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ADVANCED RESEARCH

Nurturing knowledge without boundaries



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ABSTRACTS



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Nurturing knowledge without boundaries

APCCR 2018



PROF. DERMAWAN WIBISONO

UNIVERSITAS PERTAMINA, INDONESIA.

PREFACE

Welcome to the '4th Asia Pacific Conference on Contemporary Research (APCCR-2018)' organised by the Asia Pacific Institute of Advanced Research (APIAR) in collaboration with Universitas Pertamina, Indonesia.

First, it highlights the multi-disciplinary approach we adopt. While there is a focus on four key areas – business, education, information technology and social sciences – these are broadly interpreted, so that major contemporary issues that should not be neatly pigeon-holed into one discipline or another can be examined from as many angles as seems appropriate.

Second, we encourage as much interaction and networking between academia and the business community as possible. It has become increasingly obvious over recent years that business and academia have a great deal to offer each other, and both benefit enormously from much closer collaboration than was typical in the past. We strongly encourage the exchange of ideas and practical experience between pure researchers, applied researchers and practitioners.

Finally, while being an Australia-based organisation, our outreach is global: our Executive Committee includes leading scholars from three continents, while the participants at previous conferences have hailed from all parts of the world. Though young – it was established in 2011 - APIAR is already making a significant impact in terms of advancing and publishing recent research, both through conferences such as this and through its two journals (Asia Pacific Journal of Advanced Business and Social Studies and Asia Pacific Journal of Contemporary Education and Communication Technology). Your contribution at this conference will add to this, and we look forward to getting to know you and sharing with you the latest findings of experts in our four principal fields of research.

**PROFESSOR DERMAWAN WIBISONO
UNIVERSITAS PERTAMINA, INDONESIA.**

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BUSINESS

ABSTRACTS

INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOR, LEARNING ORGANIZATION, AND THE MEDIATING ROLE OF WORK ENGAGEMENT IN IT SECTOR

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ABSTRACT:

This research's purpose is to determine the influence of Learning Organization and Work Engagement to Innovative Behavior. Besides, Work Engagement was also observed as a mediating variable in the relationship between Learning Organization and Innovative Behavior. Innovative Behavior was measured using Innovative Work Behavior (IWB) items, consisting of Idea Generation, Idea Promotion, and Idea Realization. Learning Organization was measured using Dimension of Learning Organization Questionnaire (DLOQ), consisting of Continuous Learning, Dialogue & Inquiry, Team Learning, Embedded System, Empowerment, System Connection, and Provide Leadership. Work Engagement was measured using Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES), consisting of Vigor, Dedication, and Absorption. Data was collected through self-reported questionnaire from 97 employees of Company X, one of Indonesian IT company. The hypotheses were tested with SPSS 23 using simple and multiple linear regression. To obtain more comprehensive analysis, individual in-depth interviews were conducted with Company X's leaders as informants. The research result indicated the positive influence of Learning Organization and Work Engagement to Innovative Behavior. Furthermore, the research also found that Work Engagement mediates the relationship between Learning Organization and Innovative Behavior. The finding implies that organization and human resource practitioners need to pay more attention to engagement and consider the role of team and communities in learning system to foster innovative behavior among employees.

Keywords: Information Technology Industry Innovative Behavior, Learning Organization, Work Engagement.

FACTORS AFFECTING ONLINE BUYING BEHAVIOR OF TAGUIG CITY UNIVERSITY GRADUATE STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT:

The evolution and spread of internet at an extraordinary pace over the last few decades has resulted in emergence of online purchasing of products and services. This exponential growth indicates a large reservoir of market potential for e-commerce. The purpose of the study is to assess the factors affecting the online buying behavior as to convenience, security, website design/features and time-saving of graduate students of Taguig City University. The researchers utilized a descriptive-correlational research design through a survey given to 100 respondents. Majority of the respondents are 21 to 25 years old, females, single, with a monthly income between P10,000-P20,000, enrolled in Master in Business Administration program, Roman Catholics, working in the service industry and mostly in private sector. Most of the user students are using e-commerce platform for a year or two, shopping online quarterly, purchasing tickets for booking on airlines, hotels and travels and paying through cash on delivery. The preferred online shop is Lazada. Online shoppers are moderately satisfied as to convenience, security, promotion, website design and features and time saved. Results also show that they are very satisfied with the easy payment system provided by online stores. Regression analysis shows a significant relationship between the frequency of use of online shopping and convenience. Online shoppers would buy frequently if e-commerce websites have easy payment system, no hidden charges, exact delivery process, and products displayed are available and have right specifications. Implications of this study and recommendations for future research are provided.

