse the existing legal and regulatory framework of Malaysia and Singapore governing Netflix services with a view to identify the loopholes and to recommend some solutions. This study uses a legal and doctrinal research methodology followed by an analytical approach. In identifying and interpreting data both primary and secondary legal sources were considered. Findings of this study revealed that Netflix in Malaysia and Singapore are governed by the laws that regulate traditional broadcasting services. This study denotes the legal and regulatory context governing Netflix in Malaysia and Singapore. In conclusion, it is recommended that both the countries need to enact specific legal regime to regulate and control over-the-top (OTT) broadcasting services like Netflix.

Keywords: *Netflix, Over-the-Top (OTT), Online Broadcasting, Internet, Malaysia, Singapore.*

OFFICIALS PERFORMANCE IN THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF GOVERNMENT: DO WE EXPECT TOO MUCH?

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Abstract

This study analyzes the influence of the E-government, Digital Competence, and Digital Transformation on officials' Performance at the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia. Quantitative empirical research using survey, combined with interviews and observations. Measurement scale using ordinal data. Partial Least Square - Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) method was applied using SmartPLS 3. E-government and Digital Competence affect Performance through Digital Transformation as a mediating variable. Digital Transformation partially mediates the influence of E-government on Performance. On the other hand, Digital Transformation has fully mediated the influence of Digital Competence on Performance. Digital competence is considered part of digital transformation. Government officials' performance tends to increase due to enforced policy (e-government and digital transformation of government), not because of their inner motivation (digital competence). The scope of this research is a case study on government officials in one ministry. This study only explores officials' views and has not included citizens and other stakeholders' expectations as part of the organizational performance assessment. This study fills the knowledge gap of government officials' performance to represent the organization's ability to deliver high-value and real-time services in a disruptive era.

Keywords: *E-government, Digital Competence, Digital Transformation, Performance*



GLOBAL REGULATION ON ONLINE WAGER GAMING ADHESION AGREEMENTS A LEGAL PREVIEW

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Abstract

The world is revolving along with innumerable contracts and agreements at each and every stage of human being. The wagering agreements is also evolving along with the mankind right from the dice of Ancient age to online gaming of digitalised age. Serving as source of revenue and leisure on the brighter side, online gambling also has victimized the layman in its darker side. The online gambling website agreements that are clicked accepted without reading proves to be averse to the players. Though the countries like US and UK have white regulated Legislations related to online gaming, still most of the countries are under ambiguous grey and prohibited black legislative stage holding wager agreements to be void. This article makes theoretical analysis on Globalised Laws on regulation of online gaming in few countries and Multiple Linear Regression Analysis on the Gross Gambling revenue, Online Gaming revenue and internet population for weighing the value of Online gambling agreements. The increasing invasion of online gambling instructs for the need of Global Harmonious regulations to eliminate negative effects of online wager adhesion agreements.

Key Words: *Online Wager Adhesion Agreements, Global Gaming Laws, Globalised Countries, Gaming revenue.*



THE UTILIZATION OF AUTONOMOUS UNDERWATER VEHICLE (AUVS) IN SECURING AND ENFORCING INDONESIA'S LAW OF THE SEA

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explain about the legality of the utilization of Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUVs), in order to implement it in Indonesia's Maritime Zone. To do so, initially this study will explain about the AUV in Brief, continued with the legal research of the utilization of AUVs, and finally apply the result comparatively with Indonesia's National Legislation. This study uses normative juridical research methodology, in response to the increasing value of maritime delimitation breach conducted by Indonesia's Neighboring State in Natuna Sea. The result of this study is to give different-point of view potential solution for Indonesia's Government in securing and defending the maritime zone of Indonesia, along with its obvious purpose as academic literature. This study will only focused on whether AUVs can be applied in Indonesia's National Legislation or not, so that the surrounding debate about the utilization of AUVs will not be included in this paper. Finally, I hope this study will be useful in countering the maritime delimitation issue in Indonesia, especially in Natuna Sea, so that there will be no other similar issue in the future.

Keywords: *Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUVs), Indonesia, Maritime Zone, Law of the Sea.*



INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICIES: THE COMMITMENT TO REALIZING GLOBAL GOVERNANCE IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Integrated waste management policies as an Indonesia's commitment to realizing global governance by government, public, and producer (collaborative to implementation environmental constitutional rights in Indonesia and to achieve SDG 12. This study used a type of normative legal research. And the approach used qualitative methods through within study of literature. The result of this study can indicate to implementation waste management policies for local and centre government, and give a recommendation for local government to legalized governor regulations about Jakarta who discussed management of household waste and non-household waste. This Study has a limit explanation in waste management policies in Indonesia, about SDG 12, waste management by UN and Article 28 H paragraph 1 The Constitution of Republic Indonesia. This study can be useful in Administrative Law disciplines and International Law disciplines. These policies can be reducing and handling waste in Indonesia because the Government has a target in 2025 Indonesia can implemented zero waste.

Keywords: *waste, management, policy, Indonesia*



IMPLEMENTATION OF PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS (SAKIP) IN STRENGTHENING BUREAUCRATIC REFORM OF PPPPTK TK DAN PLB

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Abstract

The urgency to mainstream bureaucratic reform at the work unit level needs to be supported by all the pillars of the embodiment of good governance, including the evaluation of bureaucratic reforms that are evaluative in measuring the implementation of the Government Agencies Performance Accountability System (SAKIP), especially in PPPPTK TK and PLB Bandung. As a form of the strategic plan of an accountable work unit, PPPPTK TK and PLB Bandung need to evaluate the extent to which this has been implemented. Measurement of SAKIP implementation refers to six components in the strategic plan, namely performance planning, performance measurement, performance data management, performance reporting, review and performance evaluation. This study will use a cross-sectional method using a quantitative approach. This research was carried out through participation from the internal scope of the PPPPTK TK and PLB Bandung human resources with 115 people or 89.1% of the population who were willing to participate through filling out online questionnaires due to the Covid-19 pandemic on Google form and analyzed through a semantic differential scale. using two models, descriptive analysis and Structural Equation Model (SEM) using SmartPLS software. Various results of participants' answers were analyzed descriptively and led to findings to prove the significance value of the implementation of SAKIP that occurred in PPPPTK TK and PLB Bandung. In order to strengthen bureaucratic reform that prioritizes the implementation of good governance in the public sector, of course it must continue to be evaluated to what extent its implementation can be accounted for properly.

Keywords: *Implementation of SAKIP, Good Governance, Bureaucratic Reform, Strategic Plans; PPPPTK TK and PLB Bandung.*



SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT IN WAY KANAN DISTRICT ON RUBBER WASTE DISPOSAL

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Abstract

Environmental pollution causes damage to ecosystems and has a negative impact on the environment. One of the causes of environmental pollution is rubber waste. A supervisory role is needed from the local government, in this case the Environmental Service and the community regarding the disposal of rubber waste. The problems that will be discussed in this study are the supervision of rubber waste disposal by the Environmental Agency and inhibiting factors in monitoring the disposal of rubber waste in Way Kanan Regency. The study used a normative-empirical methodology, using a statute approach and in-depth interviews. The conclusion of this problem is that the Environmental Service is less than optimistic and the Office of the Environment is less firm in implementing monitoring instruments related to rubber waste disposal by rubber business actors and tends to focus more on larger companies. This research focuses on the supervision of the Environmental Agency on the disposal of rubber waste which causes environmental damage. This research can encourage environmental improvement and overcome environmental damage caused by rubber waste, as well as develop environmental science in its implementation in society.

Keywords: *Supervision, Environmental Service, Way Kanan, rubber waste*

STUDY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DISCLAIMER CLAUSE FOR THE HEALTH TELE-CONSULTATION SERVICE (HTC) IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Recently, the Health Tele-consultation Service (HTC) has become popular in Indonesia. Since HTC do not has patient physical examination, it would be possible to have some mistakes in diagnosis, prescribing and presenting drugs. This study aims to determine the legal relationship, the implementation of the disclaimer clause and the responsibilities of the parties in HTC. The study was conducted based on the Indonesian health law, the medical practice law and the law of electronic Information and Transactions. This research is a normative research assisted by interviews. The results of this study indicate the relationships between the parties. First, the partnership relationship between doctors and the HTC platform. The second is the medical relationship, the moral (ethical) relationship and the legal relationship between the doctor and the patient. Third, the detachment relationship between the patient and the LTK platform. The liability for the platform is limited to non-medical aspects. The responsibility of each party refers to the relationship between the parties. The results of this study contribute to providing clarity of legal information related to the implementation of HTC in Indonesia. In the future, an empirical study of legal aspects related to multi-media based HTC is needed.

Keywords: *Health Tele-consultation Services, disclaimer clause, inter-party relations, Health Law, Medical Practice Law*



BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF GOVERNANCE INDEX INDICATORS IN THE SCOPUS LIBRARY PERIOD 2005-2020

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Abstract

This article attempts to re-identify the map of the development of governance studies so that the main constituent elements of it can be identified. This bibliometric study used Scopus citation database to collect articles. The dataset were analyzed by using Excel and VOS viewer. Trend in the analysis of governance measurement is increased significantly from 15 years ago. In the origin aspect of the country that conducts the publication dominated by developed countries and some of the developing countries. Based on the map network visualization is seen a large cluster that hosts the concept of governance index known that the dominant economic aspect as the background of its presence, then there are also keywords related to the role of government and concepts in the organization. This study was only conducted on the Scopus database, so it still has limited comparisons with other databases in order to produce a comprehensive analysis. This study can become a reference for the disciplines of government and public administration, particularly the study of governance and also government performance.

Keywords: *Bibliometric analysis; VOS viewer; Scopus; Governance Index; Scientific Publications*



ONE CHINA POLICY AND THE INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION INTO TWO CHINA

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Abstract

One China Policy, the unwritten policy that every-countries in this world followed. What is the power of the One China Policy itself that makes us couldn't recognize the two China at once. This problem brought us into the confusion among people who know about this policy. So, this study we aiming on how countries should react on this unwritten policy. In this abstract the methods we will use are finding the data and the explanation towards e-library from towards the two nation and also by reviewing this stuff to the two countries representative in Indonesia. The main result of this study will give the impact into international community especially countries to react on this policy. The limitation of the study itself won't be involved deep more into politically things inside the two Chinese countries, but it will be involved more into legal stuff. It will be useful on the legal stuff of the policy itself, like it will be strengthened the policy or the reverse thing.

Keywords: *One China Policy, Countries Recognition, Legality.*

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MAKING A DISABILITY-FRIENDLY CITY: AFFIRMATIVE POLICY

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Abstract

The purpose this of research encourages the policy of Respect, protection and fulfillment of the rights of persons with disabilities is a state obligation, as regulated in Article 42 of Law Number. 39 of 1999 regarding human rights. Persons with disabilities have experienced a lot of discrimination that has not fulfilled the rights of persons with disabilities in the fields of education, employment and social issues. By encouraging the principles of the welfare state law, the government must curb the improvement of welfare by giving an active role to the state to organize public welfare *bestuurzorg* through public services. The legal issue of this study identifies and provides an affirmative form of government policy in realizing the principle of "Welfare Law State" equal rights for people with disabilities to gain accessibility through public service regulations in the city of Bandar Lampung. *Research Methodology* dogmatic legal research which is carried out by means of a literature study that examines *especially* primary legal materials in the form of statutory regulations, conventions or other legal documents, as well as research results, assessment results, and other references. *Results* The right to obtain public services for persons with disabilities must be seen as a constitutional right. Public service regulations must guarantee the protection and fulfillment of the constitutional rights of persons with disabilities in obtaining public services. *Limitations* guarantee of protection and fulfillment of the constitutional rights of persons with disabilities in obtaining public services. *Contribution* Affirmative policy for fulfilling the rights of diffable.

Keywords: Policy, Affirmative, Difabel.



URGENCY OF VILLAGE REGULATION ON DISASTER RESILIENCE VILLAGE IN LAMPUNG SELATAN DISTRICT

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Abstract

This study examines the urgency of Village Regulations as a foundation for realizing disaster resilience villages based on the understanding that villages as community disaster resilients, this research will identify village regulations as potential legal instruments regulating disaster risk management. The research methods used are normative and empirical research. Collecting the required data will be done through document study, archival record, interview, direct and participant observation at the research location. The results show that village regulations are legal instruments needed for the implementation of community disaster resilience, village regulations serve as the foundation for strengthening disaster resilience villages and serve as guidelines in communities at the village level that are resilience to disasters, village regulations are also the key to overcoming community vulnerability to disasters that are Basically, the risk is managed through strengthening coordination and increasing village capacity. This research was conducted in South Lampung Regency in a village that was affected by the 2018 tsunami disaster. The contribution of this research is to encourage the village government as the leading government organizing entity to build disaster awareness through village regulations as a legal instrument to form a community disaster resilience framework.

