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BOOK OF CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
NOVEMBER 25-26, 2015



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EMERGING TRENDS IN
ACADEMIC RESEARCH (2nd ETAR-2015)

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(ETAR-November, 25-26, 2015)
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CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

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(ETAR – 2015)**

Bali, Indonesia

Book of Abstracts Proceedings

**“EMERGING TRENDS IN ACADEMIC RESEARCH”
(ETAR – 2015)” BALI, INDONESIA**

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CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE



Farooq Ahmed Jam (PhD)

International Conference on “Emerging Trends in Academic Research” (ETAR-2015) serves as platform that aims to help the scholarly community across nations to explore the critical role of multidisciplinary innovations for sustainability and growth of human societies. This conference provides

opportunity to the academicians, practitioners, scientists, and scholars from across various disciplines to discuss avenues for interdisciplinary innovations and identify effective ways to address the regional and global challenges faced by our societies. The research ideas and studies that we received for this conference are very promising, unique, and impactful. I believe, these studies have the potential to address key challenges in various sub-domains of social sciences and applied sciences. The scholars attending this conference will certainly find it helpful in refining their own research ideas, finding solutions to basic/applied problems they face and interact with other renowned scholars for possible future collaborations.

I am really thankful to our honourable scientific and review committee for spending much of their time in reviewing the papers for this event, selecting the best paper awards and helping the participants in publishing their research in affiliated journals. Also special thanks to all the session chairs from industry, academia and policy-making institutions who volunteered their time and support to make this event a success.

A very special thanks to the great scholars for being here withus as key note speakers. Their valuable thoughts will surely open the horizon of new research and practice for the

conference participants coming from across the globe. I am also thankful to all the participants for being here with us to create an environment of knowledge sharing and learning. We the scholars of this world belong to the elite educated class of this society and we owe a lot to return back to this society. Let's break all the discriminating barriers and get free from all minor affiliations. Let's contribute even a little or single step for betterment of society and welfare of humanity to bring prosperity, peace and harmony in this world. Stay blessed.

Thank you

Farooq Ahmed Jam (PhD)

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



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He studies in the doctoral program in the course of Electrical and Information Technology at the School of Electrical Engineering and Informatics (STEI ITB) in 2010. His master degree obtained in 2004 in the same place and his bachelor degree obtained in 1998 at the Department of Information Engineering STT Telkom (IT Telkom / Telkom University) Bandung.



Professor Dr. Ir. Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto

Dr. Ir. Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto, a rector and founder of the University Computer Indonesia (UNIKOM), which is located on the road Dipati Ukur No 102-118 and 160-162 Bandung Dago street. Leading UNIKOM since the inception on August 8, 2000 to the present. Doctorate in Business Management is the fastest doctorate in the history of the founding of the Faculty of Economics UNPAD since successfully completed the study S3 in just 2 years and 1 month. He completed his studies at ITB S1 and S2 also from the Faculty of Industrial Technology ITB. Award recipients from Men's Obsession Magazine 2014 as the "Most Inspirational Professional 2014" jointly with Joko Widodo, Wiranto, and Ahmad Heryawan, alumni of Industrial Engineering ITB has led UNIKOM become Indonesia Best Private University in 2013 and Indonesia Best School of Management, 2013 - A Accreditation of SWA Group. He had made UNIKOM as Top 100 University of South East Asia (ASEAN) 2011, 2012, 2013 ranked by Webometrics World rankings. Other World of rating, 4ICU (International College and University) is also always put UNIKOM in the Top 25 Best Universities Indonesia. International cooperation has been built with various foreign universities to build Dual Degree for S1 and S2 so that students can obtain two degrees UNIKOM when the graduate studies. UNIKOM is one of the colleges that are believed National Ministry National of Education to implement International Scholarship Programs, Scholarship Bidikmisi, and a variety of other scholarships. Under his leadership UNIKOM has grown into a rapidly growing college, advanced, well-known, and is loaded with a variety of achievements at national and international levels



Professor Dr. Sukri Palutturi

Sukri Palutturi was born in Tanatoya Jeneponto South Sulawesi Indonesia. He graduated from the Griffith University Australia both Master of Science in Public Health (MSc.PH) and PhD. He actively attends short courses and becomes a speaker at national and international

conferences. They are presenter on Global Trends in Academic Research, Global Illuminators, Bandung 2015, Speaker on International Conference on Environmental Risks and Public Health (ICER-PH), Makassar, 2015; Presenter on Emerging Trends in Academic Research, Global Illuminators, Bali 2014; Environmental Health and Disaster Management Short Course in Bali, 2013 in conjunction with Udayana University, Indonesia; Griffith University, Australia and CDC United States; Environmental Health and Disaster Management in Brisbane, Australia 2012; Healthy Cities Short Course in Adelaide, Australia, 2012; Presenter on the 5th Alliance for Healthy Cities Global Conference in Brisbane Australia, 2012; Presenter on the 10th International Urban Health Conference in Brazil, 2011; Presenter on the 4th International Healthy Cities Conference in Korea Selatan, 2010; Health Promoting Settings Short Course (Modul B): Concept and Application in Australia, 2009; Healthy City Development Training in Philippines, organized by University of Philippines, 2009.

He has published 2 books: Kesehatan itu Politik, published by e-Media Solusindo, Semarang and Public Health Leadership, published by Pustaka Pelajar Yogyakarta and one book entitled Health Politics: Teori dan Praktek has been edited for publication. Currently he has three important positions (period 2014-2018) such as Vice Dean for Student, Alumni and Collaboration Affairs, Hasanuddin University; Head of

Indonesian Public Health Union of South Sulawesi Province (PERSAKMI); head of Indonesian Public Health Association of South Sulawesi for Organizational Development (IAKMI). Research background include Healthy Cities, healthy settings, urban health, partnership, health policy and politics and public health leadership.

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Email: sukritanatoa72@gmail.com



Professor Dr. Ir. Arief Kusuma A.P. MBA, rector of Universitas Esa Unggul, is born in Jakarta on October 19th 1966. In 1992, he got the bachelor degree of industrial engineering from Universitas Indonesia. He then entered Oklahoma State University, USA and received master degree of business administration in 1995. In

2005, He got his first doctoral degree of education management from Universitas Negeri Jakarta and second doctoral degree of management from Universitas Indonesia in 2010.

He has taught several courses in his academic career at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels, mainly in consumer behavior, quality management, strategic management, information and communication technology in business and introduction to business. In his current job, besides participating in University level committees and task forces, since 2006 he is serving as Head of Career Development Association of Lecturers Indonesia Jakarta until now, he also have become Deputy Chairman of the Organizing Body Association of Universities Private Indonesia Jakarta area for four years from 2007 until 2011 and he also served as Treasurer of the Association of Indonesian Private University Center from 2011 until 2016.



Professor Dr. Renan P. Limjuco,

An active lecturer in physics and math education, is an accomplished professor handling Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Statistics, and Research. He is a Chemical Engineer who chose to be an educator by virtue of his Master of Science in Mathematics. He is the former Dean of the College of Arts

and Sciences of Davao Doctors College where he taught Mathematics and Sciences for 14 years. He earned his Doctor of Philosophy in Educational Administration with High Distinction at the Ateneo de Davao University in March 2001. He has been a recipient of the research grants of San Pedro College in the field of instructional design and technology. Currently, he is the Director of Research and Publication Center of the University of the Immaculate Conception (UIC), Davao City, Philippines and also the Chair of their Institutional Research Ethics Committee (IREC). He is the former Chair of the Research Committees of Davao Colleges and Universities Network, Inc. (DACUN) for Academic Years 2013-2014 and 2014-2015. He is also an active member of Region XI Regional Health Research and Development Consortium (RHRDC) Research Information and Utilization Committee (RIUC). In 2014, he worked as the Research Project Leader for Davao Association of Catholic Schools (DACS) collaboration with the Department of Education Region XI (DepEd XI) titled Readiness on K to 12: Basis for the Development of a Strategic Plan for the Implementers and other Stakeholders in Region XI. He has been a committed researcher, research journal editor, and speaker/lecturer consistently being invited by several universities and colleges in southern part of the Philippines.

He has been awarded by the International Association of Multidisciplinary Research (IAMURE) the honors as

Outstanding Filipino Research Leader 2012 in World Research Festival 2012 in Cebu City, Philippines and Outstanding Filipino Researcher 2012 in Global Conference on Education, Business, Engineering, and Sciences 2012 in Singapore, Singapore. He has international publications in IAMURE Journals indexed by Google Scholar – one in IAMURE International Journal of Education Vol 3 October 2012; three in IAMURE International Journal of Mathematics, Engineering & Technology Vol 2 March 2012, Vol 4 October 2012 and Vol 8 October 2013; one in IAMURE International Journal of Health Education; and two in IAMURE International Journal of Science and Clinical Laboratory Vol 6 June 2014 and Vol 7 April 2015. In World Research Festival (WRF) 2013 on May 1 to 3, 2013 at Marco Polo Hotel, Davao City, he received the Outstanding World Research Leader 2013 and was also given World Publication Productivity Award 2013 for the University of the Immaculate Conception. In the following year WRF 2014 in Radisson Blu Hotel, Cebu City, he was awarded the Outstanding World Researcher 2014. As an excellent leader and researcher, he has received for the University of the Immaculate Conception, the recognition World Research Impact Award 2015 given at Hotel Centro, Puerto Princesa City, Palawan, Philippines. Also, his dedication as the Editor in Chief of the UIC Research Journal has earned for his institution the recognition Journal Impact Award 2015, also declared in Palawan, Philippines. This achievement of the UIC Research Journal is supported by a recent inclusion as accredited journal of the Philippines' Commission of Higher Education Journal Accreditation Service (CHED JAS) through Resolution No. 146-2015 dated 30 March 2015, making the UIC Research Journal a good model to other scientific publications in the Philippines and beyond borders.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM
DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)
Welcome Reception & Registration
7:45 am – 8:30 am

Opening Ceremony (08:45am – 10:40 am)
Venue: Room 1

08:45 am – 8:55 am	Introduction Remarks – Ms Trisha Gilang Saraswati- Conference Coordinator-ETAR-2015
08:55 am – 9:05 am	Welcome Remarks- DR. M Yahya Arwiyah, SH- Conference President-ETAR-2015
09:05 am – 9:15 am	Welcome Remarks- Prof. Dr. Hj. Umi Narimawati- Conference Coordinator- ETAR-2015
09:15 am – 9:40 am	Opening Speech – Dr. Farooq Ahmad Jam (Ph.D)- Conference Chair-ETAR-2015, Executive Director- Global Illuminators

09:40 am – 9:50 am	Key Note Speech- Dr. Ir. Arief Kusuma A.P. MBA Rector of Universitas Esa Unggul
9:50 am – 10: 05 am	Key Note Speech- Prof. Dr. Maman Abdurahm- Faculty of Engineering Telkom University Bandung Indonesia
10:05 am – 10: 20 am	Key Note Speech- Prof. Dr Sukri Palutturi- Vice Dean of Public Health Service Hasanuddin University
10:20 am – 10: 35 am	Key Note Speech- Professor Dr. Renan P. Limjuco (Ph. D) University of the Immaculate Conception, Davao City, Philippines
10:35 am – 10: 50 am	Key Note Speech- DR. Ir. Eddy Soeryanto Soegoto University Computer Indonesia (UNIKOM)
10:50 am – 11: 05 am	Group Photo & Award Ceremony