Keywords: Online Buying Behavior, E-commerce, Consumer Behavior, Taguig City University.

IMPACT OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ON CUSTOMER LOYALTY IN A FAST FOOD CHAIN IN THE PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT:

The association between customer satisfaction and customer loyalty is one of the most important relationships in business, especially in the fast food industry. Using the correlational descriptive research design, this study analyzed the impact of customer satisfaction on customer loyalty in a fast food chain in the Philippines. A survey questionnaire was distributed to 400 respondents.

Respondents were generally satisfied, especially with the good taste of food, but were dissatisfied with the physical environment. Food quality ranks first, followed by price, service quality and physical environment as indicators of customer satisfaction. Among the three indicators of customer loyalty, repurchase intention ranks first which means customers will be returning to dine in the fast food restaurant. This is followed by word-of-mouth marketing and first-in-mind. Customers had shown loyalty to the fast food store.

Food quality, service quality, physical environment, and price/perceived value for money are significantly correlated with repurchase intention, word-of-mouth, and first-in-mind. Using regression analysis, it was found that food quality, service quality, and price have significant impacts to repurchase intention. Moreover, food quality, service quality, and physical environment have significant effects on both word-of-mouth and first-in-mind indicators of loyalty. Using the optimal model, age and service quality appeared to have significant impacts on customer loyalty.

Managers of any fast food restaurant should be cognizant of the needs and wants of the customers and offer them quality in all aspects of the business. Enhanced policies and guidelines should be designed to improve the service quality and physical environment of the store.

Keywords: Customer Satisfaction, Fast food Chain, Philippines, Customer Loyalty.

INDONESIAN TRADE PERFORMANCE ON OIL, GAS AND MINING SECTORS POST - IMPLEMENTATION OF ASEAN-ANZ FREE TRADE AREA

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ABSTRACT:

One of economy integration forms i.e, ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area (AANZFTA) have been implemented since 2010. As the consequences of globalization, ASEAN countries and Australia-New Zealand (ANZ) have agreed to liberalize most of goods and services trade flows in the ASEAN-ANZ area. Main export commodities by Indonesia in ASEAN-ANZ market are still raw products such as oil, gas, coal and tin. After 8 years implementation of AANZFTA, Indonesia should evaluate how the impacts of the agreement on trade performances are. This study aims to investigate Indonesian's trade performances of the oil, gas and mining export commodities after the implementation of AANZFTA. The trade performances focus on variables of competitiveness and export. Using two economic analysis tools which are Normalized Revealed Comparative Advantage (NRCA) and panel data models, it is concluded that the Indonesian trade performances have only improved in oil sector after the AANZFTA implementation. Although the other sectors have high competitiveness, they are not enough to boost exports. Indonesian decision makers are suggested to seek and develop potential products of the raw resources base that have high added values and competitiveness in the ASEAN-ANZ market.

Keywords: ASEAN-ANZ FREE TRADE, Indonesia, Export.

DESIGN OF INTEGRATED PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK FOR MANAGING OBJECTIVE CONFLICT IN THE LOGISTICS SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT:

Companies that have multiple roles, such as those who act as profit generator and public service provider, may have two or more conflicting world views. If not managed properly, these conflicting worldviews may result in ineffective performance. One area in the organization where such conflicting worldviews may exist is in the logistics system. In this case, companies that have multiple roles require logistics performance management system that is contextual to their characteristics. However, despite the number of researches in the field of performance management is quite a lot, literature suggests that the existing performance measurement system frameworks do not fully answer the issues faced by companies that have dual roles. The purpose for the present study is to build a novel performance measurement system framework to manage logistics performance in companies that have multiple roles. The framework is built by combining literature review and pilot case study approaches. Literature study is conducted to identify concepts, relationship between concepts, and indicators from the existing frameworks that have the potential to be incorporated and synthesized in the new framework. Case study approach is conducted to identify the characteristics of company that have multiple roles that may affect the design of the new framework. After several constructs and their initial relationships have been identified, the research was continued to arrange the constructs into a logical chronological order of performance measurement framework so that it can be used as a guide for companies that have multiple roles in generating their logistics performance measurement system. The result of this research contributes to the performance management theories by proposing a novel performance measurement framework for managing objective conflict in the logistics system. In addition, the new framework will give practical contribution to the stakeholders of companies that have multiple roles by providing insights and guidelines to manage objective conflict in such companies.