Keywords: *Urgency, Village, Village Regulations, Resilience Disaster.*



CLIMATE CHANGE: STATES' RESPONSIBILITIES AND THE IMPLEMENTATION IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This research consists of two purposes. *Firstly*, the research aims to understand the states' responsibilities in fulfilling commitment concerning the provided international instrument. *Secondly*, this research aims to explain and analyze Indonesia's implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This is a normative law research through literature studies that benefit from secondary type data. States' responsibilities regarding climate change are regulated in the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement. In its implementation towards climate change, Indonesia has ratified the UNFCCC through Law No. 6/1994 on the Establishment of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Moreover, Indonesia's policy on climate change is adjusted in Chapter 7 of the *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional* (RJPMN) or the National Mid-Term Development Plan 2020-2024. Scopes of this research are issues on climate change, the international law's grounds towards climate change, and Indonesia's implementation through its national law and policy. This research should be useful as a reference for academic interests, preferably in universities and research institutions concerned with international environmental law, Indonesia's administration law, and climate change.

Keywords: *Climate Change, UNFCCC, International Law, Indonesia*



MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS ON SDGS ATTAINMENT IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

The 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been adopted by various stakeholders. Many researchers highlighted that to achieve SDGs, it is necessary to involve various stakeholders through the multi-stakeholder engagement approach. Some researchers argued that multi-stakeholder partnerships, in the context of SDGs, are needed for systemic change due to the complexity and dynamic of stakeholder relationships. Moreover, a lot of literature states that sustainable development from the Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals is contextual because the situation and political background in one country is different from other countries. Thus, this paper discusses the practices and challenges of achieving SDGs through multi-stakeholder involvement in a particular socio-cultural context. This paper suggests the importance to understand the relationship between actors/ stakeholders in a multi-stakeholder partnership mechanism, how the multi-stakeholder engagement mechanism works, and what are the potential and challenges of multi-stakeholder partnership in achieving SDGs in a new democratic country i.e. Indonesia. Thus, the argument of this paper is that challenges, potentials and also dynamic of the involvement of stakeholders on the SDGs attainment can be understood meaningfully in a context-sensitive manner such as particular social and political contexts.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Multi-stakeholder partnerships, multi-stakeholder engagement, SDGs attainment, Indonesia.

DETERMINATION OF CHILD PERSONAL STATUS FOR PROTECTION TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL CHILD ADOPTION ACCORDING TO PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

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Abstract

International child adoption is an alternative in providing protection and fulfillment of children's rights and carrying out their best interests. Thus, this research on international child adoption aims to determine children's status and the state's responsibility for the child which adopted internationally. Therefore, international child adoption need to be regulated firmly in Indonesian law and international law. This research was using dogmatic research methods through a descriptive approach. This research uses secondary data consisting of legal instruments, scientific articles, literature, and internet sites. This study indicates that international child adoption has different regulations in Indonesian national law and international law. The children's legal status in international law is based on the habitual residence principle, and Indonesian law based on the nationality principle. According to Indonesian law, the children of foreign nationals residing in Indonesia are still subject to adoption provisions. Moreover, the country has to involve in international child adoption by providing protection, counseling, and supervision to children and their adoptive parents.

Keywords: *Personal Status, International Child Adoption, Private International Law.*



CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR FOREST BURNING CRIMES IN PEKANBARU, RIAU

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ABSTRACT

This research discusses the accountability of forest fire crimes committed by corporations. This research methodology uses normative-empirical legal research as well as conducting surveys conducted by judges of Pekanbaru District Court, Riau. The impact of forest fires is not only limited to health to economic impact but also impacts on the damage of Indonesian forests. The State guarantees the right to live as contained in Article 28 H Paragraph 1 of the Constitution 1945. These rights include getting a good and healthy environment but the state cannot guarantee a healthy environment especially in terms of forest destruction. Forest burning crimes are common due to exploitative actions of irresponsible stakeholders. Forests in Riau are often destroyed and should be a major concern of law enforcement officers. Therefore, this research will be useful for all communities, especially people in Pekanbaru, Riau and can also apply to the government in Pekanbaru, Riau.

Keywords: *Corporation, Forest Burning, Criminal Liability*



LEGAL EFFECTIVE OF PUTTING “BUSINESS AS USUAL” CLAUSE IN AGREEMENTS

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Abstract

The development of business in Indonesia accompanies legal needs in the community, especially when triggered by the pandemic period of 2020, breakthroughs of business people to anticipate obstacles have made innovative clauses to be put in the agreement. The birth of the “business as usual” clause needs to be observed in this paper in order to study the legal impacts that may arise from its positive and negative aspects. This paper aims to analyze the impact of the agreement on the placement of a business as usual clause on force majeure conditions and to examine the relevance of responsibility as good faith, its validity is limited so that risks can be minimized. This research paper uses random sampling method, normative-empirical legal research, socio legal research tool types, data software through legal observations, analysis descriptions, modern or traditional agreement law reviews and primary and secondary data collection. The results of this paper's research manifest the dispute resolution of the parties due to the agreement if it is not proven in good faith. For this paper provides solutions and studies of the agreement law of business actors in an effective manner of responsibility and justice.

Keywords: *effective law, clauses, agreements, responsibility.*



EMULATING THE PROVISIONS OF THE BUDAPEST CONVENTION ON CYBERCRIME IN THE NIGERIAN CYBERCRIME ACT 2015: CONTEXTUAL IMPLICATIONS

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Abstract

The aim of paper is examines the challenges and the rise of cybercrimes in Nigeria. It further examines the real occurrences of computer crimes as a major setback to the Nigerian government and, in addition, it explores some salient provisions of the Nigeria Cybercrime Act 2015. Finally, it analysis the important provisions of the Articles of the Convention, as well as their links to some most prominent offences in Nigeria and the Cybercrime Act 2015 is also undertaken. The methodology adopted by the paper is a doctrinal approach method wherein both primary and secondary sources of data are analysed. In the methodology, the paper also uses respondents' information which were valuable and gathered through interviews. The paper reveal that the cybercrimes committed in the country are contrary to Article 2-5 of the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime and are connected to the existing Cybercrime Act 2015. The paper is limited to the discussion of cybercrimes, Nigeria, Nigeria Cybercrime Act 2015 as well as Budapest Convention on Cybercrime. The paper immensely contribute as an addition to literatures, explores the gaps between the Nigerian Cybercrime Act 2015 and International Convention on Cybercrime

Keywords: computer crimes, Nigeria, Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, Cybercrime Act 2015.



ANALYSIS OF CONTROLS OF THE DEATH PENALTY ON THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT OF NARCOTICS IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF ISLAMIC LAW

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Abstract

This research was conducted to analyze the imposition of the death penalty in relation to Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and Islamic Law. In this study, it is more focused on the differences in the imposition of the death penalty on narcotics offenders in the perspective of Islamic law with Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. This study uses a normative juridical approach, in which the normative juridical method is research conducted on statutory regulations and positive norms in the statutory system related to the problems of journal. This research concludes that the death penalty for narcotics offenders in the perspective of Islamic law is *qishash* and according to the *hadist* of the prophet in his *fi'liyah sunnah*, the penalties for narcotics users and traffickers are *hudud* and *Ta'zir*. Meanwhile, the State carries out the death penalty for narcotics criminals as stated in acts 113, 114, 118, 119, 121, 144 of Law no. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics because considering its very broad impact regarding the public interest, causing damage to the earth and especially for the younger generation who are the cornerstones of this country's development in the future

Keywords: *death penalty, narcotics, Islamic law*

HUSBAND AS VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF WIFE RESULTING IN DEATH (BATTERED WOMAN SYNDROME APPROACH)

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Abstract

In domestic violence cases where the wife is the perpetrator, it must be inspected further the reason behind the criminal act. Women who have been the victims of their husbands' physical abuse for years can experience a psychological disorder known as Battered Woman Syndrome which causes them to physically abuse their abusive husbands when they reach their climax stage. In the case of wife doing criminal act towards her husband because of the abuse she has endured before, judges must consider the background of the crime. In considering the wife's position who is not only the perpetrator but also a victim, besides of giving criminal sentence judges must also consider the psychological condition of the wife due to the abuse she has experienced before. This study uses normative legal research, including research on legal principles, research on legal systematics, legal comparison and research done by institutions such as National Commission On Violence Against Women and Vinia Susanti who is a criminologist expert based in University of Indonesia. This study focuses on criminal law and psychology specifically on Intimate Partner Violence.

Keywords: *Domestic Violence, Battered Woman Syndrome.*

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION IN MALAYSIA: PROTECTION UNDER THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

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Abstract

This study aims to understand the position of freedom of speech and expression and the right to freedom of speech in Malaysia stipulated in the Federal Constitution, the controversy over restrictions on freedom of speech, and the issues that hinder freedom of speech from being fully practised. Therefore, the study focuses the extent of freedom of speech and expression under the Federal Constitution of Malaysia. This study employs qualitative analysis based on secondary data collection. As a result, the findings indicate that the Constitution does promote the right to freedom of speech and expression, and it is included in Article 10 of the Federal Constitution of Malaysia, which allows only its citizens to exercise. Freedom of speech and expression does not have any general structure and is notoriously known by others, such as national safety issues, public well-being, and good impulses. Nonetheless, the study lacks behind the analysis of present position of free speech and hate speech in Malaysia. The right to free speech is a fundamental part of human beings and the establishment of a free society. The study will pay attention among residence on the importance of their information in various platforms like social media and the limitations of their freedom of speech and expressions.

Keywords: *Freedom of Speech, Expression, Federal Constitution, Protection, Malaysia*



SOCIAL REALITY AS LEGAL AUTHENTICITY: CRITICISM OF BAD POSITIVE LAWS IN THE REGULATIONS IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This article aims to explain social reality as the authenticity of Indonesian law and also as a critique of the bad legal positivism in the prevailing laws and regulations. This article uses the sociology of law research method, namely understanding the law that applies in society. A research approach using philosophy. Data obtained from empirical realities in society and several related scientific articles. Data analysis was performed using descriptive evaluative methods. The results showed that there was a wrong understanding of the law in the community. This is because the legal system used in Indonesia still refers to the legacy of the Dutch colonialists. Law is only understood as a mere statutory regulation. Apart from that, it is not considered as law, including social reality that exists in society which is practiced in everyday life and is not called law. Laws must be written that are issued by state institutions, not values that are born from social life in society. The impact of the law is dry from the social values of society. So that the law is far from the sense of justice expected by society. This research has a contribution in the effort to establish the authentic Indonesian legal sovereignty that originates from the social reality of society. So that Indonesia is free from the bad influence of the legacy of the Dutch colonial law. Because this social reality of society is the original form of Indonesian law.

Keywords: social reality, criticism, law, Indonesia



REDUCING THE EXPENSES OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTIONS THROUGH STRENGTHENING THE PRINCIPLE OF JUDGMENT BASED ON LOCAL AWARENESS

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the principle of forgiveness in local wisdom in Indonesia and find the concept of strengthening the principle of forgiveness in local wisdom to reduce the burden on criminal justice institutions. This research departs from doctrinal research with a statute approach, analytical approach, and conceptual approach. As a complement, the Socio-legal studies approach is used, which examines law as a related social phenomenon in the application of the Indonesian criminal law system that reflects local wisdom. Based on the results of the research, forgiveness has grown and developed in Indonesian society including in the communities of Lampung, Minangkabau, Batak Karo, Java, and Aceh. Therefore, to provide legal certainty, the principle of forgiveness needs to be regulated in a special regulation. In addition to providing legal certainty, the legitimacy of the principle of forgiveness through statutory regulations is more prospective to reduce the accumulation of criminal cases in the judiciary. The approach to the problem in this research is limited to the scientific tradition that has developed in legal science, which is based on existing ideas and approaches in the sense that it is limited by the scientific tradition in which legal scientists are located. The results of research that are oriented towards legal products in the form of the concept of strengthening the principle of forgiveness in the criminal law system, especially for minor cases with the hope of reducing the burden on the judiciary and at the same time preventing the fullness of correctional institutions (over capacity) and at the same time empowering local wisdom which has received little attention, especially in law enforcement, especially criminal law enforcement, which is currently considered to have not created a sense of justice.