Grand Networking Session and Tea Break (11:05 am – 11:20 am)

DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)

Session 1 (11:30 am – 1:00 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Michael Ireland & Kuo-Chung Huang

Track A: Business & Management Studies

ETAR-15-194	Saving Behavior in Islamic Banking the Moderation Religiosity	Aglis Andhita Hatmawan
ETAR-15-209	Irreversible Investment, Financial Constraints and Asymmetric Competition	Pai-Ta Shih
ETAR-15-211	A Study on the Relationships among Body Sensory Experience, Customer Satisfaction and Customer Loyalty - Beauty SPA Center as an Example	Yu-Min Chen Mei-Pei Kuo
ETAR-15-221	Academic Balance Scorecard: A new approach for performance appraisal of an academic	Chathuri Senarath
ETAR-15-296	Qualitative Study of Customer Relationship Management Implementation and Image Building Increase the Value of Traffic Park as Educational Traffic Park for Children: Case Study in Indonesia	Umi Narimawati
ETAR-15-308	Petugas Pengawas Perokok (P3) Method as Community Empowerment Model's to Increase Knowledge, Attitude, and Behavior Active Smoker	Fauzie Rahman
ETAR-15-321	Business Process Improvement Models To Improve The Efficiency Of Power Consumption In Computer Use From The Perspective Of Human Resources Performance	Wartika

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)



DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)

Session 1 (11:30 am – 1:00 pm)

Venue: Room 2

Session Chairs: Gogoberidze George & Lorna Muga Amuka

Track A: Business & Management Studies

ETAR-15-300	Factor Analysis that Affecting the Online Purchase Through the Site Kaskus.Co.Id	Farah Oktafani
ETAR-15-311	Pentahelix Waste Management Collaboration Based on Csr and Sociopreneurship	Yogi Suherman
ETAR-15-317	The Achievement of Organizational Culture Expected in Accordance with the Quality Improvement Organization Through Commitment Top Management.	Raeny Dwi Santi
ETAR-15-319	Performance Metrics Model Through Human Resource Information System Implementation Supported by user's Satisfaction in PT. Enseval Putera Metratrending (EPM) Bandung	Budhiningtyas Winanti. Marliana
ETAR-15-320	Knowledge Repository Design for a Startup Company (case study : CV. Metric Design)	Imelda., ST., MT

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)



DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)

Session 1 (11:30 am – 1:00 pm)

Venue: Room 3

Session Chairs: Noer Bahry Noor & Elvira Urgel

Track D: Health & Medicine Studies

ETAR-15-137	The Application of Behavior Intention Concept to Analyze Smoking Behavior of Employees Post Implementation of No Smoking Area	Suriah
ETAR-15-138	The evolution and the policies for the implementation of Healthy Cities in Indonesia	Sukri Palutturi
ETAR-15-150	The relationship between diet, physical activity and cigarettes with central obesity on the low and high socioeconomic level in urban areas of Indonesia	Nurhaedar Jafar
ETAR-15-151	Cost Effectiveness of Care Kidney Failure on Hemodialysis Therapy Patients	Robert V Philips
ETAR-15-260	Aerobic Exercise And Diet Influence on the Change C-Reactive Protein (Hs-CRP) in Obese Adults	Rosdiana
ETAR-15-266	Family Planning Program Implementation In Paringin City, Balangan District, South Kalimantan	Dian Rosadi

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)



DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)

Session 1 (11:30 am – 1:00 pm)

Venue: Room 4

Session Chairs: Anwar Mallongi & Andi Indahwaty Sidin

Track D: Health & Medicine Studies

ETAR-15-166	A Study of the Effect of National Health Insurance on Private Health Expenditure in Taiwan.	Koyin Chang
ETAR-15-170	Comparing the Happiness, Turnover Intention, and Incident Reports Of Clinical Preceptors and Nurses: A Questionnaire Survey Study of Acute-Care Hospitals in Taiwan	Kuei-Yun Lu
ETAR-15-176	The Obesity Prevention Model Development for Young Women Based Community Mapping	Hermawati Hamalding
ETAR-15-185	The Effectiveness of the Implementation of the National Health Insurance in Indonesia in Maintaining the Quality and Loyalty of Patients: A Literature Review	Haslinah Ahmad
ETAR-15-187	Predictors of Health Behavior Against Maternal Mortality with Dynamic System Models in West Sulawesi	Ridwan Amiruddin
ETAR-15-163	Index Formulation of Environment and Behavior to Predict the Improvement Dengue Fever Cases in Bone District	Stang

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)

DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)



Session 1 (11:30 am – 1:00 pm)

Venue: Room 5

Session Chairs: Ceasar Ian P. Benablo & Maman Abdurahman

Track C: Engineering & Technology Studies

ETAR-15-112	Knowledge Management System with Geographic Information System Use 5C4C Method in Telkom University Marketing Division	Angga Hidayah Ramadhan
ETAR-15-177	Residual Compressive Strength and Structure Behavior of Moso Bamboo Column under Fire Testing	Fitriana L.
ETAR-15-178	Shortest Path Analysis for Indoor Navigation for Disaster Management	Harimukti, Nugroho, Nindyo
ETAR-15-181	Numerical Study on Optimization of Wooden-Steel Hybrid Beams Base on Shape Factor of Steel Component	Le Truong Di Ha
ETAR-15-313	Concentration of heavy metals in storm rainfall In Saint Petersburg	Frumin, Grigoriy

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)

DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)

Session 1 (11:30 am – 1:00 pm)

Venue: Room 6

Session Chairs: Rifiati Safariah & Christian Weinstable

Track C: Engineering & Technology Studies

ETAR-15-230	Track regression for mobile robots using genetic-based techniques	Guan-Wen Huang
ETAR-15-231	Noise removal using Extended Kalman Filtering for SLAM on Mobile Robots	Meng-Wei Wu
ETAR-15-251	Electro-oxidation of Toluene in Room Temperature Ionic Liquid	Moon Il-Shik
ETAR-15-257	Ergonomic Tool Design for tea Transport Process at PT Perkebunan Nusantara VIII	Mira Rahayu
ETAR-15-284	On Cryptogram: Building Appreciation of the Utility of Matrix Concepts	Renan Limjuco

Lunch Break (1:00 pm – 2:00 pm)

DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)

Session 2 (02:00 pm – 3:30 pm)

Venue: Room 1

Session Chairs: Pai-Ta Shih & M Yahya Arwiyah

Track A: Business & Management Studies

ETAR-15-261	Applying the Theory of Planned Behavior to Study the Behavioral Intension of Residents with Home Occupational Therapy Services	Yu-Che Yang
ETAR-15-277	Visual Branding on Integrated Coastal Tourist Area in South Garut	Deni Albar
ETAR-15-280	Development Strategy Model of MSME At Bandung District Based on E-Media to Improve Business Process	Handoko, Yeffry
ETAR-15-288	Model Perancangan Tata Kelola Asset (Aktiva Tetap Berwujud Dan Tidak Berwujud) Produk Kreatif Terhadap Value Added Perusahaan (Studi Kasus Pada Ukm Kota Bandung)	Supriyati
ETAR-15-216	A Study on the Relationships among Learning Motivation, Learning Attitude and Learning Performance	Kuo-Chung Huang Li-An wu

Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)



DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)

Session 2 (02:00 pm – 3:30 pm)

Venue: Room 2

Session Chairs: Ridwan Amiruddin & Nurhaedar Jafar

Track D: Health & Medicine Studies

ETAR-15-192	The Policy Implementation of Childbirth Insurance Program in Keerom Regency of Papua Province, Indonesia	Noer Bahry Noor
ETAR-15-196	Description of Smoking Behavior in the Village of Gunung Silanu Community of Bangkala Sub District Jeneponto South Sulawesi	A.Ikram Rifqi
ETAR-15-199	Description of Community Knowledge on Social Security Agency (Bpjs) at Marayoka Village of Bangkala Sub District, Jeneponto, South Sulawesi Province	Musliyah Syahrawani Elsa
ETAR-15-259	Relationship of Nursing Practice Environment and Job Satisfaction to the Retention of Filipino Nurses in Selected Tertiary Hospitals	Elvira Urgel
ETAR-15-156	Adaptation of Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) for Filipino Older Persons	Elvira Urgel
ETAR-15-268	Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior of Community in Efforts of Prevention and Control the Flood Disaster in Kelampaian Ilir Village	DR.Husaini

Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)



DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)

Session 2 (02:00 pm – 3:30 pm)

Venue: Room 3

Session Chairs: Sukri Palutturi & St. Hadidjah

Track D: Health & Medicine Studies

ETAR-15-190	An Effective Cross-Sector Cooperation Models for Improving Child Health	Ketut Suarayasa
ETAR-15-191	Description Of Exclusive Breastfeeding Behavior to the Babies in Kapita Village Bangkala Subdistrict Jeneponto South Sulawesi: An Observational Study on the First Learning Experience Public Health Faculty, Hasanuddin University, 2014	Batari Dwi Ramadhani
ETAR-15-160	Collaboration Model For Healthy Cities in the Settings of Elementary Schools	Andi Surahman Batara
ETAR-15-164	Development Model for Stroke Prevention and Early Diagnosis	Muhammad Awal
ETAR-15-148	Drug Policy in Indonesia, Law Amendment but Punitive Approach Remains	Sudirman Nasir
ETAR-15-147	Is Total Quality Management/ Continous Quality Improvement Or Quality Assurance Applicable In Health Services?	Andi Indahwaty Sidin

Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)



DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)

Session 2 (02:00 pm – 3:30 pm)

Venue: Room 4

Session Chair: Ceasar Ian P. Benablo & Moon Il-Shik

Track C: Engineering & Technology Studies

ETAR-15-297	Reanalysis of MC-CDMA with DWT Based on Fading Channel	Lestaringati, Susmini Indriani
ETAR-15-299	Providing Accessibility for Disabilities in Various Universities in Bandung	Febilita Wulan Sari
ETAR-15-301	Sentiment Analysis of Indonesia Television Show Service for Internet of Things	Aditia Rakhmat Sentiaji
ETAR-15-303	Design Trainer Mikrokontroler Arduino Board as Media Learning in Vocational High School (SMK)	Sutono

Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)



DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)

Session 2 (02:00 pm – 3:30 pm)