Keywords: Performance management system, logistics performance, objective conflict.

THE ECONOMICS OF THE RED CHILI PEPPER PRICE SYSTEM: MARKOV SWITCHING APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT:

Red chili pepper farm business remains one of the fastest growing segments of the retail food market in Indonesia. The high demand and seasonal nature of red chili peppers form the behavior of the nonlinear threshold pricing system, whereby there is a probability of transition of high price movements to low prices vice versa from the retail level to high or low price to the farm level. We apply Markov Switching model on error correction term to detect unknown threshold behavior price system during regime 1 (low price) and regime 2 (high price). The result of the case study on monthly chili price sample from January 2009 to December 2013 shows that the behavior of red chili pepper price system is established at the retail level, thus the price transition of red chili regime 1 at retail level to farmer level (p_{11}) of IDR18150 and at high price regime (p_{21}) IDR35750. Thus, the threshold behavior of the red chili pepper price system is nonlinear which reflects the transaction costs of the shadow price of farming costs.

Keywords: Price system, error correction term, nonlinear threshold.

EXPLORATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS OF MARKETING MIX OF PURCHASING DECISION TO BUY GREEN PRODUCTS IN THAI CONSUMERS

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ABSTRACT:

This research aimed to study the factors of marketing mix of purchasing decision to buy green products in Thai consumers. A total of 400 participants who took part in the study were Thai consumers who used refrigerators or influenced the buying decision of refrigerator. The purposive sampling method was performed and the online questionnaire survey was utilized. The research data was analyzed by the principle component analysis. The study used the exploratory factor analysis and rotated the axis by varimax method. The result revealed the 4 key factors of consumer purchasing decision in green products buying in Thai consumers were extracted include (1) Price and information benefits, (2) Product promotion, (3) Marketing promotion, and (4) Green product attributes. These factors could explain the accumulated variation by 53.64 %. So, this research suggests that the producers and distributors in green products should focus on the 4 key factors from this study for designing the business strategies and marketing mix to influence Thai consumers' purchasing decision.

Keywords: Exploratory factor analysis, Marketing mix, Purchasing decision, Green products.

THE INFLUENCE OF OUTSIDE ORGANIZATION LEADERS ON EMPLOYEES ACCEPTANCE AND COMMITMENT

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ABSTRACT:

The industry revolution 4.0 requires a multi-talented leader. To obtain the required leader, it is quite often found that the organization hired leaders from outside the organization. This is done to accelerate the growth of the organization quickly. This has advantages and disadvantages. This study aims to determine the influence of outside organization leaders on the acceptance and commitment of employees. Data were collected from an educational organization in Indonesia through focused group discussions and in-depth interviews. Respondents were drawn from various managerial and non-managerial layers. Content analysis was applied to analyze the data. In addition, a comparison between managerial and non-managerial groups was done to analyze the employee acceptance and commitment.

Keywords: Leadership, Employee Acceptance, Employee Commitment.



EDUCATION ABSTRACTS

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE WRITING COMPETENCIES OF GRADUATE STUDENTS ENTERING IN A HIGHER TEACHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

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ABSTRACT:

This study aimed to analyze and compare the writing competencies of graduate students entering in higher teacher education institution. This study utilized the descriptive research method. The main instrument in gathering the data was the validated writing rubrics. The respondents were 101 purposively selected graduate school students who took the Graduate School Admission Test (GSAT) at The National Teachers College-Manila. After the data were gathered, the researcher found out that there were 28 MAPEH, 48 Mathematics, and 25 Science majors who took the GSAT for the past three semesters. The respondents had a fair writing performance in content, organization, vocabulary, language use, and mechanics. The overall writing performance of the graduate students was fair. There was no significant difference in the writing performance of MAPEH and Science groups, however, there was a significant difference in the Mathematics group. Lastly, there was a significant difference in the writing performance in content, organization, vocabulary, language use and mechanics when the respondents were grouped according to area of specialization. Based on the findings of the study, it can be noted that Graduate School Students were more knowledgeable in content compared to organization, language use, vocabulary and mechanics. Moreover, Science majors were more knowledgeable in writing performance compared to MAPEH and Mathematics majors. It is recommended that, Graduate School Professors should monitor the writing skills of every student in their class; Higher Education Institutions must see to it that in their curriculum, they give emphasis on the importance of having good writing skills. The National Teachers College, School of Advanced Studies may offer additional course in the curriculum that offers an intensive training in writing academic papers.