Keywords: *Forgiveness, Local Wisdom, Criminal Justice*



THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF UN PEACEKEEPER: THE DEATH OF INDONESIAN ARMY RAMA WAHYUDI

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Abstract

It is a sad fact of life that attacks on peacekeepers have been a feature of U.N. peacekeeping operations from the outset. Concern about such attacks has escalated in recent years following the particularly heavy casualties suffered by UN peacekeepers. In Congo, Indonesian National Army Rama Wahyudi died from a gunshot wound in a non-international armed conflict, whereas Article 1 paragraph 1 of the UN Charter is "To maintain international peace and security". Therefore, the mission and work of the United Nations is guided by the objectives and principles contained in Article 1 of the United Nations Charter. This research employs the normative method based on the secondary data and the issues raised are whether the killing of Rama Wahyudi on his duty as UN peacekeeping mission is consistent with international law and who bears the responsibility? This research reveals that based on the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel and the draft Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts, government of Congo shall bear the responsibility consistent with international law.

Key words: *Protection, UN Mission officer, Indonesian Army*

LAW REFORM JUSTICE-ORIENTED FOR SMALL-SCALE FISHERS IN ACEH PROVINCE

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Abstract

This paper aims to analyze the legal injustice towards small-scale fishers? This article also offers a legal reformulation concept of social justice for small-scale fishers in Aceh Province. This research starts from a non-doctrinal perspective, applying the socio-legal method. The data is collected from in-depth interview with fishermen, which is the main thing, in addition by reviewing documents and invitations from the marine and fisheries sector. This study found that legal injustice against small fishers occurred due to inconsistent policies that favor sustainable development. So far, the Fisheries Law does not become a regulator for the marine and fisheries sector related to resource management. Tug of the sectoral interests does exist and each sector feels in an important position. What has not received serious attention is that the position of small and traditional fishermen which does not solely use resources as an economic activity, which is also related to their beliefs and culture. Fair legal protection is needed, especially with legal reformulation that places justice as a key side. The impact of law reform must be explored by several things, such as the poverty rate, utilization access, the ease of market access, and management access. This research are on the small and traditional fishermen, they feel the impact of the fight between two opposing sides of policy, increasing income from and conserving resources. Furthermore, presenting the state in providing basic rights services, expanding access and taking sides will bring small-scale fishers to a comfortable position politically, socially, culturally and economically.

Keywords: *Law Reform, Legal Development, Small-scale Fishers, Fishery Resources, Legal Protection, Legal Justice.*



IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND PRODUCTION SHARING AGREEMENT (STUDY AT PT BNIL AND COMMUNITY IN TULANG BAWANG REGENCY)

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Abstract

Based on the agreement made between PT BNIL and the community in Tulang Bawang Regency, PT BNIL manages a land area of 5,100 HA and local residents handle a plasma area of 1,500 HA, so the specific objective of this research is to get a bright spot on the Agricultural land production sharing agreement between the community and PT BNIL in Tulang Bawang Regency. The community, PT.BNIL and the provincial government will get clear information on legal or illegal agreements. The research method used the case study method with various data collection techniques such as observation, historical tracing, key informant interviews. This research uses a qualitative approach. The production sharing agreement law also regulates the rights and obligations of the parties. However, in practice it turns out that it is out of balance, the land cultivator is known as the weak party. Non-litigation legal efforts have been carried out by two parties but apparently did not get a win-win solution. The limitation to this research is only about the sharing agreement based on regulations. The contribution of this research is beneficial for the science of making agreements on agricultural land in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations in Indonesia. In the context of such scientific development, this research will also enrich scientific publications in the field of law

Keywords: *the Agricultural land production sharing agreement, rights and obligations, PT BNIL*



LEGAL PROTECTION FOR NOTARY CANDIDATE WHO ARE INTERNING/WORKING IN A NOTARY PUBLIC OFFICE

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Abstract

Analyzing the legal relationship between candidate Notaries who are currently interning / working at the Notary's office, analyzing the form of legal protection for candidate Notaries who are currently interning / working at the Notary's office, and adding legal references in the notary field. The method used is a normative juridical research method, namely research on legal principles using secondary data. While the data analysis method used was qualitative methods and the data collection tool used was document study. There are two legal relations between the candidate Notary and the Notary who received the internship, namely the internship relationship or work relationship based on the agreement that has been made. Forms of legal protection for a candidate Notary who is currently interning or working are the implementation of an internship, recognition of internship participation, obtaining internship material, and time for the internship. This study discusses studies in the field of notary law, namely the implementation of internships by candidate notaries. Master of Notary Students, Masters of Notary Alumni, Notaries, Indonesian Notary Association, Academics, and the Public

Keywords: *Legal Protection, Internship, Notary Candidate, Notary Public*

RAPE VICTIM'S PROTECTION THROUGH ADJUDICATION PROCESS

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the extent of state protection towards rape victims in the litigation process under existing laws. However, the phenomenon of gender bias by the surrounding society and law enforcers mostly leads to victim-blaming, which prevents them from reporting the case. Moreover, the study argues that it is necessary to provide a victim's companion at the trial, particularly in the victim-witness examination process, to support them contribute detailed information in a comfortable and secure condition. This study uses a normative-empirical legal approach with primary and secondary data sources. The study discusses the extent of rape victims' protection and the need for companion in litigation process. The results showed that the State had made its efforts to protect women of rape victims by enforcing a sequence of laws beyond the Criminal Code such as Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System and Supreme Court Regulation No. 3 of 2017 concerning Guidelines in Adjudicating Women's Cases Against the Law. However, these efforts are deemed insufficient to provide proper protection for rape victims, as evidenced by the significant development of rape cases due to legal enforcers' insensibility dealing with women as victims in the litigation process.

Keywords: *The Crime of Rape, Victim's Companion, Criminal Justice System*

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ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SPECIAL FISHERIES COURTS IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This article aims to provide comparison viewed from the economic and law enforcement aspect prior to and following the establishment of Special Fisheries Courts. This study combines two methods of research, namely research on normative laws and supported by an empirical study of the law using various sources of data. Data collection was conducted by document search and in-depth interviews. The findings of this research indicate that Special Fisheries Courts play a rather significant role in the economic improvement of the fisheries sector. However, viewed from the aspect of law enforcement, there has been an increase in crime in the fisheries sector after the establishment of Special Fisheries Courts. Based on the findings and discussion it is concluded that Special Fisheries Courts are yet to be effective in prosecuting criminal acts in the fisheries sector. The limitations and contribution of this research forward to proposes several strategies namely the establishment of Special Fisheries Courts in all areas prone to illegal fishing, extending the jurisdiction of *ad hoc* judges, and appointing *ad hoc* judges at the appeals and cassation level.

Keywords: *special fishery court, Indonesia, effectiveness, illegal fishing*



RESPONSIVE LAW MODEL FOR REALIZING FOOD SOVEREIGNTY REGENCY

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Abstract

Data from the Ministry of ATR / BPN in 2018 shows the raw area of rice fields in Indonesia is only 7.1 million hectares (ha) or a decrease compared to 2013 which was still 7.75 million ha. This of course will have a negative impact on the achievement of national food sovereignty, coupled with the condition of regional agricultural regulations which are still sectoral and not comprehensive. Using a doctrinal approach, this paper aims to develop a responsive legal model for realizing a food sovereign district. The results show that a responsive legal model to empower farmers and create a food sovereign district is needed because so far regional regulations in the agricultural sector are still partial in nature so that they have not fully supported the realization of food sovereignty conditions. The targets to be realized, the scope of regulation, reach, and direction of regulating food sovereignty regency models based on responsive law will contain three major parts, namely: the Agricultural Land Protection Section, the Farmers Protection and Empowerment Section, and the Irrigation Network Section, so that the realization of a sovereign district food can be achieved comprehensively.

Keywords: food sovereignty, responsive, model.



THE ROLE OF JUDGE IN MAKING CIVIL LEGAL RULE A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN THE IRAQI AND QATARI CODES

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Abstract

Judiciary has an important role in creating the rules of law, as in the light of Roman Law, the law recognized fiction as a mean to change or amend the legal wordings which the judge could not dare, at the beginning to prejudice for believing that it is in the position of Gods then the legal devices transferred to customs after their establishment in the minds of people for a period of time he resorted after the phase of a social development to principles of justice to mitigate the strictness of the legal provisions derived from custom which are usually characterized by stiffness and great care to formalities. Judiciary had contributed by an important role in making the legal rule through the judicial precedents appeared in Romans through the permanent publication developed by The Pretor (Legal Roller) and obligated the judges to adopt it. The judges had contributed in creating the law under the ruling of Islamic Law and ordinances through the legal fiction and principles of justice (discretion) and the judicial precedent. Where this role of judge provoked a great argument between the scholar of Islamic Law and the ordinance due to the risks shall be consequent on declaring this role.



THE DISPARITY OF GROSS VIOLATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS CONCEPT IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

The concept of gross violations of human rights introduced in the Law Number 26 Year 2000 on Human Rights Court states that the court has absolute competence on crimes of genocide and crimes against humanity which in the context of Indonesian law is intended as a gross violation of Human Rights. The both forms of gross human rights violations that became the jurisdiction of the Human Rights Court in Indonesia actually include as the 1998 Rome Statute competence as per the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole not as gross violations of human rights. The inconsistency between the use of the concept of gross violations of human rights in Indonesia and the practice on an international level is interesting to examine as it is known that both terms have different legal concepts and legal consequences. The paper used literature research to analyse the problem. And found that some international treaties and regional and international judicial bodies are also inconsistent in using the terms of gross violations of human rights, the most serious crimes or extraordinary crimes, commonly its used interchangeably but their use do not alter the effects of law and its legal subjects. Whereas in Indonesia the use of the gross violations of human right which should be a violation committed by the state and state responsibility, attached to the violations committed by individuals therefore the individuals who will be responsible.

Keywords: gross violations of human rights, international criminal law



VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN DEFENSE OF AUTOCRACY UNDER PRETEXT OF SOVEREIGNTY PROTECTION

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Abstract

In as much as it is understood, state exercises supreme authority within its territorial domain. It exercises jurisdiction over persons and property to the exclusion of others within the territory claimed. Territorial sovereignty is generally held to be indivisible. With the acknowledgment of the differences between the two, but, for the reason of signposting independence from the external intervention, the description of sovereignty is akin to the impossibility of a neighbour to intervene with the manner in which the head of the family that lives adjacent to him treats his offspring or associates, unless otherwise the treatment is extraordinary to the extent of instigating one's moral obligation of stopping it. In fact, the aforesaid intervention is not absolute. Thus, by being a curtain that keeps other states out and the people of the state in question, sovereignty has been used as an instrument for forging political domination. It is when the forging reaches to the extent in which people living within the states of the ambitious leaders start to taste the bitterness of the reigns. Usually, the bitterness tasted is associated with violations of the most fundamental rights that human beings are entitled to. It is thus the interest of this article to explore the nature of violations triggered by the state being in defense of autocracy for the reason of protecting sovereignty, which is, mostly, as per readings, not a case. In expounding, the relied information was that from black letters and law books. As such the article is doctrinal. To avoid abuse of the curtain of sovereignty, it is recommended for the top leaders to accept being accountable for their actions and not defending it by the shield of sovereignty.

Key words: Sovereignty, autocracy, human rights

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EVALUATION OF THE OMNIBUS LAW METHOD IN INDONESIA'S LEGISLATION SYSTEM

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Abstract

This paper will evaluate the omnibus law method transplantation into the Indonesian legislation system. This research is using the normative legal method. This research is evaluating the conformity of the formulation of Law on Job Creation, which was formulated by the omnibus law method against Indonesia's legislation system. Based on the preliminary research result, we concluded that first, the current omnibus law method on the Law of Job Creation is not based on Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Laws and Regulations, which only recognizes a model of the amendment to one specific law. Second, the use of the omnibus law method requires a vast space for public participation with sufficient time because it is related to many changes in the contents of the many/multi-sectoral Laws. Third, there is an urgent need to find the right method of Omnibus Law formulation as Indonesia seems heading in this direction of legislation development. This study was limited to the evaluation of Law Formulation using the omnibus law method against the legislation formulation system that is common for Indonesia. This study will contribute to Indonesia's legislation development, especially in developing the Indonesia legislation study.