Venue: Room 5

Session Chair: Monique Musni- Tagaytay & Balakrishnan Muniandy

Track B: Social Sciences & Humanities

ETAR-15-110	Clothing and Culture: An Exploratory Investigation into Tribal Dress and Adornment Practices in Southern Africa	LuAnn R. Gaskill
ETAR-15-157	The Language of Establishing Theniche in Research Paper	Anabelle De Asis-Magbanua
ETAR-15-168	Life Threatening Illness among Lasallian Faculty and Staff	Cinderella Raymundo-Francisco
ETAR-15-234	Possibility of Applying the Marine Spatial Planning Methodology and Principles for the Task of Controlling the Pollution Level of Harbor Activities in the Russian Federation	Gogoberidze George
ETAR-15-305	Adaptation Pattern and Culture Shock of a Foreign Students (Phenomenology Study about Adaptation Pattern and Culture Shock of a Foreign Students in the Unikom International Program)	Sangra Juliano
ETAR-15-220	Using different storytelling techniques in engaging children living near Transfrontier Parks in Southern Africa to communicate on environmental issues	Thomas van der Walt

Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)



DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)
Session 2 (02:00 pm – 3:30 pm)
Venue: Room 6

Session Chair: Narainsamy Naidu & Chathuri Senarath

Track B: Social Sciences & Humanities

ETAR-15-175	Early 20th Century Welsh Women Writers: Feminist Criticism in Perspective	Nor Hashimah Isa
ETAR-15-186	Model on Mother Mortality Prevention Through Proactive Interpersonal Communication Approach Based on Culture at Cia-Cia Ethnic Group of Baubau Southeast Sulawesi	Rininta Andriani
ETAR-15-188	Controlling of Defecation Behavior (Babs) of Community in Bontorannu's Village Bangkala Subdistrictjeneponto Regency South Sulawesi	Muh Zaifullah
ETAR-15-283	Self-Published Image Rating on Facebook and Self-Esteem Assessment of the University of the Immaculate Conception College Students	Renan Limjuco
ETAR-15-179	Textile Weaving Technique And Social Memory For Tayal Women in Taiwan	Shu-Chuan Lai

Tea Break (3:30 pm – 3:45 pm)



DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)
Session 3 (03:45 pm – 5:00 pm)
Venue: Room 1

Session Chair: Supriyati & Renan Limjuco

Track A: Business & Management Studies

ETAR-15-291	The Effect of Audit Fee, Audit Experience and the Independence of Public Accountants towards time Budget Pressure on Audit	Surtikanti
ETAR-15-292	Company Raw Materials Procurement and Inventory Control in Viewpoint Using the EOQ	Trisha GilangSaraswati
ETAR-15-293	The Analysis of the Effects of Entrepreneurial Spirit to the Competitiveness in SMEs Business Operators Knitting Industry BinongJati in Bandung	TrustoriniHandayani
ETAR-15-294	The Influence of Internal Audit and Internal Control Fraud Prevention of Local Governments in Bandung	Ony Widilestariningtyas
ETAR-15-289	Marketing Strategy of Oral Care in Niche Market: a Case of Sensodyne Toothpaste in the UK	Saputri, Marheni Eka

Closing Ceremony: 5:00pm to 5:30pm



DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)
Session 3 (03:45 pm – 5:00 pm)
Venue: Room 2

Session Chairs: Elvira Urgel & Sukri Palutturi

Track D: Health & Medicine Studies

ETAR-15-273	Development of Government Policy Evaluation Model for Health National Health Insurance: A Case Study of South Sulawesi	Amir Mahmud
ETAR-15-274	Early Breastfeeding Initiation Phenomena in the Sub-District of Riattang Timur, Bone Regency	Azniah Syam
ETAR-15-278	The relationship between dietary habits with the incidence of Gastritis in Outpatient of Swatani Health Center, Bulukumba District	St. Hadidjah
ETAR-15-279	Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization in the District Health Office of Palopo City	Nurhaenih
ETAR-15-141	The Analysis of Substances in Synthetic Dyes Snacks and it's Potential Health Risks Among School Children of Maccini Basic School	Anwar Mallongi

Closing Ceremony: 5:00pm to 5:30pm

DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)



Session 3 (03:45 pm – 5:00 pm)

Venue: Room 3

Session Chairs: Moon Il-Shik & Mira Rahayu

Track: Engineering & Technology Studies

ETAR-15-304	The Development Study Of Agropolitan Region To Optimize Natural Resources Potential In Padang Pariaman	Rifiati Safariah
ETAR-15-306	Analysis of Application Requirement in Architecture Designing of Indonesia Computer University	Mauluddin, Syahrul
ETAR-15-309	Dengue Report: A Mobile Application for Reporting and Mapping Dengue Cases in Davao City	Cesar Ian P. Benablo
ETAR-15-312	Analysis of Physical Fatigue And Unsafe Conditions in the Work System Sub Assy Distributor Valve Assembly Using Ergonomics Approach in PT. PINDAD Persero	Ayep Mamduh

Closing Ceremony: 5:00pm to 5:30pm



DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)
Session 3 (03:45 pm – 5:00 pm)
Venue: Room 4

Session Chairs: Kuo-Chung Huang & Imelda., ST., MT

Track A: Business & Management Studies

ETAR-15-282	The Implementation of Fuzzy Logic to Predict the Bankruptcy of Companies in Indonesia	Ednawati Rainarli
ETAR-15-290	The Influence of Leadership Toaccounting Information System Quality	Adeh Ratna Komala
ETAR-15-322	The Root of Problem in Implementation of Indonesia-Singapore Integrated Border Management to Increase Indonesia's Competitiveness in Commercial and Investment	Soeryanto Seogoto. Eddy
ETAR-15-241	The analysis of perception of useness, ease, social influences, trust and cost and the effect on the interest of using GO-JEK Application	Widaningsih, Sri
ETAR-15-324	Studies on the Implementation of Management Strategy in Programs Preservation Culture (Case Study on Tourism and Culture Department West Java Province)	Wahyu. Ani

Closing Ceremony: 5:00pm to 5:30pm



DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)

Session 3 (03:45 pm – 5:00 pm)

Venue: Room 5

Session Chair: LuAnn R. Gaskill & M Yahya Arwiyah

Track B: Social Sciences & Humanities

ETAR-15-243	Research In Educational Technology: An Epistemological and Methodological Analysis	Balakrishnan Muniandy
ETAR-15-250	A Preliminary Study of Translator Decision-making Process: With a Reference to Bai Hua's The Remote Country of Women	Tzu-yi Lee
ETAR-15-256	Effects of Cost-Sharing Policy on Science and Technology Education and Training in National Polytechnics in Kenya.	Lorna Muga Amuka
ETAR-15-265	Walkers & Handlers: Exploring the Dynamics of Facebook Mediated Prostitution	Monique Musni-Tagaytay,

Closing Ceremony: 5:00pm to 5:30pm



DAY 01 Wednesday (November 25, 2015)

Session 3 (03:45 pm – 5:00 pm)

Venue: Room 6

Session Chair: Gogoberidze George & Michael Ireland

Track B: Social Sciences & Humanities

ETAR-15-281	Model of Social Engineering Examination of Early Cervical Cancer Through Audio Visual Media in West Java	Muhammad Syahril Iskandar
ETAR-15-219	Early Child Marriages: A Threat to the Implementation of Millennium Development Goals and Human Rights in Zimbabwe.	Narainsamy Naidu
ETAR-15-285	The Utilization of Newly-Formed Media- Induced Expressions of Children and their Parents	Aguisando, Maureen D.
ETAR-15-302	Special Autonomy for Bali Province as Part of the Unity of the Republic of Indonesia	Arinita Sandria

Closing Ceremony: 5:00pm to 5:30pm



DAY 02 Thursday, (November 26, 2015)

“CITY TOUR”

Gathering of Participants at the Lobby of Trans Resort & Hotel Bali Indonesia
at 2:00 pm

Departure: 2:30 pm
For
CITY TOUR

Drop Back at Trans Resort & Hotel Bali Indonesia Hotel at 9:00 pm

Important Note: This tour is organized by Global Illuminators and entry to this tour is free for all participants. You may also bring your Siblings/Family/Friends but you have to register for them on registration desk.



LIST OF CONFERENCE ATTENDEES

The following Scholars/ practitioners/educationist who don't have any paper presentation, however they attended the conference as delegates & observers.

Sr. no	Official ID	Name	Affiliation Details	Country
1	ETAR-15-215A	Michael Ireland	School of Psychology and Counselling, University of Southern Queensland	Australia
2	ETAR-15-323A	Professor Christian Weinstabl	University of Vienna Wahringer Guertel 18-20 A-1090 Vienna, Austria	Austria



Global Illuminators

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Bali, Indonesia
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TRACK A: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & ECONOMIC STUDIES



Saving Behavior in Islamic Banking the Moderation Religiosity

Aglis Andhita Hatmawan*

Aglis Andhita Hatmawan, STIE Dharma Iswara Madiun, Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to determine the factors that influence the saving behavior of muslim community to use the Islamic banking in Madiun. Data collection was done by distributing questionnaires. A total of 210 questionnaires were distributed and the total of 165 questionnaires were returned. Analyses were performed with PLS method. The results showed that attitude, Perceived behaviour control and subyek norm shows a influence is significant on intention. as well as the variables religiosity are taken as moderation couldn't explain the relationship between and intention on saving behavior in Islamic banks. The study has implications for Islamic bank that can appropriately target the customers using islamic bank selection determinants that are valued by the customers. This paper is one of the few that has used a quantitative approach to study saving behavior for Islamic banking. Furthermore, the paper employs this methodology in the context of madiun city, which enriches the studies done in this context and area.

Keywords: Attitude, Subject Norm, Intention, Religiosity, Islamic Banks

*All correspondence related to this article should be directed to Aglis Andhita Hatmawan, Aglis Andhita Hatmawan, STIE Dharma Iswara Madiun, Indonesia.
Email: namaku.aglis@gmail.com



Irreversible Investment, Financial Constraints and Asymmetric Competition

¹Hsing-Hua Huang, ²Chia-Chi Lu,^{3*} Pai-Ta Shih

¹Department of Information Management and Finance
Institute of Finance

National Chiao Tung University

²Graduate Institute of Accounting and the Department of Finance
National Central University

³Department of Finance, National Taiwan University

Abstract

This paper extends Boyle and Guthrie (2003) to investigate the interdependent effects of asymmetric financing constraints and investment costs on investment timing decisions in a duopoly with first-mover advantage. We demonstrate several novel findings. First, with a large cost disadvantage the less-constrained firm can still be the leader when the risk of future funding shortfalls is relatively high. Second, a weaker firm that is significantly more constrained with a small cost disadvantage can even be the leader under some degree of the risk of future funding shortfalls. In particular, the weaker firm that is still more financially constrained cannot be the leader anymore as the financing strength of the weaker firm improves significantly. Finally, higher project value volatility can make the firm's role change from a follower to a leader, thereby lowering the firm's optimal investment trigger.