Keywords: Graduate Students, Higher Teacher Education Institution, Writing Competencies, Writing Performance.

ISSUES, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF CONFUCIUS INSTITUTES IN THE PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT:

China and the Philippines have a long withstanding educational and cultural partnership through HANBAN. Three pioneering Confucius Institutes have been established in the country namely: Angeles University Foundation, Ateneo De Manila University, and Bulacan State University, also now in operation a Confucius Institute at University of The Philippines, Diliman, which the main focus is on research. Despite having one goal to accomplish, problems still arise due to cultural differences in management style of Chinese and Filipino directors. Moreover, students encounter distinct classroom management techniques from Chinese and Filipino teachers. Through using a set of self-made questionnaire and interview, the researcher determined the effect of Chinese teacher's classroom management technique as perceived by Filipino students and the existing management situation of the three Confucius Institutes. After tabulating and statistically treating the gathered data, the researcher found out that Filipino students effectively learn Mandarin through both Filipino and Chinese teachers. The management of each Confucius Institute recognizes its weaknesses and aims for further improvement.

Keywords: Confucius Institutes, Philippines, Cultural Differences.

THE IMPACT OF PARTICIPATORY WORKSHOP ON PRESCHOOL TEACHER TRAINING IN SRI LANKA

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ABSTRACT:

This study aims to identify and examine the impact of participatory workshop on preschool teachers training in Sri Lanka. To this end, the evaluation sheets used are examined in a quantitative and qualitative manner. The participatory workshop on preschool teacher training was held over a four days period, in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The workshop focused on improving the quality and efficacy of lessons. To this end, participants were required to develop teaching material and mock lessons on the theme of peace. Analysis of the evaluation sheets used by 16 participants revealed that the degree of “Very High (4)” with the highest evaluation increased day by day from day one to day four. For the item “to what extent did the training help you to develop useful contacts or networking for your future benefit?” a significant difference ($p < .05$) was observed between days two and three. Therefore, it can be said that the participatory workshop enabled the participants to create a network and develop contacts. In the free description column, comments related to “Education method,” “Specific activity content,” “Mock lesson,” and “Japanese culture and education” were majorly included; however, comments related to “peace” were not included. The preschool teachers in Sri Lanka were interested in the activities and educational methods used in early childhood education in Japan, and because they were not used to training, there is a possibility that the priority for the keyword “peace” in their comments was low.

Keywords: Teacher Training, Participatory Workshop, Preschool Education.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOBILE PHONE USE IN CLASSROOM, STUDENT'S FOCUS, ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND GENDER IN COLLEGE LIFE

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ABSTRACT:

The use of mobile phone has increased each year in most parts of the world as nowadays, a mobile phone is always on-hand and it connects to others using the internet. This study aims to reveal whether mobile phone use would distract student's focus or not and also examine the academic achievement categorized by gender. The frequent of mobile phone use and how excellence student's academic performance also will be analysed. A survey has been conducted with a large number of college students. A questionnaire was developed and delivered by online questionnaire to more than 1000 students of Universitas Pertamina, Jakarta, Indonesia. Around 400 students participated in this survey. Generally, the results should be interesting for decision maker in academic field how important to embrace mobile phone for learning style.

Keywords: Mobile Phone, Academic Achievement, University, Education.

APPLYING THE POSNER FRAMEWORK FOR CURRICULUM ANALYSIS: THE CASE OF A NATIONAL LEVEL PROFESSIONAL COURSE IN THE HOSPITAL SETTING

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ABSTRACT:

In 2014, the Singapore government formulated the 2020 Master plan and among the strategies, the Ministry of Health (MOH) has been putting in efforts to enhance retention, training more new nurses and started exploring the possibility to attract former nurses back to the workforce which is the aim of the national-level professional course (NLPC). As such, it is important that the course is continuously improved. Curriculum ideology often refers to curriculum visions, philosophies, conceptual frameworks and belief systems of educator. However, the curriculum activities may not always support the educators' belief/ vision to fully optimise learning. Thus, the paper seeks to apply the Posner Framework for curriculum analysis as the main methodology to reflect and examine the underlying beliefs and assumptions in the NLPC to gain a sense of the validity of the curriculum assumptions and identify potential blind spots and biases. The structured approach will look at (1) the curriculum documentation and origins; (2) curriculum proper; (3) curriculum in use and (4) curriculum critique. Among the key findings, it was found that corresponding improvements made along the intakes led to a shift on curriculum ideologies, due to the changing setting, time and learners' needs which may reveal potential null curriculum. Educators' intuition and continuous effort in improvements during implementation may unexpectedly introduce covert/hidden curriculum. Periodical curriculum analysis and review could turn both into overt curriculum/curriculum proper. The paper also suggested a 2-pronged approach to integrate the curriculum ideologies into the overt curriculum.