Keywords: *Evaluation, omnibus law method, Indonesia.*



THE PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE INDONESIAN CONSTITUTION

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Abstract

The relationship between international law and national law often occurs, so that there is a link between the two legal systems that affect and contribute to each other. This relationship can be seen from the existence of monism and dualism. This study aims to determine the role and contribution of international law to national law, especially the Indonesian constitution. Which in this writing research method, the approach used is a legal research approach with qualitative methods and the type of research used is normative juridical. The result of this research is to know what principles of international law are integrated into the Indonesian constitution and what form of mapping it takes. Meanwhile, the limitation of the writing of this research in the recognized principles of international law and the amendment Indonesian constitution. This writing research can provide benefits for international law academics in developing international legal science, especially in Lampung. Based on this research, it can be said that the Indonesian constitution has encounter the contribution of international law from whether politics or legal concepts. Pancasila become a filter for foreign elements that enter and contribute the 1945 Constitution.

Keywords: *International Law, National Law, Principles of International Law, Indonesian Constitution*



MODEL OF TERMINATION OF PROSECUTION BY THE BASIS OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

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Abstract

The research aims to find a model so that the State and High Prosecutors' Office can implement the provisions of Article 35 letter c of the Prosecutor's Law regarding deponering (side of the case). This is because the authority to put cases aside in the public interest is only in the hands of the Attorney General, not for the public prosecutors in every State or High Court. In waiving cases, law and law enforcement are sacrificed for the sake of the public interest. A person who is sufficiently proven to have committed a criminal act, has his case at the deponir or has been sidelined and has not been forwarded to court for reasons of public interest. This research uses normative and empirical juridical legal methods, with a descriptive socio-legal legal approach. The results of this study indicate that the model used, namely, First Informal Mediation, this model is carried out by criminal justice personnel in their normal duties which can be carried out by Public Prosecutors, secondly Traditional Village or Tribal Moots, third Victim Offender Mediation, fourth Reparation Negotiation Progammes. The prosecutor as law enforcer still needs to have deponering authority, because based on the principle of discretion, every law enforcer needs to have the authority to set aside cases in the public interest. The research limitation lies in the model in which the authority of the High Prosecutor's Office and the State Prosecutors can be given the authority to conduct deponering. The research contribution is to give the High Prosecutors and the Public Prosecutors the power to carry out deponering of any criminal act. The next contribution can be used as a form of new knowledge in terms of the model of the Attorney's authority in implementing deponering.

Keywords: *Termination of Prosecution, Restorative Justice.*

THE LEGAL PROBLEMS OF THE PKS BILL IN REGULATING SEXUAL CRIMES IN THE VICTIMOLOGY

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to provide protection for victims of sexual violence that occur in Indonesia. The method used is normative juridical, in which this research still follows the norms or rules that have been applied. However, it will be added with a sociological approach. The PKS Bill is urgently needed by victims of violence. Previously, Indonesia already had a Criminal Code that regulates violence. However, the PKS Bill is so good that it complements the existing KUHP. Sexual violence no longer recognizes the place or event. Many children get this violence, which impacts their future and psychological. The authors will limit this research to the aspects of the PKS Bill, the impact placed on the victims in a victimology perspective. Hopefully, this research will be beneficial for the survival of children and women. It can help agencies such as the national commission on violence against women, the Police, and other agencies. And improving the discipline of legal science, to be precise in criminal law regarding the protection of children and women from sexual violence.

Keywords: *PKS Bill, Sexual Crimes, Victimology*

STATE SOVEREIGNTY AS A REASON OF THE REJECTION TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT'S COOPERATION REQUEST

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Abstract

This study will deliver the insights of the rights emerged from state sovereignty in regard to the state party rejection towards the cooperation requested by the International Criminal Court. This study utilizes normative juridical method. This study will be resulting the insights which would be answering why the sovereignty of state party could be the basis of its rejection to its international obligation to the International Criminal Court. This study materials will be derived from ICC Pre-Trial Chamber II (*Prosecutor v. Al Bashir*) and the Rome Statute of The International Criminal Court. This study will illuminate the ambiguity arises between state sovereignty and state's international obligation under international law.

Keywords: *State Sovereignty, International Criminal Court, Al Bashir, International Obligation, Cooperation, Rome Statute of The International Criminal Court*



HUMAN RIGHTS-FRIENDLY REGENCIES/CITIES IN LOCAL LAW

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Abstract

This study is purposing to find regional legal products in the context of realizing human rights-friendly districts / cities. Accordingly, utilize normative legal research methods with statutory, analytical, and conceptual approaches. Subsequently, will give the result in Regional law products in realizing Human Rights Friendly Districts / Cities are through the formation of Regional Regulations concerning Human Rights Friendly Districts / Cities. This discussion will be limited its scope on constitutional law and legislation. Therefore, this paper will be a helpful reference to formulate such local law products in every regency and city of Indonesia.

Keywords: *Friendly Human Rights, Regional Autonomy, Local Regulation.*



THE POTENTIAL OF DEVELOPING SHARES AS A NEW WAQF OBJECT IN INDONESIA: ISLAMIC LAW PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Share waqf is holding one or more shares owned by wakif in a company that is engaged in a field that is permitted under sharia, the profits of which are used according to the purpose of waqf both for public and private in the framework of worshipping Allah SWT. The regulation of share waqf in Indonesia is still incorporated in the provisions of waqf in general. The existence of this regulation is the result of ijtiḥad by Indonesian ulama who adjusts to the needs and current social conditions. Shares in Islamic law are categorized as a form of Syirkah. The opinion of the jumhur ulama regarding the use of shares as the object of waqf is permissible, only the Mazhab Hanafi is of the opinion that share waqf is invalid because shares are a movable object. In Indonesia, there are two forms of share waqf, waqf which comes from the profits of stock investors and waqf which makes sharia shares itself their object. The profit from the investment or shares will be converted by Nazhir to become productive assets that have social benefits. Currently, share waqf has good potential to be developed as well as challenges that must be faced. This paper discusses how the concept and model of share waqf, the arrangement and views of positive law and Islamic law on share waqf, as well as the potential and challenges of stock waqf to be developed. The research method used in this paper is a normative legal research method supported by technical qualitative data analysis.

Keywords: *Waqf, Share Waqf, Islamic Law.*

REFORM THE JURISDICTION'S AUTHORITY IN CONDUCTING INVESTIGATIONS AND PRO-PRE PROSECUTION OF SPECIFIC CRIMINAL ACTIONS AS CONTROL OF THE CASES

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Abstract

There is a dynamic development of the Attorney's office in conducting criminal investigations, namely during the HIR period, during the early days of the Criminal Procedure Code, and several decades after the Criminal Procedure Code. Some of the topics that can be formulated as parsing the contents of the dissertation proposal entitled "Reformulation of the Attorney's Authority in Conducting Investigation and Pre-prosecution of Special Crimes as Case Controller (Dominus Litis)" are: 1) What is the condition of the existing authority of the Attorney General's Office in conducting investigations and pro-prosecution of special crimes in the position of the prosecutor as case controller (dominus litis)? 2) Why is it necessary to reformulate the authority of the prosecutor's office in conducting investigations and prosecution of special crimes as case controllers (dominus litis)? 3) What is the target, scope, and direction of reformulation of the prosecutor's authority in conducting investigations of special crimes and pro-prosecution in the future and how to make it happen? The results of reference research and discussion resulted in the following findings: 1) The existing condition of the Attorney's authority in conducting investigations for special crimes is only mentioned in the Corruption Crime Law, the Human Rights Law, the TPPU Law, and the P3H Law. Whereas in the Criminal Procedure Code, although the Attorney General's Office is given the authority to carry out investigations into criminal acts of corruption until now there are still those who have questioned this matter so that it seems that the basis for the prosecution to carry out investigations in special crimes using the KUHAP as a backing is still weak. The Attorney General's Office, as the controller of the case process (Dominus Litis), has a central position in law enforcement, because the Prosecutor's Office is responsible for formulating and controlling law enforcement policies, especially the Prosecutor's institution can determine whether a case can be submitted to the court or not based on valid evidence according to Criminal Procedure Law. 2) Need to Reformulate the Attorney's Authority in Conducting Investigation and Pre-prosecution of Special Crimes as Case Controller (Dominus Litis) because there are obstacles in carrying out the duties of the Attorney Office that are not by accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations, namely regarding the investigation and Pre-prosecution processes. 3) The goals/objectives/goals to be realized in this research are related to reformulation/reformulation of the prosecutor's authority in investigating special crimes and Pre-prosecution which have previously been regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code and Law Number 16 of 2004 concerning the Republic of Indonesia Prosecutor's Office, namely strengthening authority in the field of investigation and Pre-prosecution of special crimes and to redefine authority in the field of general criminal investigation and Pre-prosecution in the capacity of the prosecutor as dominus litis to be re-regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code and the new Revision of the Law on the Prosecution. Suggestions that need to be conveyed include: 1) This research is designed to be used as material for academic studies in the preparation of the Prosecutor's Bill and the KUHAP Bill related to investigative authority by the Attorney General's Office. 2) This research identifies the obstacles that occur in carrying out the duties of the Prosecutor's Office so that it is hoped that they can become input in the preparation of the Prosecutor's Bill and the KUHAP Bill to close the weaknesses of the Attorney General's authority while strengthening the position of the Attorney as a law enforcement institution in carrying out tasks in the field of investigation, both for special crimes as well as general crimes. 3) The Academic Paper and the Public Prosecution Bill are currently being discussed by the DPR and the Government and entered into the national legislation program. a strong position in law enforcement can be implemented.

THE URGENCY OF AUTOPSION RESULTS AGAINST THE CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE

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Abstract

Autopsies performed on victims of murder, suicide and the death incident unknown in the criminal act. The purpose of an autopsy is to provide legal certainty and to determine the reason of the estimate in the criminal act, such the responsibility of person for the death of a child because negligence. This study used a normative juridical approach supported by an empirical juridical approach through in-depth interviews. The results of the study show that the autopsy result is very important to reveal an incident where someone died found with an abnormal condition as determine of the criminal act element or not. Theoretical contribution from this research is the development of criminal law science, especially in forensic medicine, which is related to the importance of autopsy results in examining the death of child cases. Meanwhile, a practical contribution to optimizing autopsy results for the benefit of law enforcement, so that it can be used as input for police investigators and forensic doctors, in the context of carrying out their noble tasks of fighting for justice and realizing the aspired legal goals.

Keywords: *Autopsy, child, death, negligence.*



TELECONFERENCE TRIALS AS AN ALTERNATIVE OF CRIMINAL SETTLEMENT IN THE NEW NORMAL ORDER: HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

To stop the transmission of the Covid-19 virus in the era of the new normal order, this study aims to provide a concept of thought to the authorities to bridge various problems in solving criminal cases through teleconference trials in the new normal order. The method used in this research is normative legal research. Sources of legal materials contained in this study come from primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials with data collection techniques based on literature studies and data analysis techniques using deductive methods. Based on the results of the study, it is concluded that based on the principle of *solus populi suprema lex esto*, in a new normal order criminal cases can be resolved through a teleconference trial. Besides, the settlement of criminal cases through teleconference hearings in this new normal order can be carried out without violating the rights of the parties, if it is based on health and safety considerations accompanied by objective reasons. This research is expected to encourage the government to establish a government regulation instead of law (PERPU) or to immediately revise the Criminal Procedure Code by including the procedural law in handling criminal cases in certain situations, namely the Covid-19 outbreak.

Keywords: *New Normal, Criminal Case, Teleconference Trials*



CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT REFORM REALIZE LEGAL CERTAINTY

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Abstract

Law enforcement is a problem faced by every society, although afterwards each community has its own characteristics, giving its own problem styles within the framework of law enforcement. Basically, the law does not apply in a discriminatory manner, but there are times when officials or law enforcement organizations in social reality have enforced the law in a discriminatory manner, which in the end does not reflect legal certainty and a sense of justice in a society that is influenced by legal culture. Legal culture includes the views, habits and behavior of the community, without a legal culture the legal system itself will be powerless. The most prominent and influencing legal discrimination is the legal culture of insiders, namely judges and legal advisors who work within the legal system itself, because their attitudes form a great deal of diversity in the legal system. At least this impression will affect law enforcement in society. Research methodology uses *normative legal research*, namely literature law research which refers to legal norms contained in statutory regulations and then also bases on different characteristics from social science research in general, while the focus of the study is positive law. The scope of this research focuses on law enforcement reform in Indonesia in realizing legal certainty. Scientific contribution: development of legal concepts, principles, doctrines, and theories, especially in terms of law enforcement that can guarantee legal certainty and a sense of justice in society.