Keywords: Irreversible investment; Financing constraints; Asymmetric competition

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A Study on the Relationships among Body Sensory Experience, Customer Satisfaction and Customer Loyalty - Beauty SPA Center as an Example

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explore influential factors of SPA center customer loyalty. Sample data of consumers of SPA shops are collected by way of non-random sampling method to facilitate questionnaires. 232 out of 265 questionnaires are received, in which 31 questionnaires are invalid such that 201 questionnaires are valid, and the effective response rate is 75.8%. The results obtained are listed as follows: Visual perception, auditory perception, taste perception and touch perception has a significantly positive impact on customer satisfaction respectively. Visual perception, auditory perception, olfaction perception, taste perception and touch perception has a significantly positive impact on customer loyalty respectively. Customer satisfaction has a significantly positive impact on customer loyalty. Customer satisfaction has a significant mediation effect on the relationships between visual perception and customer loyalty. Customer satisfaction has a significant mediation effect on the relationships between auditory perception and customer loyalty. Customer satisfaction has a significant mediation effect on the relationships between taste perception and customer loyalty. Customer satisfaction has a significant mediation effect on the relationships between touch perception and customer loyalty.

Keywords: Sensory Experiences, Customer Satisfaction, Customer Loyalty

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A Study on the Relationships among Learning Motivation, Learning Attitude and Learning Performance

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explore the relationships among learning motivation, learning attitude and learning performance. Sample data are collected from members of a body-painting labor union by a questionnaire sampling survey. We received 260 out of 270 questionnaires. After deleting 8 ineffective questionnaires, the remaining 252 questionnaires yield the effective response rate about 96.9%. To analyze the collected data the statistical methods employed include factor analysis, reliability analysis, mean test and regression analysis. Conclusions are given as follows. Different gender results in significant differences on learning attitude and learning performance respectively. Different reason of choosing body-painting course results in significant differences on learning attitude. Learning motivation has a significantly positive impact on learning attitude and learning performance respectively. Learning attitude has a significantly positive impact on learning performance. Learning attitude has a significant mediation effect on the relationships between learning motivation and learning performance.

Keywords: Learning Motivation, Learning Attitude, Learning Performance

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Academic Balance Scorecard: A New Approach for Performance Appraisal of an Academic

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Abstract

Performance evaluation of the university academics in many parts of the world including Sri Lanka is mainly done through the student feedbacks. Apart from the students feedbacks peer evaluation is also done to review the teaching performance of an academic. However all these evaluation methods focuses on the teaching ability of an academic without considering the training the person has undergone and the research that he or she has carried out. This shows that there is a timely requirement to do a comprehensive evaluation covering all the perspectives of an academic with the classroom teaching being done. Therefore, this paper aims to propose a viable alternative to higher education's current practice of student feedbacks. Main reason for carrying out this study is the contrast opinion given with regards to the validity of the student ratings as the main appraisal mechanism. Some researches argue that student's feedbacks represent a necessary rather than a sufficient source for evaluating performance of an academic. Consequently, to more complete evaluation of an academic the study propose a multisource and multiple perspectives Academic Balance Scorecard. This development is fashioned by the classic balance scorecard developed by the Kaplan and Norton in 1992. The academic balance scorecard will provide a comprehensive feedback of an academic beyond the boundaries of the classroom teaching performance. The model propose to evaluate the performance from the institutional perspective, student perspective, administrative perspective and learning and growth perspective As a result this will provide both a formative and summative evaluation of an academic. Further, this will coherently communicate the department's standard of the academic staff which is the core strength of any academic institute. Finally this qualitative study conducted through content analysis will be a useful guide for the institutional development as well as for the academic career development.

Keywords: Performance Evaluation, Balance Scorecard, Student Feedback, Academic Balance Scorecard.

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The Analysis of Perception of Useness, Ease, Social Influences, Trust and Cost and the Effect on the Interest of Using GO-JEK Application

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Abstract

Go-Jek Indonesia is a two-wheeled transportation company which has two main vision. First, is to overcome the problems of unemployment and second, is to help to integrate public transportation. Services offered by Go-Jek including Instant Courier, Transportation, Go-Food, and Go-Mart. To be able to use the services of Go-Jek, consumers must use an application that can be downloaded from a mobile device called Go-Jek App. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of the technology acceptance behavior on the interest of using Go-Jek App technology (Technology Acceptance Model) in the city of Bandung. Indicator of such behavior are the perception of useness, ease, social influences, trust and cost. Data were collected using a questionnaire given to respondents (Go-Jek App users) in the city. The data obtained through the questionnaire will be tested by using Path Analysis, with the variables in the study such as X1 variable is perception of usefulness, X2 variable is perception of ease, X3 variable is perceptions of social influence, X4 variable is trust, X5 variable is perception of costs and Y variable is Interests of use. The sampling technique were using purposive sampling with a sample size of 200 respondents. The results of this study are expected to factors such as X1 variable is perception of usefulness, X2 variable is perception of ease, X3 variable is perceptions of social influence, X4 variable is trust, X5 variable is perception of costs can affect the Interests of using Go-Jek App.

Keywords: Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), Interest of use, Gojek-App

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Applying the Theory of Planned Behavior to Study the Behavioral Intension of Residents with Home Occupational Therapy Services

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Abstract

This paper investigates the influence factors of behavioral intention by using the theory of planned behavior. The sample data are collected from residents living in home with occupational therapy service in Chiayi area in Taiwan. On the basis of purposive sampling method, 273 questionnaires were delivered and 187 effective samples were obtained. Empirical results are given as follows. Attitude has a significantly positive impact on behavioral intention. Subjective norms has a significantly positive impact on behavioral intention. Perceived behavioral control has a significantly positive impact on behavioral intention.

Keywords: Behavioral Intention, Home Occupational Therapy Services, Theory of Planned Behavior

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Marketing Strategy of Oral Care in Niche Market: A Case of Sensodyne Toothpaste in the UK

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Abstract

Nowadays, oral care industry has turned into one of the most profitable industry. The worldwide oral care market has been growing moderately for the past few years. Amongst oral care market, the toothpaste segment is the most lucrative market in 2013, with 55.7% of the oral care market's overall value. In the UK, toothpaste market generated revenue of £422 million in 2013, 40.5% of the UK oral care market's overall value. The nature of this project is to investigate the marketing strategy of the successful Sensodyne toothpaste using the marketing framework of Segmenting, Targeting, and Positioning, as well as to investigate the competitive situation and customer behaviour within the market. Through studying Sensodyne using marketing framework of Segmenting, Targeting and Positioning as the areas of focus, useful insight as to how these three areas are connected will be made to win the competition. Further analysis of Sensodyne positioning will be provided using 4P's marketing mix. Finding showed that carved out a niche market from particular market segment and being the first player to focus on that niche almost always be an effective way to win a what Sun Tzu calls "small hill" in the battlefield of competition where the enemies are relatively stronger. Sensodyne sensitive toothpaste has been a good illustration of how this happened in a real business. However, this is not an easy process but requires commitment, focus and a precise marketing strategy.

Keywords: Marketing Mix, Segmenting, Targeting, Positioning, Sensodyne,

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Company Raw Materials Procurement and Inventory Controlin Viewpoint Using the EOQ

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Abstract

Supply and demand for a company are very important to note. This is caused by the influence of procurement action and the amount of inventory on hand will affect the total cost of a company. The aim of this paper is to investigate on how much the total cost can be saved by employed economic order quantity model in a company. By using the calculation of economic order quantity, the company that previously had a procurement of raw material total cost of IDR 1,823,864,000 has saved 16% of the total cost, so the total cost of the company have after economic order quantity calculation is IDR 1,526,944,514 with a difference IDR 296,919,486. It is recommended for the company to control their inventory to avoid the excess and shortage of inventory by applying some forecast method and doing the economic order quantity calculation before some action of procurement that can affect their inventory.

Keywords: Economic Order Quantity, Procurement Cost, Operation Management

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Factor Analysis that Affecting the Online Purchase Through the Site Kaskus.Co.Id

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Abstract

Nowadays, technology of information has developed so quickly and it has huge impact on daily life, no exception to start shifting culture of purchases from conventional ways to become more modern with media internet. The problem of this research is "what's the factors that can influence online purchases, especially through the site kaskus.co.id and what's the most dominant factor?". This study specifically tested 11 variables: service quality, quality merchandise, monetary price, perceived risk, time and cost effort, enjoyment, purchase intention, reputation, perceived value, informativeness and ease of use. After a literature review, data were collected through questionnaires to 120 people who has purchased products through kaskus.co.id. Sampling techniques in this study is using a non probability sampling with quota sampling method. Data analysis technique that used is principal component analysis. Results of the study indicate there are six factors that can influence online purchase decisions via kaskus.co.id. The six factors are reputation and ease of use, shopping experience, service quality, monetary price, merchandise quality and perceived risk factors. The six factors are able to answer the research problems with percentage 67.811% and the remaining 32.189% is not described in this study because they did not contribute significantly. In addition to the six factors that can influence online purchase decisions via kaskus.co.id above, the results of this study also found that the most dominant factor of the six factors. The most dominant factor in influencing online purchasing via kaskus.co.id in this study is the reputation factor and ease of use with eigenvalue of 9.071.

Keywords: Factor Analysis, Online Purchasing Decisions

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Visual Branding on Integrated Coastal Tourist Area in South Garut

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Abstract

South Garut coastal resorts located in Garut regency, West Java province consist of Sayang Heulang Beach, Santolo Beach, Rancabuaya Beach and several other beaches. This area has great potential to be developed into an international tourist destination. Potential landscape with beautiful beaches become a major capital and will be more prospective if supported with good infrastructure, professional management and can presenting a unique culture which can be differentiated with other coastal resorts. Garut itself is an area that has a diversity of traditions rooted in Sundanese culture. The problem faced today is the gap between the development of the coastal tourist area of South Garut. From initial research conducted used the method of observation, seem coastal resorts Santolo relatively faster than other areas. To enable the development of regional equalization, solution that can be done is to develop the concept of integrated coastal resorts. To achieve these objectives it is necessary to step rearrangement of the region by developing the concept of zoning (zoning), where each region has its peculiarities. The next step is to build the image of the region (place branding) are so strong that in the minds of the people depicted a clear positioning for each of the coastal resorts. Visualization branding into the following stages are carried out with the aim of communicating the concept of place branding through visual language.

Keywords: Tourist Area, Coastal, Design, Place Branding, Visual Language

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Development Strategy Model of MSME at Bandung District Based on E-Media to Improve Business Process

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Abstract

The idea of this research is finding the appropriate strategic model for MSME (Micro Small and Medium Enterprise) at Bandung District to improve Business Process. The problem was obtained by making survey to location and the Data was analyzed with some analyze tools such as SWOT, IFAS, EFAS. From these tools, are produced subsequently some strategic candidate which may apply at Bandung District. There were many different independent business clusters at Bandung District, according from the survey the business characteristic majorly found were handicraft, food, textile industry, shoes maker, chip food and traditional food. Some of the business unit has already used Information Technology to promote their product, but the rest all not familiar with IT and still running their business in traditional way. Most of promotion channel they used are web, blog and rarely are facebook and twitter, but still can be told as e-commerce. One of the strategic models presented in this paper was inserted Online Transaction Process (OLTP) System into web or blog and propose facility to update the new business content by e-mail or smart phone real-time. Those are call e-media promotion. The strategic model as research outcome has also support by the cluster business system. Government policy make every same business are grouped and located at one business cluster area or business center area. They spread all over Bandung District and each cluster business area produce the same product.