Keywords: Curriculum Analysis, Curriculum Ideology, Posner Framework, Covert/Hidden Curriculum, Overt Curriculum.

INTEGRATING PROGRAMMING SKILLS IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING CURRICULUM FOR STUDENTS WITH LOW TO MODEST ACADEMICS PERFORMANCE TO COMPETE IN INDUSTRY 4.0

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ABSTRACT:

Chemical engineering is a field of study with complexity due to the requirement of students to master multidisciplinary subjects of mathematics, chemistry, physics, and biology. In the industry 4.0, the requirement is even more demanding where programming skills of students are used as to measure their mathematical skill, logical skill, and creative problem solving. Chemical process industries are involved in dealing with the tasks of processing large pool of operation data to optimize the processing facilities. Those tasks are laborious and consume indefinite time if being worked manually. Modelling and optimization softwares have been developed to tackle those issues. A few of chemical engineering department of higher education in Indonesia teach the use of modelling and optimization software to students. Some causes have been identified to why modelling and optimization are not widely and intensively taught. One of the causes is the lack of mathematical preparedness of the students. This paper aims to disseminate strategies of teaching modelling and optimization in chemical engineering for students with low to modest academic performance.

Keywords: Chemical Engineering, Modelling, Optimization, Teaching Strategies.



ICT ABSTRACTS

RE-DESIGNING THE PACMAN GAME USING PUSHDOWN AUTOMATA

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ABSTRACT:

Pacman is a famous and a classic game that a player should eat dots in a maze to increase points and at the same time a pacman should avoid ghosts. Furthermore, the pacman may eat a special dot that can convert ghosts into items that can be eaten. This study purposes to redesign the game using push down automata as an alternative for business model to replace software engineering principle. By using automata, a game can be designed and developed. Push down automata, a finite state machine with stack, basically can store the inputs, so the system can memorize. In this game, push down automata stores dots to identify whether ghosts can be eaten or should be shunned. The pacman game is a desktop-based game and developed using Godot game engine. After redesigning and developing, a blackbox testing was conducted and it results that all inputs produce the same outputs as drawn in push down automata.

Keywords: Game design, Push Down Automata, Pacman.



SOCIAL SCIENCES ABSTRACTS

EMERGING NEED OF SOCIAL LICENSE TO OPERATE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT:

The location of Indonesia in the Ring of Fire enables the country to have vast serial of volcanoes along the Archipelago and thus, has the potential of geothermal energy, as one the country's major source of renewable energy. Most of the geothermal systems in Indonesia have high temperatures, mostly above 225 degrees Celsius, which is ideal for the power generation. The Geological Agency of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of Republic Indonesia has identified 299 geothermal areas in Indonesia with a huge amount of electricity potential of approximately 29,000 MW. However, to date, only 9 areas have been used for the power generation. The Government of Indonesia in 2005 set a target in the Geothermal Development Road Map to increase the capacity of geothermal power plants. This roadmap has been revised several times due to project delays, mainly due to low electricity prices, the overlapping land use regulations between geothermal and forestry, legal aspects, financing, and public acceptance from nearby communities. The later one is becoming a major issue in geothermal energy development in Indonesia and is subject to public debate. To obtain and maintain the support of local stakeholders is, therefore, of major importance if the government and project developers are longing for the exploration and harnessing the geothermal energy as much as possible. This has put the concept of Social License to Operate (SLO) at the forefront, which will be illustrated for the development of renewable energy in Indonesia; as role of human capital development, trust building between various local stakeholders, and legitimacy are the fundamentals for the function of the SLO and thus hold an essential key in successful development of renewable energy in the country.

Keyword: Geothermal, Power Plants, Renewable Energy, Public Acceptance, Social License to Operate.

ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC STATUS ON JOB SATISFACTION CASES OF INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT:

The association between economic status and job satisfaction is different across individuals. Economic status is related to increased probability of job satisfaction. If an individual has a low job satisfaction, it can affect the productivity and health status. This study aims to investigate the effect of economic status on job satisfaction and identify factors associated with job satisfaction among individuals in Indonesia. This study used Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) data. The Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) is an on-going longitudinal survey in Indonesia. Total sample data is 12,344. The logit regression was used to estimate the potential relationship between people's economic status, health status, and job satisfaction. The individuals with formal jobs have a positive outcome on job satisfaction compared to informal job. The probability is 3.2% higher than informal job. The quality of sleep also has positive impact on job satisfaction. On the other hand, income has negative effect on job satisfaction. In the category of health behavior and health status, the smoker and depressed individuals have a lower probability to be satisfied with their job. Our findings point out two important aspects of work satisfaction. Firstly, occupational status is important because individual needs job security. Secondly, health status could be the sign whether individual is satisfied with their job or not.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Economic Status, Health Status.

IMPACT OF GAS AND COAL PRICE: EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS ON INDONESIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

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ABSTRACT:

With Venezuela facing crisis after declining oil price, commodity exporting countries need to re-evaluate their economic strength with regards to the changes of commodity prices. Researches on relationships between commodity price and stock markets have been widely recorded in academic literature. However, these studies concentrate on the effect of oil price on stock exchange, which has been studied in various countries. Our study is aimed to provide the gap in literature where the impact of Non-Oil Energy Commodities (e.g. gas and coal) are not yet explored. In addition to academic contribution, the empirical evidence on the significance of these macroeconomic data provides confidence on the economic prediction that is beneficial for both practitioners and policy maker. This is important for main gas and(or) coal exporting and(or) importing countries where their economics can be affected by the price shock. Indonesia provides interesting case studies since it is a main player in both Gas and Coal market in South East Asia. We collect dataset of daily Gas price, Coal price, and index of Indonesia Stock exchange in the last ten years. Using Vector Auto Regression (VAR), we may analyse multivariate Granger Causality effect, Impulse Reaction Function (IRF), and Variance Decomposition of these variables. From the econometric estimations, we may expect positive and significant relationship between these commodity prices and stock exchange since both countries are main gas and coal exporters.

Keywords: Stock exchange, Vector auto regression, Gas and Coal Price.



STRATEGIC PLAN FOR CRUDE PALM OIL INDUSTRY: EU IMPORT BAN ON CPO BIOFUEL IMPLICATION

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ABSTRACT:

Recent calls by the European Parliament to stop importing biodiesel made from crude palm oil (CPO) will be resulting in a change in the strategic plan of the Indonesian crude palm oil industry. Palm oil is a major source of foreign exchange that contributes to job creation and tax revenues. Changes in strategic plans within the industry include the allocation of production costs, pricing, and profits. We use SWOT analysis to describe the options of ex post policy on the Indonesian palm oil industry in order to maintain its position as the world's second largest exporter of crude palm oil.

Keywords: EU Import Ban, Crude Palm Oil, Ex Post Policy.

THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL MARITIME NEXUS TO INDONESIAN BALANCE OF POWER IN ASIA PACIFIC

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ABSTRACT:

Global Maritime Nexus is the proposed geopolitical vision to make Indonesia as a great and respected seapower. Indonesian military plays a critical role in that vision. This, in turn, will demand a rethinking of its current arsenal modernization program, which currently is still influenced by the concept of Minimum Essential Forces and strategic culture of total defence. This article reviews some important programs that have been implemented in Indonesian military since 2014 until early 2018 and the impact of those programs for Indonesian balance of power in Asia Pacific region.

Keywords: Global Maritime Nexus, Arsenal Modernization Program, Indonesian Military, Balance of Power in Asia Pacific.

BUILDING CYBER SECURITY INSOUTH EAST ASIA THROUGH MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

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ABSTRACT:

Cyber security is a new form in security studies which emerges with the rapid development of internet communication and technology. Prior to this, security studies in the past was focusing its research on traditional issues such as military and political security. After the end of Cold War, security studies became wider and deeper, especially when contemporary issues such as human, economic and environmental security were playing their role as important as traditional issues. Cyber security, as part of security studies has started to be ASEAN's concern after the implementation of Asian Economic Community. This community was built on top of ASEAN ICT Masterplan which encouraged all ASEAN member to enhance cooperation in cyber security. To secure South East Asia's cyber space, the ASEAN member should implement multinational cooperation to contain any threat that can jeopardize the stability of this region. Cyber security is not a traditional security issue which can be solved by relying on nation-state's self-help system. The threat that come from cyber space has already been institutionalized which means all states are admitting it as their common problem. As in South East Asia, multilateral cooperation can lead to development of norms, ethics, framework and policies on how to address problem in South East Asia's cyber space. Most importantly, this cooperation should unite a wide gap between fast ICT developing countries and those who do not in South East Asia.