Keywords: *Reform, Criminal Law, Legal Certainty*



Politics and Democracy

LOCAL WISDOM AND MONEY POLITICS IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Money politics (vote buying) in national elections and local elections has been a massive issue in the context of procedural democracies in Indonesia, especially since the local direct elections in 2004. Voters are very familiar with the term of *politik uang* (money politics), and they also do not hesitate to accept some gifts in the form of money and goods. This paper tries to promote the idea of decreasing the number of money politics based on the sociological and psychological aspects of voters by providing an understanding of cognitive and affective aspects with instilling in the minds of voters that money politics is a crime and a fundamental violation of ethics and morals. Voters in electoral practice can be influenced by their choices if they are given goods assistance or giving money. Relationships between candidates and voters occur in terms of voting, providing services and personal activities, providing goods, providing projects, electoral fraud, identity appearance, and raising funds for candidates for local candidates. The voter's social capital and local wisdom are expected to reduce the practice of money politics.

Keywords: *social capital, local wisdom, money politics.*



LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE ELECTION 2019 OF FIXING CAMPAIGN PROPS IN SERANG CITY, BANTEN PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

General elections (elections) in Indonesia are an implementation of the constitution to carry out a peaceful leadership session. The process of implementing elections in 2019 in Indonesia is inseparable from the various election violations that were processed by election administrators. One of the election violations violated by election participants was the installation of campaign props. The focus of this research is on law enforcement in the 2019 election in the case of violations of the installation of campaign props (APK) in Serang City, Banten Province, Indonesia. The research method used is empirical legal research methods. Based on the research results, it was found that there were many violations in the Installation of campaign props. In the event that action is subject to administrative violations, the sanctions are deemed not burdensome to the violators. The main cause is the light penalties contained in the regulations with the heaviest penalty in the form of removing campaign props by the authorities. Election organizers in this case Bawaslu (Election Supervisory Body) cannot provide sanctions that are more than the provisions in the legislation. This condition causes the election participants or the campaign team not to feel impelled to commit an act of violating APK installation. Thus it is necessary to strengthen the rules in the law against strict legal sanctions so that violators of APK installation can obey the applicable election law so that the implementation of elections runs according to the principles of an orderly election and has legal certainty.

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Elections, and Campaign Props



THE ROLE OF AUDIT OPINION AND POLITICAL COMPETITION TOWARD INCUMBENT'S VOTES

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Abstract

The objectives of this study are (a) to examine the association between audit opinion of local government financial statement and incumbents' regional head votes, (b) to examine the moderating effect of political competition in the association between audit opinion with incumbents' regional head votes. The samples are districts and cities in Indonesia that held local elections which were attended by incumbents. The hypotheses were tested using moderated regression analysis (MRA). The results showed that audit opinion directly affects incumbent votes in the local election. The effect of audit opinion on incumbents' votes increases when interacting with the political competition. In high political competition, the influence of audit opinion becomes stronger. This research contributes to accounting and management, people appreciate the government's financial accountability. voter reelect incumbent government with good financial accountability in a local election

Keywords: audit opinion, incumbent votes, political competition.



THE ROLE OF ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN PUBLIC EDUCATION IN ALTERNATING RELIGIOUS BASED RADICALISM

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Abstract.

One of the concerns today is that radical organizations that have emerged in the name of a particular religion have developed due to rampant religious fanaticism. This religious-based radical movement makes students its main target, especially those in public universities. Therefore, the importance of Islamic religious education in public universities is to fight against religious radicalism among students. The role of Islamic religious education in counteracting religious-based radicalism in students by developing learning materials and models and increasing the professionalism of Islamic religious lecturers. Islamic religious education material is discussed not only from one point of view /school of thought, but also from several schools. Develop learning models in implementing Islamic religious education that can instill anti-radicalism, such as tolerance, democracy, gentleness and taawun. In order to develop materials and learning models for Islamic religious education, Islamic lecturers need to have a moderate understanding of Islam.

Keywords: Islamic religious education, religious-based radicalism



INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF POLITICAL PARTY VALUES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL “CASE STUDY THE STABILITY OF THE LOCAL LEGISLATIVE SEAT ACQUISITION OF THE INDONESIAN DEMOCRACY STRUGGLE PARTY IN TANGGERANG CITY AT ELECTION 2019”

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Abstracts

This study aims to understand the role of political party institutionalization in local level, especially in institutionalizing party values to support the acquisition of regional legislative votes and seats. This study takes a case study of The Indonesian Democracy Struggle Party (PDIP) in Tangerang City in election 2019. This research methodology use qualitative methods with in-depth interview, literature and documentation study. In conclusion, PDIP in Tangerang City had succeeded in maximizing its symbolic and ideological capitals by holding a series of innovative activities reflecting its party values in society, so that it can contribute maintaining the regional legislative seats in election 2019. This research is limited only to the process of institutionalizing the party values of the PDIP in Tangerang City both internally and externally, and its role in achieving stability in the acquisition of legislative seats in the PDIP area in Tangerang City in the general election 2019. This research is useful as a reference for further similar research on the institutionalization of political parties at the local level.

Keyword: *Institutionalization, Election, PDIP.*

THE EMERGENCY GOVERNMENT OF LAMPUNG RESIDENCY DURING OPERATION KRAAI 1949-50

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Abstract

This study aimed to find out the impact of the Operation Kraai in Lampung Residency in political, military and economical aspect. This research used historical research methods which include heuristics, internal and external critics, interpretation and historiography. During the Operation Kraai period or Dutch Military Aggression II 1949-1950, Lampung Residency led by Gele Harun Nasution, issued three major policies in the political, military and economic aspects in an effort to counteract the allegation that the Lampung Residency had been destroyed. First, Gele Harun Nasution moved the Government and Defense Center from Telukbetung. Second, Gele Harun Nasution formed the North Front, Central Front and Southern Front and coordinated the camps in the Lampung Residency. Third, in the economic sector, he printed emergency money for the Residency of Lampung to prevent the spread of the Dutch currency which affected in inflation. This research was conducted in three regions that were once the emergency capital of Lampung Residency and focused on politics, military, and economic. This research can be useful for the Government of Lampung Province who need for information about Gele Harun Nasution who will be proposed as a national hero from Lampung and also can become as supplementary material for local history in Lampung.

Keywords: *Lampung Residency, Operation Kraai, Gele Harun Nasution, Revolution*

WOMEN AND POLITICS: WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS AND GENDER EQUALITY (CASE STUDY IN KUPANG CITY)

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe women's participation in the political process so as to create gender equality or justice. This research applies the investigation of descriptive quantitative by Case Analysis Approach. The founts of data are in form of prim and secondary. Data's aggregate technique are in form of interviewing and documenting. The data analysis has the shapes of data research, data presentment, data reduction, inference understanding, and validity testing through source triangulation. This study states that women's involvement in the political process can be done through the efforts of our government and our parties. The aim is to increase women's involvement in the political process, as an entity of women's selflessness towards society and their nation. The limitation of this research is that it was only conducted in Kupang City with a focus on the issue of women's participation in politics and gender equality. This research is expected to provide a good understanding for the general public, the government, political parties in Indonesia in general and Kupang City in particular that women have the same right to participate in politics without any restrictions.

Keywords: *Participation, Women, Politics, Equality, Gender*

POLITICAL DYNAMICS OF THE EXPANSION OF TWO REGIONS IN PASER DISTRICT

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to see how the political dynamics of the expansion of the two regions in Paser Regency. In seeing the dynamics that occur the author uses the power theory (Power Cube) written by Gaventa. The indicators assessed cover political actors, political interests, community aspirations and public welfare. This study uses qualitative research with NVIVO 12 Plus Software analysis by collecting sources from the news, including Antaranews, Kaltim Post and Tribun Kaltim. The results showed that the political dynamics of the expansion of the two regions in Paser Regency were more dominated by the community on the basis of people's welfare. Each has a role in the division process. Both political actors, the Paser indigenous people and the general public as well as an academic study team conducted by a team from Mulawarman University and Gadjah Mada University stated that the two regions were sufficient to bloom. However, between the two discourse of division, finally the Regent and the Paser Regional Parliament only recommended the South Paser Expansion because they considered several reasons. However, the biggest obstacle is the moratorium on regional expansion since 2008 and up to now has not been revoked, making South Paser Regency still stagnant to become the National Legislation Program (Prolegnas) and has not been ratified.

Keywords: *Regional Expansion, Community Welfare, Paser Tengah, Paser Selatan.*

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE: IDENTIFICATION AND INTERNALIZATION OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN THE CHILD FRIENDLY VILLAGE PROGRAM IN SOUTH LAMPUNG REGENCY

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Abstract

The research aims: (a) to identify the potential and binding of social capital of rural communities in South Lampung Regency; and (b) internalization and institutionalization of binding social capital into village and district program planning deliberations. The method used is a qualitative method. Collecting data by observation, interviews and documentation. Data is presented in the form of narration, tables and figures. Analysis with categorization and interpretation of meaning with comparative concepts / theories. Then the formulation of new meanings and the formulation of the conceptual logic link. It can be explained that the potential for social capital in South Lampung Regency is reflected in the diversity of ethnicities, cultures, values, norms and beliefs. There are 558 social organizations consisting of 66 NGOs, 120 Ormas, 7 Government-formed Institutions and 365 Customary Institutions. Participation patterns of community institutions: (a) political participation; (b) mass movement; (c) democratic participation in government; (d) community participation; (e) other forms of social participation such as fundraising, volunteering for disasters etc. The value of social capital contains the nature of cohesiveness and harmony, tolerance; mutual cooperation; kinship; ethnic and cultural attachments; social care; and obedience to character. The binder of social capital as a divergence guide to convergence is networks of civic engagements (Putnam, 2001) through bonding social capital: (a) the existence of a joint institution where they carry out social activities, gatherings, share, discuss, study centers and collaborations to solve various problems; (b) building communication, tolerance, togetherness and solidarity, encouraging and mutual trust. The existence of triggers and drivers makes the boundaries of social capital work into the program/ development planning deliberations (DPDs or musren). Triggers include: (a) common goals of society for children's problems and problems; both in terms of responsibilities and benefits obtained by families, groups and institutions; (b) insight, knowledge and awareness with all stakeholders about the urgency of child-friendly village / pekan and district programs; and (c) the existence of a social disaster emergency as it is today 'the more widespread and massive the covid-19 pandemic. While the condition of the village community is still minimal, therefore there must be a driver for which the local government is the main mover. The community needs to get encouragement, guidance and government assistance to break down barriers and shackles of social capital value emptiness (Maltz, 2004). The government needs to launch an affirmative program (supporting and affirmative program) & a capacity building program for village officials and communities. This research is an assessment to identify social capital and its binding as well as drivers and triggers as an instrument for the transformation of social capital into village and district program musren, especially the child-friendly village program (PDRA) in South Lampung Regency. To make modeling more concrete, improvements and trials are still needed through further research. The findings can be used to reposition public administration, particularly the placement of social values and capital into a forum for planning a child-friendly village program in South Lampung Regency and for comparison for other regions. The focus of this research study is the repositioning and reconstruction of social capital into the development of the dimensions of good & democratic governance, especially in the practice of musren (development planning deliberations).

Keywords: Bridging and bounding; Social capital; Driver and striggers



THE INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL LITERATION AND SOCIAL MEDIA ON THE POLITICAL CONCERN

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the variables of political literacy and social media on the political concerns of students in Indonesia and Malaysia. This study uses a quantitative approach with descriptive and verification methods, using a sample of 400 respondents divided into 200 student respondents in Indonesia and 200 student respondents in Malaysia. The data collection technique uses a questionnaire, the data test uses validity and reliability, and the data analysis technique uses bivariate analysis. This study shows that political literacy and social media influence the political concerns of students in Indonesia and Malaysia, these results consistently support previous studies which show that political and social media liabilities affect political concerns. The limitation of this study lies in the exploration of research variables that only focus on political literacy and social media variables, so that they have not been able to test other variables related to political awareness. Practically, this research contributes to providing advice to universities to optimize political literacy programs and develop social media to increase political awareness. Scientifically, this research contributes to developing political education science which aims to increase students' political awareness.