Keywords: MSME, Strategic Model, Bandung, E-Media

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The Influence of Leadership to Accounting Information System Quality

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Abstract

Most organizations charity managers in Indonesia does not understand the importance of quality accounting information systems for the organization, so it effects on the low quality of accounting information. This is greatly needed to reach the highest charity potential. Good quality charity information systems have to be supported by the rightful leadership so that it increases the quality of accounting information system. The phenomenon that occurs in the organization in Indonesia shows the low quality of accounting system information. This study was conducted to seek the truth through testing that shows the influence of leadership on the quality of accounting information systems. The data used was obtained through a survey by distributing a questionnaire to 50 organizations charity managers recorded and active in the Forum Organises Zakat (FOZ), statistically processed using LPS. The research method used explanatory research method, to get answers to basic cause and effect by analyzing the causes of problems in the quality of accounting information systems. The results showed that the problem is not due to the leadership quality of accounting information system are not optimal.

Keywords: Leadership and Quality of Accounting Information Systems

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The Effect of Audit Fee, Audit Experience and the Independence of Public Accountantstowards Time Budget Pressure on Audit

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Abstract

In Indonesia, auditors often work within time constraints. Each KAP need to estimate the time needed (making the time budget) in auditing activities. This time budget is needed to determine auditing cost and to measure the effectiveness of the auditors' performance (Waggoner and Cashel, 1991). But most of the time budget was unrealistic with the work to be done, resulting in the appearance of counterproductive behaviors that causes the auditing quality to drop. One of the causes that leads to the very limited time budget is because of the higher level of competition between public accounting firm (KAP) (Cook and Kelly, 1991). A very long allocation time is often not profitable because it will lead to higher auditing cost. Clients could turn away to another KAP that offers more competitive audit fees (Waggoner and Cashel, 1991). This research uses descriptive and verification methods. The methods used for the data collection are by using survey approach to the distribution of questionnaires to KAP listed in BAPEPAM-LK. The respondents for this study was an audit partner, audit manager and senior auditor. Before the data is used to test the hypothesis, the validity and the reliability are first tested. Analysis of the data to test the hypothesis using SEM analysis description. The test results concluded that: (1) The audit fee affects the audit time budget pressure on public accounting firm that is registered in BAPEPAM; (2) Auditor experience affects the audit time budget pressure on public accounting firm that is registered in BAPEPAM; (3) The independency of the public accountant influent the audit time budget pressure on public accounting firm that is registered in BAPEPAM.

Keywords: Audit Fees, Auditor Independence, Auditor Experience and Time Budget Pressure

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The Analysis of the Effects of Entrepreneurial Spirit to the Competitiveness in SMEs Business Operators Knitting Industry BinongJati in Bandung

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Abstract

The study was conducted because there's a condition in which the entrepreneurial spirits which are owned by the knit businessman in Binong Jati are willing to take risks tends to be less general. They are afraid of losing and did not dare to expend the capital to make changes causing to be less competitive with knitted products originating from China and Korea. The purpose of this study was to determine and analyze the influence of the Spirit of Entrepreneurship to the Competitiveness in Knitting Industry in Sentra BinongJati Bandung. The method used is descriptive analysis, and verification using Pearson correlation, calculate the coefficient of determination to determine the influence between the entrepreneurial spirit and the competitiveness. Population in this study are knit businessman in BinongJati with sampling techniques of random sampling method and sampling with slovin method until we obtained 60 respondents. Descriptive research results show for the variable entrepreneurial spirit earned a score of 51.7 which is included in the unfavorable category with the highest indicator of hard work with a score of 53.7 and the lowest scores on the indicators of risk-taking. As for the competitiveness variable obtained a score of 55.9, which means pretty good with the highest indicator of quality 63.3 and the lowest indicator is the flexibility that is equal to 51.9. The results indicate a correlation calculation of entrepreneurial spirit and competitiveness that is 0,781. The magnitude of the correlation entrepreneurial spirit and competitiveness is strong enough to enter the category. While the entrepreneurial spirit in knit businessman in BinongJati has the effect of 0,699 on Competitiveness.

Keywords: Spirit of Entrepreneurship, Competitiveness

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The Influence of Internal Audit and Internal Control Fraud Prevention of Local Governments in Bandung

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Abstract

This research was conducted in Bandung regency government. The phenomenon that occurs is the case of internal control weaknesses, such as accounting and reporting control weaknesses, as well as cases of weakness of internal control structure. The existence of such fraud occurring, non-compliance with regulations resulting in a loss of area and the surrender value of assets or deposit cash into countries / regions. The research objective was to determine the effect of internal audit and internal control of fraud prevention in Bandung regency government. The method used in this research is descriptive and verification method. Descriptive method used to determine the variable picture of internal audit, internal control variables and variables fraud prevention. To determine the effect of internal audit and internal control performed statistical tests. The test statistic used is designing the structural model, designing a measurement model, construct the path diagram, test the model fit. Suitability test structural models and hypotheses using software SmartPLS 2.0.M3. These results indicate that internal audit has a significant positive effect on the prevention of fraud and internal control effect / positively to the prevention of fraud in Bandung regency government.

Keywords: Internal Audit, Internal Control, Fraud Prevention

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Qualitative Study of Customer Relationship Management Implementation and Image Building Increase the Value of Traffic Park as Educational Traffic Park for Children : Case Study in Indonesia

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Abstract

Traffic park in several city in Indonesia has an image as recreational park for children and family. However, traffic park actually not only purposes for recreational but also educational park to introduce traffic activity and regulation for children. Therefore, the study trying to explain the model of customer relationship management implementation and image building of traffic park and its impact to increase the value itself as media to educate traffic activity and regulation for children.

This research uses multi case and qualitative method. Data collection through observation on both traffic garden, general interview, depth interview and expert judgment, and documentation. The result of analysis and interpretation of data founding related this research shows that the right of implementation of Customer Relationship Management and image hold the important role to increase function value of traffic garden as a traffic educational park for children. Recommendation for further research is to design with mix method research design both qualitative and quantitative. Further research can explore about how effective educational model for traffic Park and validate with the quantitative method.

Keyword: Customer Relationship Management, Traffic Park, Educational Park, Children

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Pentahelix Waste Management Collaboration Based On Csr And Sociopreneurship

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to describe the major influences and challenges that will shape the future of waste management in the coming decades. Therefore, it can give a picture of social trends, economics and technology as well as certain facts to create "the bigger picture" in which the waste management industry will evolve. The amount of waste is determined by factors of Gross Domestic Product (*GDP*). According to the *UN*, in 2025, world population will reach 8 billion people and 97% of this growth will occur in Asia and Africa, which includes some of the poorest countries. The increase in population and the growth of global *GDP* will encourage an increase in the waste volume. This research is using macro-economics data from the 30 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (*OECD*) has estimated that 1% increase in *GDP* created 0.69% increase in the amount of garbage in the city. However, the development of waste management is also undergoing a remarkable transformation, where the greater *GDP* waste management system will be more advanced and effective by using high technology. Expansion of modern waste management systems will not be able to handle the increased amount of waste produced. Currently we recycle more than we did 10 years ago, but also throw more. Reflecting on the size of the trash pile, the required reduction of garbage from the source, i.e. the household. 3R concept has a very long touted, has yet to show significant results. Some communities have long endeavored to manage household waste, through composting, sorting trash and development waste banks. The waste management need to involve the empowerment of micro enterprises in the family household supported by *CSR* of Local Government, Communities, *NGOs*, Large Scale Companies (Government Enterprises, Private Enterprises) and University as a Waste Management Pentahelix Collaboration.

Keywords: Waste Management, *GDP*, Pentahelix, *CSR*, Sociopreneurship

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The Achievement of Organizational Culture Expected in Accordance with the Quality Improvement Organization Through Commitment top Management

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Abstract

Organizational culture and commitment of management is a popular concept at the same time complex identified as a factor that can succeed or thwart the achievement of company objectives. Phenomenon that occurs in Indonesian public organizations is that they have not yet achieved an organizational culture that is in line with the expectations of the organization. Purpose of this study is to search for truth through testing (confirmation) the effect of commitment of management to the culture of the organization. The results are expected to be evidence that the model offered could be a solution to the problem solving organizational culture that took place during this time. The data used was obtained through a questionnaire distributed to 188 LTO in Java, processed statistically using SEMPLS. The research method used explanatory research method, to get answers to basic cause and effect by analyzing the causes of problems in the commitment of management and organizational culture. The results showed that the cultural issue that the organization runs as expected has not happened because the optimal commitment of management yet implemented. During this time the organization's culture has not run as expected the organization because of the shift in the value of implementing a system of bureaucratic set. Similarly, the commitments of management are not yet fully ensure the implementation of the bureaucratic system. So as to solve the problems that happen organization should give attention to the efforts to steer the organization's members in the implementation of an organizational culture that values have been set, through an active role in top management indicate continuing dedication on the implementation of the organization's activities.

Keywords: Commitment Management, Organizational Culture, and Tax Office

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Performance Metrics Model Through Human Resource Information System Implementation Supported by User's Satisfaction in PT. Enseval Putera Metratrending (EPM) Bandung

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine effect of the human resources information system (HRIS) software quality on Employees' Performance through Users' Satisfaction in PT.Enseval Putera Megatrending (EPM) Bandung .The method used in this research is descriptive and verification with quantitative approach. Data collection techniques use observation and questionnaire distribution. Quantitative analysis uses path analysis with the aid of SPSS software. Results of research conducted by the researcher show that the current HRIS already meets the criteria of software quality that is expected by the company; ERP software is in good category; the users of the HRIS software is satisfied; the performance of employees after using HRIS software is categorized good; HRIS software affects the users' satisfaction significantly; the users' satisfaction affects significantly on the employees' performance and HRIS software quality affects the employees' performance through the users' satisfaction significantly

Keywords: The Human Resources Information System Software, Users' Satisfaction, Employees' Performance

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Knowledge Repository Design for a Startup Company (Case Study : CV. Metric Design)

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Abstract

Startup Company is a company working to solve a problem where the solution is not obvious and success is not guaranteed (Blumental). For a startup company engaged in the manufacture of software services face a common problem is the loss of knowledge when human resources leave the company once the project is completed. The impact is when there are new employee, the person have to learn from beginning. When the employee facing problem they have to track the problem from beginning and it will take time to solve the problem. Therefore, a knowledge repository needed as a solution. The study was conducted using a ten step knowledge management road, where the study was limited from the first step to step six. Results of the analysis are the basic needs of the company to the knowledge of employees consist of three categories: technology, library and application in software projects. Business strategy that is used is a combination of personalization strategy and codification strategy. Codification strategy used to complete the personalization strategy that can be generated repository of knowledge that comes from individuals in the company.