Keyword: ASEAN, Cyber Security, Multilateral Cooperation, South East Asia.

THE LINKAGE ANALYSIS OF INTEREST-FREE AND INTEREST-BEARING MONETARY AGGREGATES TO BUSINESS CYCLE AND INFLATION IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT:

The Money supply, which consists of M1 (interest-free monetary aggregates) and QM (interest-bearing monetary aggregates), is a monetary policy instrument often used by Central Bank of Indonesia to achieve the final target of output and price. The purpose of this study is to identify which component is the more effective to be a monetary policy instrument. We apply Vector Autoregressive (VAR) combined with Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) to analyze the responses of Indonesia's quarterly real GDP and price to the shock of M1 and QM. The result indicates that the shock of QM is relatively more able to explain the variance of real GDP and price compared to the shock of M1. This means, in the long-run QM is more related to real GDP and price, so QM is more effective to be a monetary instrument to overcome the business cycle and inflation in Indonesia.

Keywords: Interest-Free Monetary Aggregates, Interest-Bearing Monetary Aggregates, Business Cycle, Inflation.

TRANS-ASEAN GAS PIPELINE (TAGP) COOPERATION AND THE PROJECTION OF INDONESIA'S ENERGY SECURITY

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ABSTRACT:

Trans-ASEAN Gas Pipeline (TAGP) is a regional cooperation project aims to secure natural gas reserves in ASEAN by building networks of gas pipeline in the region. This research tries to project Indonesia's energy security in the framework of TAGP regional cooperation which has been established since the year of 2002. TAGP cooperation is developed in line with the vision of ASEAN energy policy which strives to suffice regional energy demands by optimizing the production of petroleum and natural gas. This, in turn, will increase industrial and economic growth. The development of TAGP cooperation faces some obstacles. This comes from various aspects, from technical burden, to economical, jurisdictional, political, and environmental aspects. By analyzing these obstacles, this research attempts to project whether TAGP could strengthen Indonesia's energy security in terms of availability, affordability, and efficiency.

Keywords: Energy Security, Trans-ASEAN Gas Pipeline (TAGP), Regional, Indonesia.

DIGITAL CIVILIZATION AS A RESOLUTION TO THE CYBER CONFLICT IN INDONEIA

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ABSTRACT:

The challenge facing the Indonesian nation has now becoming very complex. Exposure to the rapid development of the world of technology has changed the way Indonesian people think leading to changed behavior as the result. The current generation called the 'millennials' is characterized by a critical society, reliance on technology, and accesses to living at a very high level of mobility. This has inevitably resulted in a negative impact when the quality of the society, in this case, cyber society, is not well prepared for facing this situation. One of the concerns is the misuse of technology, especially in accessing information and using information media. This has led to new problems, such as conflicts caused by the misuse of the technology, which is also known as cyber conflict. This research raises the issue of conflict in the Indonesian cyber world as the theme of research in relation to Applied Peace Linguistics (APL), using linguistic analysis: constructive communication. The research results are expected to be able to curb the problem of educating the Indonesian netizens hence ready for better attitude, verbally and virtually, when interacting in the digital civilization. The purpose of this study is to identify conflicts in the Indonesian cyber world and to propose a model of digital civilization in the era of information technology as an effort to resolve cyberconflict among the Indonesian society. This is part of the objectives of a bigger scheme of study related to a language-based conflict resolution model to be applied in the cyber world which, in turn, will be able to change the attitude of the Indonesian society in maintaining a more appropriate and peaceful way of communicating in the cyber world.

Keywords: Cyberconflict, Digital Civilization, Conflict Resolution Model, Communication.