Keywords: *Political Literation; Social Media; Political Concern.*



OMNIBUS LAW THE SOLUTION OF HARMONIZATION AND SIMPLIFICATION OF LEGISLATION IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Indonesia is a state of law as stated in the Indonesian Constitution, As a democratic law country, the laws and regulations. The essence of the principles of a rule of law and the principles of governance based on the constitutional system has been emphasized in the 1945 Constitution. Within the framework of the national legal system, all statutory regulations are seen as one complete system. Consistency in statutory regulations can be referred to as legal certainty. This disharmony and overlapping regulations not only make the government unable to move swiftly and responsively to face problems and challenges that arise, it also has an impact on hampering the implementation of development programs and worsening the investment climate in Indonesia. The resolution of regulatory problems in Indonesia which are overlapping and disharmonious, can no longer be resolved by means of harmonization. However, a legal breakthrough must be made to resolve overlapping problems through a concept known as Omnibus Law.

Keynote word: Legislation, Omnibus law, Legal certainty



VILLAGE COMMUNITY POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN CONCURRENT VILLAGE HEAD ELECTIONS IN 2019

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Abstract

Villagers political participation is part of the political process in village head elections. Villagers whose kinship is still very close are interesting to study. This study aims to describe political partisipasion and factors that influence political participation in Pardasuka and Tarahan Village, Katibung District, South Lampung Regency in the simultaneous village head elections in 2019. The research method used is descriptive quantitative, using a closed questionnaire with a Likert scale. The sampling technique used is Slovin, while the sampling technique used is incidental sampling. Based on the data obtained in the study, the participation of the Pardasuka Village community was high, namely 78.62%, while Tarahan Village was classified as very high, namely 81.63%. The vilagers in Pardasuka and Tarahan thought that participation in the elections was necessary for the progress of the village. Concern and trust was reasons to participate in elections.

Keywords: *political participation, vilagers, village head ellection.*



POLITICAL ETHICS IN DEMOCRACY COUNTRIES

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to describe political ethics in a democratic state and to understand Pancasila as the foundation of political ethics. The method of this research is qualitative descriptive, and the research design is case study. The resource are primary resources which are public figures who are knowledge able and political themselves. Meanwhile the secondary sources including books and relevant articles. The data collection techniques are interview, documentation, and observation. Data analysis techniques are data reduction and data validation with triangulation. The result shows that political ethics is necessary in a democratic country. Political ethics can be a foundation to political practices. The political practice in Indonesia must be according to Pancasila which priority is the behalf of citizens and neglects the importance of individual or group's. the political education may infuse the principles within Pancasila as the political ethics in Indonesia to citizens and create a democratic system. The limitation in this research is that it is only carried out on issues of political ethics in Indonesia. This research is expected to provide a good understanding of the importance of political ethics in carrying out political activities.

Keywords: *Political Ethics, Democratic State, Political Elite, Pancasila, Political Education.*



INNACURACY OF OMNIBUS LAW CONCEPT'S IMPLEMENTATION IN THE DRAFT OF JOB CREATION LAW

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Abstract

The research objective is to find errors in the application of the Omnibus Law method in the Draft Copyright Law. The author uses a normative legal research method with statutory approach, conceptual approach and document review of the Job Creation. The Omnibus Law method in the Draft of Job Creation Law because the Job Creation combines unrelated material to employment such as environmental issues, investment and business, business licensing and national development. Finding misconceptions in the content arrangement for the Draft of Job Creation Law. This study aims to avoid potential for rules overlapping between one Law and another

Keywords: *Omnibus Law, Draft of Job Creation Law, Innacuracy Concept's Implementation.*



MEASURING THE CHANCES OF A FORMAL REVIEW OF THE JOB CREATION LAW BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to analyse the authority of the Constitutional Court in formal judicial review of the 1945 constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition, to analyse the opportunities for formal review of work copyright laws by the Constitutional Court. The research method used is a normative juridical approach, with secondary data types obtained through literature review. The data analysis used qualitative descriptive by describing the problem and then getting the conclusion from the analysis of the discussion. The results show that normatively the constitutional court has the authority to conduct formal judicial review of the 1945 constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. There is very little chance of filing a formal review of the work copyright law to be granted by the Constitutional Court. This is due to the very limited provisions of the statutory drafting procedures stipulated in the Basic Law as a touchstone for the Constitutional Court. This research is limited to an analysis of the authority of the Constitutional Court in formal judicial review. This research can be used as a contribution of thought in the field of statutory law.

Keywords: *formal judicial review, Job Creation Act, Constitutional Court.*

POLITICS OF LAND PROCUREMENT LAW FOR THE PUBLIC

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Abstract

Explain the purpose of holding the legal politics of land acquisition regulation, as well as the reasons behind it, Explain the legal implications of land acquisition, Explain legal protection measures for affected parties due to the ease of investment. The method used in this research is the Normative research method, in which data collection is carried out to support this research, namely through document literature study and the opinions or responses of various experts from existing academics. The purpose of the Job Creation Law is to facilitate investment, one of which is related to land acquisition as regulated in cluster 8 of the Job Creation Law which in its development this Law was rejected after giving its approval, the reasons underlying The rejection of regulations, especially those that govern land acquisition, because they do not protect workers' rights, discourage deliberation in the process of compensation for land acquisition. Reviewing, and informing how the legal politics of land acquisition regulations in the Job Creation Law are pro-community or pro-investment, and explain legal developments on land acquisition regulations.

Keywords: *land acquisition, Job Creation, public interest, investment.*



DYNAMICS OF MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AREAS AND SMALL ISLANDS IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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Abstract

As a maritime country consisting of thousands of islands and surrounded by the Pacific and Indian oceans, Indonesia makes coastal areas and small islands a strategic area for defense and increases the region's economic income. Changes in the legal umbrella for managing coastal areas and small islands from the New Order era to the Reformation Order led to changes in authority and a tug of war between district/city governments and provincial governments. This study aims to find the dynamics of coastal areas' arrangement and small islands in Lampung Province. This research is based on literature review and field research, using the socio-legal approach method. Sociolegal is an approach that uses the approach of legal science and social sciences. The consequence of this socio-legal research is that the approach used is through a historical approach, a comparative approach, and a case approach concerning the dynamics of coastal area management and small islands. There are many problems in terms of the transfer of authority to manage coastal areas and small islands between the city/district government and the provincial government. This is related to changes in laws and the amount of APBD that has been disbursed by the city/district government for the development of coastal areas and small islands.

On the other hand, the order of law Number 23 of 2014, in its attachment, has changed the pattern of authority from the city/district government to the provincial government. Based on these data and facts, this study's results indicate that the dynamics of regulating coastal areas and small islands in Indonesia are not synchronized between organic and non-organic laws. Furthermore, there will be a relatively long span of control from the provincial government to water areas, especially small islands, and coastal areas.

Keywords: Coastal Zone and Small Islands, City / Regency Government, Provincial Government

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COMPARISON OF WOMEN'S SOCIAL CAPITAL PROSPECTIVE GOVERNOR: CASE STUDY OF KAROLIN MARGARET NATASA IN WEST KALIMANTAN ELECTION AND KHOFIFAH INDAR PARAWANSA IN EAST JAVA ELECTION IN 2018

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Abstract

Social capital as a scientific concept is still relatively new, multi-faceted, and imprecise, therefore the 'hard data' in it is not widely available. Inevitably many early studies of social capital, primarily within the framework of political science in Indonesia, had to rely on crude proxies that were experimental in nature. Social capital in this article will emphasize social relations in the form of access to and use of resources inherent in social networks to gain power. Karolin and Khofifah's social capital in the 2018 Pilgub contestation in West Kalimantan and East Java were compared in the form of three variables, namely: Quality Building, Credibility Deepening, and Network Activation. Qualitative methods are used with in-depth interviews and literature studies. The results of the study show that K.M.N and K.I.P have different types of social network ties, where K.M.N is a Bonding type, while K.I.P is a Bridging type. This study contribution is giving a clearer operational concept to analyse social capital from a political science perspective.

Keywords: *Social Capital, Local Election, Women, Gubernatorial, Political Pathways*

EVALUATION RELEASING PRISONERS DURING THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Releasing prisoners from prison during Covid-19 plague is an appropriate policy, considering that in prison, it is difficult for prisoners to implement social distancing. Especially in Indonesia, a large number of prisons experience overcapacity, so that they are no longer full, but exceed the limits. This overcapacity is dangerous for prisoners, because it can accelerate the transmission of the Covid-19 epidemic. Although freeing prisoners when this pandemic is fair, but must be done with strict requirements and supervision of its implementation. This paper to analyze the implementation of assimilation for prisoners during the covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, its effectiveness and weaknesses of the program, with a qualitative method, which analyzes policies regarding the release of prisoners due to the Covid 19 pandemic. In Indonesia this is also done, but there are practices that will have a negative impact, namely the release of prisoners of corruption, and prisoners who are released but commit crimes again, therefore it is necessary to do strict requirements, by not giving assimilation to corrupt prisoners, and strict supervision of released prisoners, so that they do not commit crimes again. If they go back to committing crimes, then prisoners who are given assimilation must be returned to prison. Another thing, given that most of the prisons in Indonesia experience overcapacity, the government must think about making regulations that are not oriented to imprisonment for criminals. For releasing prison in pandemic, must be done with very strict requirements and supervision. This program not allowed for corruptor, and the prisoners who are released do not commit crimes again in the community. If there are prisoners who commit crimes again, they must be returned to prison so that they do not pose another danger in the community, with the application of protocols to deal with epidemics that are in accordance with standards. This research data only from Indonesian prison situation, more than 70% prison has overcapacity.

Key words: Evaluation, Release, prisoner, pandemic Covid-19

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH PROTOCOLS IN NEW NORMAL ERA OF COVID-19 IN A TOURISM CITY

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Abstract

This research examined the implementation of health protocols in New Normal Era of Covid-19. The study used quantitative approach with associative clausal method. The object of the research is the tourists who visit one of tourism cities in West Sumatera (Bukittinggi). Probability sampling, the number of samples in this study are 99 people. The data analysis technique used multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS version 24.0. The result showed that there was behavioral influences on the implementation of the Covid-19 health protocols in the new normal era with the result of the regression coefficient 0,445 signed for positive, this figure is significant to the value of $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ($4.549 > 1.985$) with a sig value of 0.05. and the perception did not have a significant effect on the application on health protocols with the results of $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ($1.658 > 1.985$) with a sig value 0.05. This research analysis tourists habit and perception to implementation of health protocols of Covid-19 in new normal era. The research will provide some input and consideration for the local government (Bukittinggi as tourism city)

Keyword: *Health protocol, health behavior, perception.*



EFFECT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE ADOPTION OF SOCIETY 4.0 IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This study aims to determine whether the Pandemic conditions due to COVID 19 influence towards the behaviour of adopting Society 4.0 in Indonesia. The methodology used in this research is quantitative exploratory. The data is processed by applying regression analysis using SPSS software; the data collection method uses a google form survey distributed via WhatsApp and Instagram. The sample is Indonesian people who are accustomed to using technology which is targeted to be 1000 respondents. The research presumes that the COVID 19 pandemic has influenced the behaviour of adopting Society 4.0, through stages, cognitive, attitudes, and decisions. This study is expected to contribute to an understanding of the perspective and attitude of facing a pandemic. There is self-development to use technology in realizing Society 4.0.

Keywords: *pandemic, covid 19, society 4.0, diffusion of innovations*



THE CHALLENGES OF CIVIL SOCIETY INITIATIVE ON COVID-19 CRISIS POLICY IN THE JAMBI PROVINCE

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Abstract

This article departs from the Covid-19 crisis phenomenon, which shows the transposition of the relationship between government and civil society where the government is no longer dominant in policymaking. Initially, public initiatives succeed to support the limited resources the government had in handling the crisis. However, the involvement of civil society in policy was still spontaneous, and the government did not always respond well. The study conducted in Jambi Province using qualitative methods through in-depth interviews, observation, and content analysis. Based on our finding, the community resilience has not been maximized by local government in the Covid-19 policy. The local government has a lack of response due to decision-making delay. At the same time, the bureaucracy is unable to be inclusive to community involvement. Local governments are reluctant to be transparent about the assistance they receive, so that community support through government channels no longer continues. For this reason, local governments should improve to maximize social capital-based crisis management policies.