Keywords: Codification Strategy, Knowledge, Repository, Startup Company

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The Root of Problem in Implementation of Indonesia-Singapore Integrated Border Management to Increase Indonesia's Competitiveness in Commercial and Investment

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Abstract

Border management is an essential issue in international view. Some of international conflict comes up from bad border management. One of the focus of explanatory study of the research is to explain the main problem of integrated border management implementation using case study in Indonesia-Singapore border management to increase Indonesia's competitiveness in commercial and investment. The methodology using qualitative study with single case study. The data collection was gathered by interview, observation, and document file. Triangulation is most important part to validate the data from interview, observation and document file. The main problem of Integrated border management implementation are geographical problem, law and enforcement problem and social-security problem. Future investigation can explore the how the good implementation of integrated border management, the appropriate conceptual model of integrated border management and how the flow of commercial and investment activities in Indonesia-Singapore border management.

Keywords: Integrated Border, Management, Competitiveness, Investment

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Model Perancangan Tata Kelola Asset (Aktiva Tetap Berwujud Dan Tidak Berwujud) Produk Kreatif Terhadap Value Added Perusahaan (Studi Kasus Pada Ukm Kota Bandung)

***Supriyati**

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Abstract

Creative product has great potential as the pulse of a nation. Procurement and Asset management (Wealth) creative products intended to meet the needs of goods and services required for operational continuity SMEs Bandung. Purpose Bandung Champion into the City Creative Economy developed and independent in fact there are many SMEs that can not be memanfaatkan of information technology for asset management business Creative Products especially in the face of the Asean Economic Community (AEC) at the end of 2015, which in turn are the weaknesses of administrative, financial, accountability, access to banking and financial institutions let alone penetrate the world market. The authors use a research model of this study conducted by several approaches which field approach, institutional approach and literature by using primary data and secondary data by using object-oriented system development methodologies. Research results with identification of the type of commodity Creative Products in Bandung, which was selected as the unit of analysis as a producer of creative products have some kind of industrial commodity creative products based on survey results from data obtained in Diskominfo Office of Bandung which has a turnover of more than Rp 100,000,000.00 98 SMEs there are 78 SMEs that include creative fields of fashion products consisting of Apparel, Assesories, Veil, Bags, Shoes, Sandals, Assesories and Cosmetic while the rest of the field of handicraft. The outcome offered is the Model Governance Asset Creative Products that have value added for companies ranging from the manufacturing of blue print to SOP policies, financial reporting models for SMEs (by applying SAK ETAP) engaged in the creative product.

Keywords: Corporate Governance, Product Kreatif, Smes, SAK ETAP

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Studies on the Implementation of Management Strategy in Programs Preservation Culture (Case Study on Tourism and Culture Department West Java Province)

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Abstract

Culture preservation lack becomes an essential problem of a few of West Java cultures loss. Culture is composed of language, archeological, history and traditional value, museum, also arts. In 2010 42 arts which evolve and 398 undeveloped arts, moreover 244 art that extinct There is Tourism and Culture Department in West Java that have a function to preservation the culture by develop programs which according to the culture preservation regulations. Such as Constitution no. 11 of 2010 on Preservation of Cultural Property includes Protection, Development and Utilization, Regulation No. 5 In 2003, on the Maintenance of Language and Literature. Regulation No. 6 of Maintenance Art. Regulation No. 7 on the Management of Archaeological, Historical, Traditional Values and Museum. And various culture nomenclature is a strategic issue in a sustainability of Tourism& Culture Department's program. This situation causes an inefficient and lack in culture preservation development. This research has been done to review and to provide an input in an implementation of management strategy in culture preservation program done by Tourism and Culture Department of West Java Province. Hunger, D and Wheelen, T (2003) management strategy model implementation was used. This is a program that used to optimizing the role of organization in strategy implementation to achieve the culture preservation.

Keywords: Culture preservation, Strategic Issue, Strategic management, SWOT, Tourism & Culture Department Program.

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The Implementation of Fuzzy Logic to Predict the Bankruptcy of Companies in Indonesia

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Abstract

Prediction bankruptcy of company generally used to determine the risk of harm caused by inability debtors in basic pay its debt, interest rate, or both. In this research, it will be built fuzzy model to predict bankruptcy of the company based on company's characteristics in Indonesia. After conducted testing, be seen that fuzzy model can predict well the bankruptcy of 65 public company to the year before bankruptcy and two years before bankruptcy, with the accuracy each is 81,54% and 83,85%. Based on these results, fuzzy logic can be used as alternatives in predict events in the future with a high degree of uncertainty especially for characteristic of the companies condition in Indonesia.

Keywords: Fuzzy Logic, Mamdani Method , Company Predictions of Bankruptcy , Soft Computing

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Petugas Pengawas Perokok (P3) Method as Community Empowerment Model's to Increase Knowledge, Attitude, And Behavior Active Smoker

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Abstract

Cigarette is the dangerous thing for health because very toxic, dangerous, and addictive. Based on a survey in the Antasan Senor Village, the number of active smokers reached 74,84%. One of the efforts is created a method with direct mentoring for active smokers called petugas pengawas perokok method. A research is needed to explain the difference level knowledge, attitude, and behavior in smokers before and after the application of petugas pengawas perokok method. This study was analyzed using quantitative methods with pre- and post-test design through pre-experimental approach. The population of this study was 595 families, sample were 88 respondents was determined using Slovin formula. Instrument of this research using questionnaires and blanko stuffing. Treatment variables were petugas pengawas perokok method, while the dependent variable was level of knowledge, attitude, and behavior. The result showed before the implemented of petugas pengawas perokok method 57 respondents (64,8%) has a good knowledge, 57 respondents (64,8%) has a good attitude, 52 respondents (59,1%) has a good behavior. After the the implemented of petugas pengawas perokok method 72 respondents (81,8%) has a good knowledge, 65 respondents (73,9%) has a good attitude, 56 respondents (63,6%) has a good behavior. Based on Mc Nemar test, obtained the result there are differences level knowledge ($p=0,000$) and attitude ($p=0,008$) and there are no differences behavior ($p=0,219$) before and after implemented petugas pengawas perokok method. Needed more research to know effectiveness this method with more respondents, wider area, and more time.

Keywords: Level of Knowledge, Attitude, Behavior, Smoker, Petugas Pengawas Perokok Method

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Business Process Improvement Models to Improve the Efficiency of Power Consumption in Computer use from the Perspective of Human Resources Performance

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Abstract

In the midst of demanding responsible for organization to environment, the action of environmental awareness has now appeared in the IT (information technology) department. The concern on environmental impacts resulted from human activities that are increasing has triggered particular party to make global efforts in order to reduce the energy consumption and at the same time to improve efficiency. Improvement on business process is one of the efforts to improve the efficiency. One form of energy consumption is the use of power on computer. In this term, human resource plays significant role in reducing the number of resources used.

This paper describes the conceptual model to improve the efficiency of power consumption on computer use from the perspective of human resource performance. The tools and technique used in this research are the mapping technique. This model is expected to serve as one alternative solution in improving the business process.

Keywords: Business Process, Power Consumption, Performance

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TRACK B: SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES



Clothing and Culture: An Exploratory Investigation into Tribal Dress and Adornment Practices in Southern Africa

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Abstract

Since the beginning of human civilization, people from every country and culture all over the world have engaged in dress and adornment for protection, modesty, status, and/or decoration and self-expression. To fully study and document the human experience also requires the study and documentation of how we dress and adorn our bodies. It is the study of clothing, culture, and dress. Exploratory research took place in South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Swazil and to explore issues of tribal dress and adornment in the domestic-scale cultures of numerous African tribes. Specific objectives were to engage in on-site exploration into the sources of clothing and items of dress in select African cultures; to study the function, meaning and use of clothing and dress in daily life and life-course tribal rituals; and understand the use of body adornment and modifications in self-expression and group life. Study data collection included participant observation, interviews, tribal presentations, and photo-documentation. Exploring the role and function of dress and adornment in unique (and vanishing) cultures such as the Zulu Tribe near Durban, South Africa, is an important contribution to educational scholarship and the complex issues of dress in the diverse world in which we live. This study simultaneously addressed needs for (1) research that enhanced cultural awareness pertinent to the field of textiles and apparel, and (2) faculty development activities in support of an enhanced integration of international awareness into research scholarship and educational programming. This study also addressed numerous international/global strategic initiatives including establishing a greater presence abroad from which research can be conducted; seeking new relationships with a strategic focus that accessed international bases, particularly in Africa.

Keywords: Clothing And Culture, Adornment Practices, Tribal dresses

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The Language of Establishing Theniche in Research Paper

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Abstract

In order to describe the language of establishing the niche in a research paper, the first level of analysis done in this study focuses on the macrostructure of the twenty (20) research articles (RAs) and the rhetorical moves found in the Introduction section. The microanalysis which is the highlight of the study examines the language expressions used by the professional research writers in establishing the niche in their research papers. The corpus of the study includes the twenty (20) RAs that were taken from the Journal of Educational Research published in 2014 which includes studies on Mathematics, Science, English, and other education-related topics. The result of the study shows that all twenty RAs followed the IMRD format (Introduction-Methodology-Result-Discussion). The Introduction section of the research reports contains Swales' three moves: Move1 (Establishing a Territory), Move 2 (Establishing a niche), and Move 3 (Occupying a niche). The categories of language expressions that were used in *establishing the niche* in the research reports were: negative or quasi-negative quantifiers, lexical negation and negation in verb phrase. The language expressions that emerge from the data could be used as authentic examples in teaching students how to express Move 2 (Establishing the niche) which is considered to be a very important/obligatory component in writing *research introduction*. The English teachers who are teaching research writing could have varied linguistic options as well as good models of the grammar of establishing one's niche in research that can be introduced to students so they can successfully establish their niche in their research papers.

Keywords: Establishing Theniche, Macrostructure

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Life Threatening Illness among Lasallian Faculty and Staff

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Abstract

This descriptive study deals with the experience of life-threatening illness among faculty and staff in La Salle schools in Bacolod City. The participants' initial reactions to the diagnosis of a life-threatening illness are identified, along with their perception of a threat to their lives because of the illness. The changes that they experienced, and the coping strategies they employed in dealing with the illness are likewise enumerated. A total of 23 participants took part in the study, taken from two La Salle schools in Bacolod City, specifically University of St. La Salle and St. Joseph School-La Salle. Participants have a mean age of 50 years old, and majority of them are female, married, Roman Catholic, and holding administrative, faculty and staff positions. The research design used is the descriptive method, since this study describes the participants' experience of having a life-threatening illness. Survey and interview methods were specifically used. Mostly frequency count and percentage are utilized in analyzing the data. Findings show common themes among the reactions of participants, particularly including negative, positive and neutral reactions. Common themes among the participants' coping strategies emerged, specifically emotional, existential, information-seeking, medical and pharmacological, physical, psychological, and spiritual. A support program is proposed to address the need for counseling intervention and other forms of assistance to La Sallian employees with life-threatening illness.