NATIONAL LEADERSHIP: A MODEL OF CYBERCONFLICT RESOLUTION

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ABSTRACT:

The development of information and communication technology has led to a new order of the society, including the emergence of social problems. One of the problems that has arisen from the use of information and communication technology tools is potential conflicts in the virtual world or cyberconflict. Indications of this are evident with the spread of slanted or fake news, hoaxes, and other form of violations of law or other normative rules in the cyberspace. As a preventative and curative measure, the government has actually issued legal products in the form of Law. RI. No. 11 Year 2008 About Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE). The effectiveness of the implementation of this Law needs to be supported by all communities and elements of government so that the democratization process can run normatively. Thus, the role of an effective national leadership is expected to be able to minimize the potential occurrence and impact of cyberconflict. The theme of this research is the issue of conflict in the Indonesian cyber world seen from the study of democratization, ethics of communication, and effectiveness of national leadership. The results of this study are expected to develop a model of conflict resolution in the form of national leadership that can realize impose and cultivate the culture of ethical and normative communication in the virtual world hence democratization can be realized. The purpose of this study is to identify conflicts in the Indonesian cyber world and create a resolution model that can reduce and solve the problems faced by the Indonesian society as Internet users and therefore they can get advantage from the rapid development of the information and communication technology.

Keywords: Cyberconflict, Conflict Resolution, National Leadership, Ethical Communication, Democratization.

MEN AND WOMEN'S MARRIAGE PREMIUM: EVIDENCE IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT:

Being married may have some advantages, such as household specialization, raising worker productivity, and increasing the probability of remaining in a job and, as consequence, obtaining a wage premium. Yet, this effect may be different for men and women. This paper examines the marriage wage premium for men and women and tries to explore selection bias on observable characteristics as a source of this premium using cross-sectional data from 2007 Indonesia Family Life Surveys (IFLS4). We have accomplished this goal by considering marriage as a non random treatment with heterogenous potential outcomes of wages. Then, using propensity score matching, selection bias due to observable differences between married and single men and women has been determined. Results based on this cross-section semi-parametric technique follow. Consequently, we find a marriage wage premium for both men and women though women have smaller marriage wage premium as compared to men. The reduction in the marriage premium earned by married females that does not account for the presence of dependent children justify the negative effect of children on women's wages. While for men, an increase in the marriage premium that does not account for the presence of dependent children is in line with the theory of specialization or gains due to economies of scale.

Keywords: Marriage Wage Premium, Propensity Score Matching, IFLS.

THE EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORY: THE CASE OF INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT:

For decades, the superior position of European and North American theory has been taken for granted in international relations. The study of International Relations (IR) centralizes on North America and Western Europe in which values and basic assumptions of the theories was heavily supported by their point of view. The issue rises when the non-western scholars started to ask whether international relations remains as Western social science or finally open its gate for non western international relations theory. The answers of the questions lead to the more comprehensive and critical thoughts in evolution of international relations theory; since either we need to know why we have to believe an assumption as a single truth or we try to comprehend why we have done what we have done. The fact that we cannot denied is today we have the greater possibility of theoretical development and understanding in international relations; the enhancement in theory, method or perspective not only help to shape the field of theoretical study in IR, but also may have a practical impact on people. As a big country with diverse culture and identity, Indonesian scholars seems strongly influenced by the Western IR theory, meanwhile the reality of Indonesian foreign policy and intermestic issues are very much different. This research will be conducted in qualitative method with interpretive approach. The fundamental purpose of this paper is to determing the development of international relations theory of Indonesia.

Keywords: Indonesia, International Relations Theory, Paradigms.



NATURE OF NATIONALISM IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

In the modern world, nationalism is that metaphysical idea which has twofold idee'-force, on one hand it can be emerge a progressive and liberating force and on other hand it can be unreasonable and reactionary faith. Nationalism as state of mind can historically be analyzed as a sequence of changes in shared psychology in which a community collectively respond to their circumstances. Such factors as language, territory, traditions etc. are the common denominators of communal psychology. It emerged in a the social world at a certain stage of evolution of the life of the community when certain socio-historical conditions, both objective and subjective matured. Nations are complex phenomena that are shaped by a collection of cultural, political and psychological factors. Language, religion, history and traditions are the main column on which a nation culturally stands. Politically, a nation is that where nationality is a state of mind corresponding to a political fact. The sentiments of patriotism are a psychological interpretation of the concept of nation. This inherent uniqueness of the concept of nation provides the terrain to become the nationalism double-faced. Intra-nationally, it leads to a lively sympathy with all fellow members within the nationality; internationally, it finds its expression in indifference to or distrust and hate of fellow men outside the national orbit. Indian nationalism, which got the success of her Independence in 1947, has very compound character.

Keywords: Nationalism, India, Nature.

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