Keywords: *Civil Society, Covid-19, Local Governments, Jambi.*

POST COVID-19: TOURISM WILL NEVER BE THE SAME

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Abstract

The 2019 coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19) is projected to have adverse consequences on the tourism industry. This paper aims to examine how the outbreak can change the lifestyle choices of Indonesian tourists, travel behavior, and tourism preferences in the short and long term. This paper is based on the synthesis of literature reviews related to tourism marketing, tourism management, and tourist behavior. This paper estimates that COVID-19 is likely to affect the consumption patterns of Indonesian tourists. New forms of tourism such as smart tourism, independent travel, luxury travel, and health tourism can drive tourism activities in the future. While Indonesia and other potential visitors are rethinking how they travel, professionals must also reflect on how to bring positive or negative changes to the tourism industry after this pandemic. Recommendations for industry practitioners and policy makers focus on adjusting travel arrangements to the background of tourists. Suggestions offer new experiences that enrich tourists, and in part reduce the effect of COVID-19 on the tourism industry and mitigate similar cases in the future. This recommendation can also be applied more broadly to the global tourism market. The COVID-19 outbreak had a significant impact on almost every community and industry. Tourism scholars and practitioners must carefully consider this tragedy and how it can inform industry and social practices. This paper may be a frontline study, which critically examines the possible impact of COVID-19 on consumption patterns of Indonesian tourists and how the tourism industry can respond to these changes in the future.

Keywords: covid-19 outbreak, scenario planning, public policy



RURAL DISTANCE EDUCATION FROM SDN SENGANTEN 2 TEACHER'S PERSPECTIVES DURING COVID-19

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was to investigate the problems faced by teachers at SDN Senganten 2, Senganten Village, Bojonegoro Regency, East Java in applying Distance Education, and how the teachers' efforts to overcome them. This research was qualitative research with the application of Cultural Studies analysis from the power of knowledge and hegemony of the capitalism concept. The data collection method used was semi-structured interviews in the 19th-28th of August 2020 with five informants consisting of the principal and four teachers. The results of this study indicated that during Distance Education, SDN Senganten 2 teachers faced complex problems: 1) An unadaptable curriculum for Distance Education that made teachers difficult to achieve teaching targets for students. 2) Technological problems such as the lack of communication network access infrastructure. 3) Parents who were expected to be able to help the learning process could not lead properly. 4) Inequality in digital literacy levels was also problematic for elder teachers who depended on young teachers for the operation of information technology. This research limitation focused on the experience of Distance Education implementation by SDN Senganten 2 teachers. This research will contribute to research in the field of Cultural Studies in the future

Keywords: *COVID-19, digital literacy, digital transformation, distance education, primary education, rural.*

UNDERSTANDING RESIDENT'S WILLINGNESS TO STAY AT HOME DURING COVID-19 IN BAUCHI METROPOLIS, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to assess the Extent of resident's willingness to stay at home during COVID-19 in Bauchi Metropolis, Nigeria, with a view to proposing areas of improvement. The study adopted the use of quantitative approach and data were collected through questionnaire survey from 382 house head holds proportionate selected from target population in Bauchi metropolis. The data collected was subjected to descriptive with mean ranking, frequency distribution. The study reported that residents were willing to stay longer in the area despite their dissatisfaction with the provision of infrastructural facilities and their preference with the infrastructural facilities provision because most respondents staying free in the area. The COVID-19 situation of the study area as at when data was collected did not helped matters. Those collected the questionnaires were not seen to retrieve the questionnaire. Those collected the questionnaires were not seen to retrieve the questionnaire. The study contribute theoretically by proposing willingness staying at home during COVID-19 for residents, therefore serve as literature materials for further related research.

Keywords: *Willingness to Stay 1, COVID-19 2, Residents 3, Facilities 4.*

FORM OF STATE RESPONSIBILITY IN FACING COVID-19 IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF REGIONAL AUTONOMY

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the responsibility of the state in protecting Indonesian citizens who are affected and who have tested positive for Covid-19 in accordance with the 1945 Constitution and health laws as well as the policy of implementing Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) for each region. The responsibility assigned to it is in the health sector, both medical personnel and ordinary people. The methods used are juridical normative and juridical empirical, by examining documents and laws and regulations and facts that occur in society. The results of this study indicate that Based on Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 Article 1, it is explained that Large-Scale Social Restrictions are restrictions on certain activities in an area that is suspected of being infected with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). PSBB itself is one of the government's strategies in preventing the possible spread of the corona virus, which has also been stated in the PMK Regulation No.9 of 2020. This form of state responsibility in dealing with COVID-19 is to protect its citizens by implementing PSBB which is considered to reduce the transmission of the virus. In addition, providing basic food assistance to the community so that they can carry out their daily lives. The limitation of this research is to examine the form of State responsibility in the form of health and from the economic point of view of the Indonesian population. The contribution of this research by the Government of Indonesia can provide solutions that can benefit the community, not tend to torment the community.

Keywords: *State Responsibility, Health Personnel and Society, COVID-19.*



THE CRITICAL VARIABLE OF POLICIES TO PREVENT AND CONTROL THE SPREAD OF COVID-19 IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to formulate critical variables for the prevention and control of the Covid-19 outbreak in the perspective of public policy implementation. This study uses a pragmatic approach, with systems dynamic techniques with the help of vensim software. Data is collected from government open sources, namely the mass media and regulations issued in the context of policies for preventing and overcoming Covid-19. There are four critical variables for policy implementation, namely communication, disposition, resources and bureaucratic structures that influence the implementation of policies on the prevention and control of Covid-19 in Indonesia. Results of the study will be more accurate if they are validated by the sources within the framework of in-depth interviews. The results of this study contribute to providing new methods of analyzing policies through dynamic systems techniques and conducting policy modeling with the help of software.

Keywords: *Policy Communication, Policy Disposition, Resources, Vensim, Dynamic Systems*

REVITALIZATION OF MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION THROUGH HISTORY LEARNING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

Analyzing the urgency of revitalizing in multicultural education through historical learning during the Covid-19 pandemic at the high school level, in particular at the high school level in East Java province. This research is a descriptive study with a qualitative approach with the research object of public and private high schools in East Java Province. The research subjects in Multicultural Education were History Teachers in East Java with areas indicated as areas exposed to Covid-19, namely the Surabaya, Gresik, and Ngawi which were determined by random sampling. Data was collected through interviews and documentation, while data analysis was carried out using qualitative descriptive techniques. The results of the study show that multicultural education is important to be optimized during the Covid-19 pandemic to strengthen a sense of unity, cooperation, help to increase tolerance. Historical learning is a relevant subject for implementing multicultural education with content materials that contain nationalism and multiculturalism such as youth oaths, regional resistance to events surrounding the proclamation. Optimization of online multicultural education during the Covid-19 requires the creativity of history teachers to determine the right learning method by including the importance of multicultural values to cut the spread of Covid-19, for example, the method of understanding with examples of historical relics from the Hindu-Buddhist era to Islam. This research is limited to the high school in East Java Province as the object, and as the subject is a history teacher. Revitalization of Multicultural Education Through Historical Learning During the Covid-19 Pandemic at the High School level with multicultural education can strengthen a sense of tolerance and unity to prevent friction between ethnicities, tribes, religions, and so on as well as increase historical awareness and mutual cooperation' students at the High School level.

Keywords: *historical learning, online learning, pandemic, multicultural education.*

THE EFFECT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE CRIME OF THEFT: THE CASES IN MAKASSAR CITY

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Abstract

This research aims to assist the police institution in making efforts to prevent theft crimes that increased during the Covid-19 period by mapping areas prone to theft crimes based on the incident's location and the level of intensity of theft crimes. This research is empirical, managed quantitatively, and qualitatively by collecting data through documentation and literature study. The results showed an increase in the number of theft crimes by 42.65% in Makassar City during the six months of the coronavirus pandemic period. This research also succeeded in mapping the locations prone to theft crimes, mostly in residents' homes rather than in the business center, the central area of money circulation. The research results also show that almost all sub-districts in Makassar City are the places where theft crimes occur, dominated by medium and high categories. This study recommends that police institutions pay more attention to residential areas, which are the areas where theft crimes most occur during the pandemic period. Furthermore, this research implies that it can become a reference for the police institution to prepare efforts to prevent theft crimes in Makassar City and other areas during the Covid-19 period.

Keywords: Covid-19 Period, Makassar City, Police Institution, Theft Crimes.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON PRIMARY SCHOOL ONLINE LEARNING SYSTEM IN CIMAHI CITY

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Abstract

This study aims to obtain information about the impact of Covid-19 on the process of learning activities using an online system at primary schools in Cimahi City, using the exploratory case study method and qualitative research methods used by researchers to obtain data in the form of information. This study aims to get information about the impact of Covid-19 on the process of learning activities using an online system at primary schools in Cimahi City. In this study, there were 6 (six) respondents, namely elementary school teachers in Cimahi City, through interviews with a list of questions developed based on related literature. The results of the study show that the impact of Covid-19 in the world of education is experienced by teachers and students in the process of learning activities using an online system such as the limitations of teachers in delivering the whole material, internet networks that are not sufficient to support students in the learning process using an online course, and factors economy of the parents that can affect this. Various digital media facilities convey material on the learning process using an online system such as *WhatsApp*, *YouTube*, *Google form*, and *zoom*. Of course, the impact of Covid-19 has challenges and obstacles in the process of learning activities using the online system, challenges for teachers to always be innovative and creative in delivering material to elementary school students, obstacles in the form of unsupportive communication tools causing students to experience delays in the learning process until collection of assignments and tests. To be able to build the effectiveness of the process of learning activities using an online system, it requires good cooperation and established communication between teachers, parents, and students of the Cimahi City primary school. can also be done sharing or provide suggestions for learning carried out so that the material presented can be received by students optimally.

Keywords: Covid-19, education, online learning, primary school, Cimahi City



MSMEs BUSINESS STRATEGY AND GOVERNMENT POLICY IN INDONESIA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted most of the economy in many countries, including Indonesia. The purpose of writing this paper is to provide an overview of government policies and business strategies in Indonesia amid the COVID-19 pandemic. This study adopted a qualitative approach with data sources of literature reviews. The results of the study indicate that there are some MSME business strategies implemented during the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia. Those strategies are (1) Innovation; (2) Customer and stakeholder relationship management; (3) Digital marketing and distribution; (4) Strategic Agility. On the other hand, the Indonesian Government has responded to the pandemic by issuing some policies regarding MSMEs. There are several policies issued regarding the Micro and MSMEs business. The policy is breakdown into five schemes namely (1) Social support; (2) MSME tax incentives; (3) Credit relaxation and restructuring (4) Working capital assistance stimulus; and (5) Collaboration with State-owned enterprise as the off-taker for MSME products.

Keywords: COVID-19, Business, Policy, Strategy



STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN TACKLING COVID-19

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Abstract

The article is intended to analyze more deeply the capacity of local government to tackle Covid-19 and what efforts should be made to strengthen the capacity of local government in tackling Covid-19. The discussion and analysis use a descriptive method with a qualitative approach, data is obtained through secondary sources consisting of books, journal articles, regulations, web pages, and other relevant documents. The capacity of local government in tackling Covid-19 is faced with five main problems, namely human resources, health facilities, budget, leadership and coordination, law enforcement. Based on these problems, efforts are needed to strengthen the capacity of local government covering four aspects, namely: policy/regulation, human resources, organizational restructuring, and a budget reallocation. The problems and efforts to strengthen local government capacity in tackling Covid-19 from the policy perspective. The article constructs the policy efforts that should be taken in strengthening the capacity of local government to tackle Covid-19.

Keywords: Covid-19, Organization Capacity, Local Government.