Keywords: Life Threatening, perception, Illness

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Early 20th Century Welsh Women Writers: Feminist Criticism in Perspective

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Abstract

This paper discusses the Welsh short stories by early 20th century women writers. The Feminist Literary Theory is used to analyse the stories by Kate Roberts, Sian Evans and Glenda Beagan. Weadon (1996) says feminist criticism is concerned with discovering particular women's experience in women's writing. The theory highlights the extent to which the stories address issues of oppression, alienation and annihilation of women. Stories by these renowned Welsh writers may portray concerns and issues of feminism in a very patriarchal community. During early 20th century the Welsh were hit by poverty as the men performed their duties in the quarry while the women were wives and mothers. Evans (1959) states the Welsh were entering the "Hungry Twenties" when the tempo of poverty in Ireland was slowing down. This setting of the quarry men and their women with y chores is constantly used by writers such as Kate Roberts who came from this background, North Wales to be exact. Hence, it would be undeniably pertinent that *The Loss* by Kate Roberts, *Davis* by Sian Evans, and *Scream, Scream* by Glenda Beagan are analysed to investigate if feminism and evidence of male dominance truly prevail in these stories. This is crucial as feminism and oppression of women portrayed in short stories help us understand their existence in real lives.

Keywords: Welsh Women, Feminist Criticism, Literary Theory

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Model on Mother Mortality Prevention Through Proactive Interpersonal Communication Approach Based on Culture At Cia-Cia Ethnic Group of Baubau Southeast Sulawesi

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Abstract

The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is one of the indicators to assess the women health status, including in Indonesia. Also maternal mortality is one of the targets set in the Millennium Development Goals in the fifth goal of improving maternal health where the targets to be achieved by 2015 is to $\frac{3}{4}$ reduce the risk of maternal mortality. However, it seems to be difficult to achieve the goal. The high level of maternal mortality rate in Indonesia is caused by medical factors such as bleeding, eclampsia, anemia and non-medical such as social and cultural factors. This study aimed to find a model on mother mortality prevention through proactive interpersonal communication approach based on culture at Cia-Cia ethnic group of Baubau Southeast Sulawesi. Through literature review from different sources such as journals, research and books, this study found that interventions for behavioral change fundamentally is needed to be able to prevent maternal mortality and promote healthy and safe delivery. Some studies suggested interventions on improving the quality of communication between the agent of change and pregnancy. The agent of change can come from the community participation and empowerment of the community itself. Communication approach is considered the most effective approach to bring together the opinions and perceptions as well as the purpose of the communication constructed by agent of change with the mother and family health related pregnant women. Application of Theory Health Belief Model Approach, Interpersonal Communication would be applied to interventions to change attitudes, opinions and behavior in a society. Recommendation will be presented.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Culture, Communication and Behavioral Change Communication

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Controlling of Defecation Behavior (Babs) of Community in Bontorannu's Village Bangkala Subdistrictjeneponto Regency South Sulawesi

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Abstract

Toilet is a place that used to relieve of feces or that are prevalent in society as WC. Unavailability of toilet in homes causes them to take advantage of the river, gardens, pools or other places to defecate (BAB).. Based on secondary data 2011 on the recapitulation of the disease at the health center of Bangkala Jeneponto regency explain that the number of incidents of illness caused by the unavailability of sanitary latrines as diarrhea (1261 cases) and dermatitis (1571 cases). This study was a qualitative research with an observational method. The study population as much as 1059 Number of Households in the village of Bontorannu Jeneponto regency and the authors use the method of random sampling system, because of that the writer makes 750 respondents. Bontorannu village is one of the locations in Jeneponto the latrine ownership levels are still very low. A total of 465 of the 750 houses (62%) do not have private latrines, and 263 of 465 (55.1%) of respondents do activities defecate in the bush. From the observation descriptive from writer in bontorannu village determine priority issues with CARL method in tackling of wrong defecation behavior (BABS) that is making toilet sequential as well as to socialize of the dangers of the disease defecation behavior (BABS) in the Bontorannu Village. The controlling of wrong defecation behavior (BABS) is one of the problems in the Bontorannu village which can be prevented by empowering and dissemination to the public in the form of socialization, education and make toilet sequential.

Keywords: Toilet, Defecation, Socialization

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Early Child Marriages: A Threat to the Implementation of Millennium Development Goals and Human Rights in Zimbabwe

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Abstract

Even though the Millennium Development Goals aim to eradicate poverty and hunger by 2015 (MDG 1), to achieve universal primary education (MDG 2) and to set a high priority on ensuring girls' equal access to primary and secondary education (MDG 3), some girl children continue to be faced with many psychosocial challenges perpetuated by rising child marriages. It is estimated that an average of four out of ten girls in Zimbabwe drop out of school because of early child marriages. This study explored how early marriages affect the implementation of MDGs and human rights among the girl children in Zimbabwe with the aim of proposing sound measures and policies to curb the effect of early marriages among form four learners at two secondary schools in Masvingo district, Zimbabwe. Primary data was collected and analysed using an interpretive paradigm. The qualitative phenomenological design was adopted for use in this study. Data was collected through interviews and focus group discussions to twenty two girl learners (eleven from each school) and six teachers. The study established that early marriages are as a result of poverty, cultural factors like kuzvarira and chimutsamapfihwa, religious factors, girl child related factors, harassment/or mistreatment at home and low parental levels of education. On the way forward the study proposed that all perpetrators of early marriages be brought to book and be given tough sentences. Also the majority age of marriage for girls be lifted to twenty one years. Also child marriage is a gross violation of children's rights and must be condemned by all the Zimbabweans. There is also need to expand prevention programmes that empower girls at risk of child marriages and address the root causes underlying child marriages.

Keywords: Child Marriage, Mdgs, Human Rights

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Possibility of Applying the Marine Spatial Planning Methodology and Principles for the Task of Controlling the Pollution Level of Harbor Activities in the Russian Federation

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Abstract

The paper includes the estimation of possibilities of application of the integrated coastal management and marine spatial planning methods for the conditions of the Russian Federation for the task of controlling the pollution level of harbor activities, on the basis of knowledge and experience to be used abroad. In this regard, the proposals for the adaptation of methods to Russian conditions with account of the Russian legislation in this sphere are developed. On the basis of the analysis the most important provisions of the strategic environmental assessment for coastal areas including the point of view of controlling the pollution level of harbor activities, which need to be implemented in the Russian legislation, are showed.

Keywords: Marine Spatial Planning, Legislation, Pollution Level, Harbor Activities, Russian Federation

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Research in Educational Technology: An Epistemological and Methodological Analysis

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to do a content analysis of 244 research articles published in 2013 by four leading educational technology journals from around the world. The articles are downloaded from the Australasian Journal of Educational Technology (AJET), British Journal of Educational Technology (BJET), Educational Technology Research and Development (ETR&D) and Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology (TOJET). Four research questions are set forth to study the emerging knowledge and pedagogical areas; the proportion of quantitative and qualitative research paradigms used; the main subject-matter areas and samples selected; and the main data sources and statistics used in all the selected research articles. Content analysis was chosen as the research method to answer all the research questions of this study. The findings highlighted the emerging knowledge and pedagogical areas, proportions of quantitative and qualitative research, main subject-matter areas and samples selected, and the data sources and statistics used in the educational technology research articles. Implication of the study and recommendation for future research is also suggested.

Keywords: Epistemological, educational technology

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A Preliminary Study of Translator Decision-Making Process: with a Reference to Bai Hua's the Remote Country of Women

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Abstract

The book *The Remote Country of Women*, written by Bai Hua, a Chinese playwright and poet, has been regarded as a powerful feminist utopian novel (Wu, 1991: 198). It strongly criticizes patriarchy and embodies women's dream to operate the world by the female principle or the Way of Nature. Nonetheless, due to political issues and language barriers, the novel has so far received little critical attention and has been under-researched in scholarship at home or abroad. Also, the translator's decision-making process, as reflected by primary sources such as literary translator papers, manuscripts or archives, has been long overlooked in translation studies. Hence, the study sets out to investigate the novel and its corresponding official English translation version by two professors working together, one of whom left drafts in English translation of the novel in her PhD thesis. By means of detailed text analysis of the shifts between the translator's drafts and the official English version published later, it is hoped the translator's decision-making process could be in some way disclosed by means of the draft "evolved" to the final version (Filippakopoulou, 2008); that is, the differences of presenting the feminist utopia between versions. With the text analysis as support, the study demonstrates that translators' drafts can be valuable in revealing both the translator's decision-making process and the way how the translator develops her own sense of identity as well as potential female/feminist awareness.

Keywords: Bai Hua, *The Remote Country Of Women*, Translator's Drafts, Decision-Making Process, Feminist Utopian Novel, English Translation

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Effects of Cost-Sharing Policy on Science and Technology Education and Training in National Polytechnics in Kenya

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Abstract

Education is seen as a liberating process that is founded upon knowing and doing through performance outcomes that indicate the extent to which a person has accomplished specific goals. In Kenya, Technical, Industrial, Vocational, Entrepreneurship and Training (TIVET) institutions with a vision of the production of skilled and employable human resource are expected to do just that. It is though regrettable to note that the country's cost-sharing policy in funding these institutions has had some adverse effects on their academic performances. Graduates from these institutions are expected to assist the country in the realization of some of the Millennium Development Goals such as Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger through Micro and Small Enterprises. Without improved prioritized funding and management systems in these institutions to enable quality delivery, the dream of achieving MDGs will remain just that. a dream.

Keywords: Cost-Sharing, Training, Polytechnics

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Walkers & Handlers: Exploring the Dynamics of Facebook Mediated Prostitution

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Abstract

This phenomenological case study examined the dynamics of Facebook mediated prostitution among individuals engaged in the sex trade and their clients with the objective of examining how new and emerging forms of media affect the societal landscape. A migration to Facebook has been seen among individuals in the sex trade. The word walker and handler along with specific words have been used by prostitutes and pimps to carry on their trade using the popular social media site as a platform, interacting within the Facebook environment without getting reported to site authorities. The study, which was a collaborative effort of researchers from the fields of media studies, communication arts and language, looks into how the features of Facebook are used specifically for prostitution. A highlight of the study includes a presentation of words and jargon used to discretely signal readiness to accept clients, advertise rates and services offered. The study sheds light on how Facebook negates the need for street prostitution while at the same time bringing with it additional implications of making prostitution more rampant than ever as shared by the informants of the study who prefer Facebook as a tool for their trade. The study also offers a three pronged approach to further exploring the involved dynamics and acting on Facebook- mediated prostitution through creating responsive legislation, generating public awareness, education and vigilance as well as creating anti- prostitution mechanisms on Facebook.