RESPONSIBILITY OF POLICYHOLDERS THAT DON'T PERFORMANCE IN INSURANCE AGREEMENTS IN THE PANDEMIC TIME COVID-19

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Abstract

Insurance is an agreement between the insurance customer (the insured) and the insurance company (the insurer) regarding the transfer of risk and outlined in the insurance policy. Insurance is a financial services business that collects public funds and protects losses due to an uncertain event such as the Covid-19 pandemic. The problem studied is how the policyholders are responsible for the company if they default and whether policyholders do not make payments during the pandemic Covid-19 is a force majeure. The research method is normative juridical. As a result, the legal responsibility assigned to the insurer (the insurance company) for the payment of claims to the insured is a contractual liability. The insurance company as the insurer is responsible for the payment of insurance claims which are the rights of the insured. Policyholders who default on premium payments result in the termination of the agreement. It concluded that the company, as the guarantor must firmly impose sanctions on policyholders who do not carry out obligations that are detrimental to the company. The financial crisis has not yet become the basis for a force majeure. The government did not explicitly state the covid-19 pandemic in a forceful state. To date, there has been no Government statement regarding any extraordinary events on which can be base the Perppu. Perppu must have strong legality

Keywords: responsibility, premium, default



ACTIVISM OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION IN HANDLING OF PANDEMIC COVID-19: STUDY OF *FATAYAT NAHDLATUL ULAMA*

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Abstract

This article aims to discuss issues regarding the activism of the women's organizations of social movement, namely *Fatayat* NU in handling Covid-19 and describes the manifestations of political exclusion of women-based movements due to patriarchal practices. The research method used a qualitative approach with phenomenological methods. The data collection techniques used were interviews and by document studies. The results from this study show that the activism of the social movement of women's organizations such as *Fatayat* during the pandemic has an important role to appear deliberately excluded and it is not widely exposed in society. In this study we conducted research limitations, specifically focused on the activism of *Fatayat* NU's role in handling the impact of Covid-19 and the issue of patriarchy which excluded activism and its movements which were not widely reported by media with limited coverage in the Banten area. In socio-political perspective, this research tries to enrich the knowledge of women's social movement activism in breaking the hegemonic patriarchal culture in society. Also this discourse needs to be carried out massively in order to fight the strength of patriarchy and gender justice.

Keywords: *Women, Social Movement, Fatayat, Patriarchy, Covid-19*

EMERGENCY RESPONSE POLICY FOR CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This article aims to describe the emergency response policy for handling the corona virus pandemic and to analyze its dynamics in Indonesia during the period February-May 2020. The development of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID 19) problem continues to be dynamic, so it is very important to identify the Indonesian government's emergency response policy. Even though several government policies have been taken such as social distancing and dismissing schools, many institutions have plans to address preparedness on an ongoing basis. Pandemics can not only disrupt government processes, endanger the public in the long run, but also disrupt the provision of important functions nationally. Through a qualitative approach to content analysis, this study has succeeded in identifying that the emergency response policy in dealing with the corona virus pandemic in Indonesia is a policy issued in response to the government's appeal and issued within the emergency response timeframe for handling the COVID-19 pandemic. There are at least 93 policies issued, either by national or local ministries, agencies or institutions. Furthermore, policies during the emergency response period were very dynamic. First, the government tends to focus on information that supports its policy direction (confirmation bias) and is less receptive to views of events in other countries. Second, governments often feel they have found "secrets" in information, and then create stories to explain it.

Keywords: *Emergency Response Policy, Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID 19), dynamics of pandemic response policies*



REVITALIZATION OF VILLAGE-OWNED ENTERPRISES DUE TO COVID-19: A CASE STUDY OF KERTAYASA TOURISM VILLAGE IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This study aims to describe and analyze in more depth the factors that play a role in the progress of Guha Bau Village Owned Enterprise in empowering the village economy, as well as strategies to maintain its business due to Covid-19. This study used a qualitative descriptive approach with the case study method. The results showed that Guha Bau Village Owned Enterprise has an important role in the economic empowerment of Kertayasa village because it can absorb labor, increase village and community income, and contribute to village development. Important factors that drive the progress of Guha Bau Village Owned Enterprise are the legal foundation, the participation of various stakeholders, communication media, empowerment of local communities, technology utilization, and establishing Penta helix cooperation. Guha Bau Village Owned Enterprise is quite responsive in dealing with changing conditions due to Covid-19. However, the Village Owned Enterprise does not yet have a proactive strategy and business continuity plan to deal with various potential threats and times of crisis. This study has not measured the impact of Guha Bau Village Owned Enterprise on increasing economic growth, quality of life, and welfare of rural communities. This study contributes specifically to the Kertayasa village government and other village governments in Indonesia to revitalize Village Owned Enterprises in empowering the village economy to deal with Covid-19.

Keywords: *smart tourism village, smart village, village transformation*

COMPULSORY LICENSING PRACTICES OF COVID-19 VACCINE PRODUCTION IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic, which is increasingly spreading throughout the world, including Indonesia, seems to require the procurement of vaccines to suppress the spread of the virus that is increasingly out of control. The procurement of the vaccine itself will face the interests of the owner of the invention. In the Doha Declaration's provisions, in an emergency such as the COVID-19 pandemic like this, a compulsory license is allowed to get access to cheap vaccines. However, it becomes a question of how this cheap vaccine price can still be accessed by Indonesia, which is the question that is the aim of this research. The research method used in this research is a qualitative method with legal and socio-legal approaches that focus on policies and regulations. Social, economic, and political perspectives are used in this study as an analysis tool. The EFAS and IFAS methods are used to find strategies for the Indonesian state in utilizing the principle of compulsory licensing. This study found that the Indonesian government could have access to cheap vaccines during this pandemic based on the Doha Declaration's provisions. Even for post-pandemic conditions, Indonesia can get access to cheap vaccines because Indonesia is a country with technological capabilities that are still below other developed countries. This study concludes that all countries can obtain compulsory licenses for affordable vaccine prices, but post-pandemic conditions, only countries with underdeveloped technology capabilities and developing countries can have them.

Keywords: *Compulsory Licensing, COVID-19's Vaccine, Strategy*



SOCIAL RESTRUCTURING FROM COVID-19

PhD Donila PIPA

This paper aims to analyze in social terms the impact from Covid 19 and the situation in which we find ourselves today. This paper is divided into 3 parts, the first part analyzes the legal basis based on the International Labor Organization, the second part focuses on the directives of the European Union related to the funds and obligations of the employer at the time the company is restructured or goes bankrupt, hence the protection of employees in case of of the employer's insolvency. While the third part is focused on the Albanian legal aspect related to the measures taken by the Albanian state in the context of the Covid 19 circumstances. This paper is based on references by Albanian and foreign authors but also on some articles related to Coivid19, where the author is based to make this paper.



#ACEHLAWANCOVID19 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY OF ACEH GOVERNMENT TO HANDLING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN ACEH PROVINCE

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Abstract

Corona Virus Disease 2019 or Covid-19 that firstly identified in Wuhan-China rapidly spreaded to 215 countries over the world and has not ended yet. In Indonesia, the first Covid-19 outbreak case was on March 2020 and also has spread rapidly to all provinces. Aceh is noted to be more successful in dealing with the pandemic compared to other provinces. Aceh achieved appreciation from central government and asked to share successful experiences with other provinces. This study is aimed to identify and analyze the Communication Strategy applied by Aceh Government and the challenges faced while handling the Covid-19 Pandemic in Aceh. This descriptive-analytic research uses interview, observation and documentation study techniques as data collection techniques. Furthermore, the data is processed using Constant Comparative Techniques and Domain Analysis in order to obtain relatively valid conclusions. The results of the study concluded that there were 4 (four) Communication Strategies implemented by the Aceh Government, namely: Motivational Communication Strategy, Quick Response Strategy, Leadership Commitment Communication Strategy and Mass Communication Strategy. Meanwhile, there are various challenges faced by the Aceh Government in implementing a communication strategy while handling the Covid-19 pandemic, that is; Regional Accessibility, Socio-Economic, Socio-Cultural and Religious as well as Local Political Dynamics.

Keywords : *Communication strategy, Aceh Government, Covid-19.*



THE DYNAMIC OF AMYGDALA CHANGES IN COPING WITH THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC THROUGH MEDITATION AND MINDFULNESS

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Abstract

This review paper aims to give insight into the dynamic of brain changes, especially the amygdala, in coping with the COVID-19 pandemic. Mindfulness and meditation practice can change the brain through emotional changes in the long term. This paper is a literature review. Literature was identified from the archives from PubMed, Scopus, and Elsevier. The inclusion criteria were the literature should be peer-reviewed and related to the topic of the paper. Keywords were brain changes, COVID-19, coping, dynamic, meditation, mindfulness. Meditation and mindfulness practice are very useful to cope with the uncertain situation of the COVID-19 pandemic. These methods can increase our awareness and reflections. In the long term, there will be changes in brain structure such as the amygdala. This paper is not a meta-analysis review. The dynamic of brain changes may vary among individuals based on the situation, working load, cultural background, and other special characteristics. This paper is useful for psychology health knowledge as a general. When the dynamic of the brain changes concept is well understood, psychological coping will be more comprehensive. Patients, individuals, psychologists, and psychiatrists can apply meditation and mindfulness methods for relaxing to prevent bad brain changes during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: *brain changes, COVID-19, amygdala, meditation, mindfulness.*

CHILDREN'S VIEWS ON GOVERNMENT POLICIES IN HANDLING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Abstract

This research describes how children view government policies in handling the Covid 19 pandemic in Indonesia and the reasons behind this view. The data from this research were obtained from a survey conducted by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in collaboration with the National Children's Forum as a forum for children's participation. In this study, researchers used qualitative analysis through the tradition of case study research as the right strategy to answer how children express their opinions about government policies in handling the Covid-19 pandemic and why they think that way. Integration problematic theory will be used here to see what the children's opinions are. However, in data collection, researchers used quantitative methods using online surveys of child respondents in all provinces in Indonesia. The results showed that not all children have access to voice their opinions to the government regarding the policy of handling Covid 19 in Indonesia. Most of those who can speak up are those who are members of a child participation forum called a children's forum, which indeed allows children to actively participate in handling the pandemic together with the government. For children, having access to express opinions can reduce uncertainty amid the problems they face today. Even so, children generally see that the government has issued good policies in handling the Covid-19 pandemic. This study is limited only to the context of children's voices in the midst of a pandemic related to government performance, out of 3,252 children who were respondents to the survey in this study. The significance of this research is expected to be an input for the government in implementing policies on fulfilling children's rights, especially fulfilling children's participation rights.

Keywords: *children's voices, government, national children's forum, covid-19, problematic integration theory*



THE LEARNING PROCESS IN THE PANDEMIC

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Abstract

This document aims to reflect on the internal and external learning process that society has had to experience as a result of the pandemic (COVID-19). To achieve this objective, the perspectives of learning theories will be addressed, the cognitive social theory, developed by Albert Bandura, which supports evidence of application in different social disciplines, will be emphasized, the mediators of said theory will be more relevant; internally, beliefs, thoughts, motivation, externally environmental variables. As a result, it is intended to analyze the behavior of human beings in their learning process; and the influence of external factors that must be built in a continuously changing environment, demanding before the individual, the capacity of a systematic process and procedure in adaptation when analyzing, reflecting, assimilating and modifying behaviors about himself, and his environment affecting his emotional and behavioral response. This reflection allows us to understand the hopelessness learned in some humans in situations that are difficult to control.

Keywords: Learning, socio-cognitive theory, reciprocal determinism, pandemic (COVID 19).



THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 TOWARDS ONLINE LEARNING IN CIVIC EDUCATION LESSON AT SMAN 2 PASER

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Abstract

This study was aimed to identify the impact of Covid-19 on online learning in Civic education lesson at SMAN 2 Paser. This research used descriptive qualitative method to obtain information about the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the online learning process of Civic Education at SMAN 2 Paser. This research used observation, interviews, and documentation as the data collections. The subjects of this research were the students and teachers as the respondents. Data analysis was presented by using interactive analysis techniques by Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014). The results of this study indicated about the impact of online learning that experienced by the students and teachers in Civic education teaching and learning process which were: not all students were able to learn independently at home because each student also has their own abilities to influence learning outcomes, each child would lose time and opportunity to interact with their friends so that it could reduce social interaction, and the other impact of covid-19 also affected in turning students' attitudes. The impacts of online learning based on teacher's experience were the teacher had difficulties in teaching because she had never done online learning before, consuming much more time and costs. Therefore, it is necessary to build a better collaboration among the government, schools, teachers, students and parents to accomplish the problem of the impact of Covid-19 towards Civic Education online learning. This research had some limitations which were; the research location was in one of the schools in Paser Regency and also encountered the obstacle of time to collect more detail data. The research subjects were also narrow and had not reached all representatives of teachers and students. Therefore, the future researchers can obtain deeper informations about the impact of Covid-19 in online learning in order to get achieving higher competence outcomes in Civic education lesson. This research can be useful in the field of teaching and learning Civil education lesson in senior schools.

Keywords: covid-19, online learning, Civic education



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