Keywords: Qualitative, phenomenological case study, Facebook mediated prostitution, media studies

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Model of Social Engineering Examination of Early Cervical Cancer Through Audio Visual Media in West Java

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Abstract

Based on surveys already conducted by Indonesia Department of Health, every hour a single woman is expected to die of a cervical cancer. Usually, cervical cancer is recognized at the time it reaches an advanced stage. Because the lack of awareness about the importance of screening or filtering process to detect how the infection of HPV (*human papilloma virus*) to the body. The virus can cause cervical cancer. In Indonesia, the policy of implementing cervical cancer screening program is hampered by the wide area, the lack of awareness of the society and also the human resources who will take part as volunteer in doing the screening process. As a first step, the social engineering model is required. Social engineering is social changes that are planned to have a better and expected life. These come from the emergence of social problems. And, one of the solutions is social campaign. Social campaign is a certain activity that requires some actions, such as communicating messages about the social problems, and how to encounter those problems. More important, these activities based on a non-commercial idea. The purpose is to raise social awareness about the importance of screening the human body against the infection of HPV. Especially in Sumedang Residence as a case study, through Audio Visual Media.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, social engineering model, campaigns

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Self-Published Image Rating on Facebook and Self-Esteem Assessment of the University of the Immaculate Conception College Students

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Abstract

The idea that publicizing Facebook images of the users is a way of portraying themselves favorably to other users is not necessarily true. Studies have revealed that Facebook caters to both positive and negative effects on “self-esteem;” thus, the primary aims of the study were to determine the self-published image ratings on Facebook of the University of the Immaculate Conception college students and their levels of self-esteem assessment and to evaluate the significance of the relationship between these variables. Also, age, sex and curricular programs were considered as grouping variables to ascertain the study parameters. The researchers employed descriptive correlation and comparative designs involving 350 students chosen at stratified random sampling. This investigation made use of self-made Likert-scaled questionnaires measuring self-published image ($\alpha=.86$) and self-esteem ($\alpha=.88$). Findings of the study revealed an average self-published image rating and high self-esteem assessment. Furthermore, self-published image rating did not significantly relate with the level of self-esteem assessment. Tests for significant differences failed to establish age, sex and program as critical grouping variables. Although insignificant, male students when compared to females were more concerned of their ‘packaging’ in terms of publishing themselves on Facebook but both groups showed equal self-esteem assessment.

Keywords: Communication Arts, Self-Published Image Rating, Self-Assessment, Facebook, Correlation, Pearson R, T-Test, Philippines

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The Utilization of Newly-Formed Media- Induced Expressions of Children and their Parents

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Abstract

Language is perpetually in flux and is naturally flowing, changing and shifting. As technology advances, language also constantly changes in response to the developments in the world. Language has been greatly affected by this evolution that some words appear quickly and then fade away, others become usual already that they immediately become a permanent language. In the past, it would take decades for a certain word to be part or be included in the dictionary but through media particularly television, radio, internet and print as the primary sources of information of the people, language is accelerating quickly in an unexpected rate. This paper is therefore one attempt aimed at providing insight to look into the media as an agent in language change. Specifically, this study aimed to examine the differences between the utilization of newly formed, media-induced words and expressions between young people and adults within their household for purposes of determining whether the difference is significant enough to determine a communication gap. The study found out that parents lack knowledge on the newly-formed expressions introduced by the media and children have a high knowledge on these expressions. In addition, children use newly-formed expressions introduced by the media more often than their parents since they use are more exposed to these channels of communication. Likewise, the study found out that there is a significant difference between the level of knowledge, the frequency of general use and the frequency of specific use of newly-formed expressions between parents and children. The over-all results are all in favor of children. Finally, the overall result also reveals that there is an existing communication between parents and children.

Keywords: Media, Newly-Formed Expressions, Language Change

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Special Autonomy for Bali Province as Part of the Unity of the Republic Of Indonesia

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Abstract

Bali is one of the provinces in Indonesia which has a lot of peculiarities that distinguish Bali with other provinces in Indonesia. one of the peculiarities of the province of Bali is the presence of indigenous peoples that is still recognized. The people of Bali are very strong hold Customary Law and Hinduism. This is because Hinduism is a religion that largely embraced by the people of Bali. The people of Bali, between customs and religions is very difficult to be separated, therefore Balinese life is strongly influenced by the customs and religions. Bali is an Indonesian province that became a major tourist destination for both domestic and foreign tourists. The number of tourists on the one hand has many positive sides, but on the other hand also contains a lot of negative side. If the people of Bali are not able to maintain their identity, no longer able to anticipate the negative impacts, it is feared one moment there the lost generation in Balinese society. Another quirk that Bali is the concept of Tri Hita Karana is firmly held by the people of Bali and became one of the foundation or consideration for the Bali provincial government in issuing policies. Matters is the basic idea that the author of the Balinese people should consider having a special autonomy.

Keywords: Special Autonomy, the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. Tri Hita Karana

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Adaptation Pattern And Culture Shock of a Foreign Students (Phenomenology Study about Adaptation Pattern and Culture Shock of a Foreign Students in the Unikom International Program)

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to analyze the processes and phases of culture shock experienced by foreign students, the obstacles perceived by students, and the pattern of cultural adaptation of the students in the Unikom International Program. This study use a phenomenological approach, in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation study was using as data collection techniques. Depth interviews were conducted to four informants. The results showed that the majority of foreign students experienced and faced the stages of culture shock that is the honeymoon phase, the phase of the crisis, the healing phase and a different adjustments phase, the obstacles of the adaptation process of foreign students are differences in the use of language, communication and habits are an important part of the adaptation pattern of foreign students, especially when foreign students interact in ways and habits that only they can understand.

Keywords: Adaptation Pattern, Culture Shock, Foreign Students

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Textile Weaving Technique and Social Memory for Tayal Women in Taiwan

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Abstract

Tayal people is one of tribes in Taiwan who has been characterized by the specialty of textile weaving craft. Furthermore, this weaving craft has become the mark of ethnic identity as well as the image of ideal *Tayal* women since the work of textile weaving particularly belongs to females in terms of the gender division of labor. From the perspective of performance, this paper will focus on the inter-construction process among weaving technique, female body practice and social memory. Consequently, heritage of weaving culture is maintained and passed down to next generation from *Tayal* female elderly. In previous studies on *Tayal* weaving culture, the craft technique has been recorded particularly. However, *Tayal* female body experience and social memory have been relatively overlooked. As a result, what is passed down to the children is just technique left. In this paper it is emphasized that images of the past and recollected knowledge of the past are conveyed and sustained by performances which contain craft technique, female body experience and social memory as well. The method applied in this study is to collect narrative of social memory in *Tayal* female groups and their body experience related to weaving craft by conducting field work and oral history in-depth interview in *Tayal* tribe in I-lan county, Taiwan. The results show that the life cycle of birth, marriage and death, which are important rituals of life passage, is closely connected to weaving culture. The design or images of life experience such as trails, rainbow bridge, claw of birds appear on the textile clothes. In addition, the weaving songs, especially indicating the weaving procedure, sung by *Tayal* women are derived from indigenous knowledge. Thus, the performance of weaving carries *Tayal* women's knowledge which includes enacted belief, rituals, songs and body experience instilled by the childhood learning that treat the female body as a living memory pad.

Keywords: Weaving Technique, Social Memory, Tayal Women

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Using Different Storytelling Techniques in Engaging Children Living Near Transfrontier Parks in Southern Africa to Communicate on Environmental Issues

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Abstract

This paper will report on the development of an exploratory research project on the ways in which different storytelling techniques could be used to engaging children in communicating environmental issues to children in areas surrounding the Mapungubwe Transfrontier park in Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa. The project is based on (and build) on an earlier project done on the awareness of children on climate change in the Mtubatuba area of KwaZulu-Natal. Several storytelling techniques were used to convey information on environmental issues in the area, and in particular on rhino poaching to the children and to establish their awareness on these issues. These techniques included individual interviews with children; role playing; debate; storytelling at the hand of an object from the area and dissemination of information by experts. The paper will report on some of the results of the project and the development of the new project.

Keywords: Engaging Children, Transfrontier Parks, environmental issues

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TRACK C: ENGINEERING & APPLIED SCIENCES



Knowledge Management System with Geographic Information System Use 5C4C Method in Telkom University Marketing Division

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Abstract

This paper present Knowledge management system with geographic information system use 5C4C on Telkom University Marketing Division. This system can process data into information based on the pin sold data with 5c, and convert information into knowledge with 4C that has been several steps until these data can be useful to help the team will be easier to decide something, resolve problems, communicate, and quicker to learn if there are employees who do not have experience and for ease of viewing/visualization based on spatial data, the system is equipped with GIS functionality that can be used to indicate events in each province. To make and build a system we do some step with Waterfall method from system modeling, analysis, design, coding, verification, and maintenance. The system have a function like save the tacit from evaluating performance, save and capture data, categorizing and data comparing. With the system each team can make a decision with same ways, same mind, and same data also this system will be learning information for regeneration and troubleshooting if it is found the same problem.

Keywords: Knowledge management system, 5C4C, Marketing division, Geographic information system,

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Residual Compressive Strength and Structure Behavior of Moso Bamboo Column Under Fire Testing

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Abstract

Recently the world has been facing the global warming issue regarding the increasing number and quantity of CO₂. The architecture or the construction 'realm' also gave some impact through its building material usage. The researchers had been researching for some material which could be used for the green option, then bamboo is one of the solutions upon this problem. Due to its physical characteristic, bamboo is known as the combustible material which is similar to wood or the other carbon-based material. The observation due to its fire safety is needed to carry out for the sufficient bamboo characteristic information under fire condition and fire safety regulation. Fire behavior investigations that have been conducted before mostly upon the glue laminated bamboo (glulam) and some prefabricated bamboos. Currently in Indonesia, most of the architecture is using the raw and un-engineered bamboo. In this research, the specimens that used were the raw bamboo material without being fire-proofed by any chemical compound. A nine-trunk of bamboos were joined into one single big column which taken place as the main structural of the building. One bamboo will be located in the center and surrounded by the other eight-bamboos to make the *sacrifice* layer as the protection. So that if the fire comes, they may being burnt before the center. Those un-engineered bamboos were burnt under temperature 700 degree Celsius within 10 minutes burning. For the further investigation, the compression test will be conducted thoroughly to investigate the mechanical properties of bamboo after got burnt. Beside the structural damage observation, several mechanical properties includes the ignition rate, flame spread, the charring rate, the compression stress at the high temperature and water saturation will be investigated more to study the bamboo behavior intensively.

Keywords: Bamboo Fire Behavior, Mechanical And Physical Properties, Raw Bamboo, Sacrifice Layer, Un-Engineered Bamboo.

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Shortest Path Analysis for Indoor Navigation for Disaster Management

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Abstract

In this paper, we identify the solution for problem occurred in indoor navigation during emergency time. The problem that may exist in indoor navigation is it is difficult to analyse the network, so the shortest path algorithm does not work optimally. There are some existing methods to generate the network model. This paper will discuss the feasibility and accuracy of each method when it is implemented on building environment. Next, this paper will discuss algorithms that determine the selection of the best route during emergency situation. The algorithm has to make sure that the selected route is the shortest and the safest route to destination.

Keywords: GIS, Indoor Navigation, Disaster Management, Emergency Navigation, Shortest Path Algorithm

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Numerical Study on Optimization of Wooden-Steel Hybrid Beams Base on Shape Factor of Steel Component

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Abstract

Sustainability concept has become one of design strategies and the primary purpose of many sectors in our recent society. Thus, it is important to improve and develop the structural system, especially the construction and design of wooden structure, although the composite of steel and concrete are common structure, but to minimize the negative impact on the environment in long-term; the light, cheap, and environmentally friendly nature of wood makes it a good material to pair with stronger, wood components would reduce the risk of buckling on individual activity of steel, this, leading to find out the more efficient hybrid steel-timber structural system in the future. As traditional way, designing a beam has been simply achieved and the geometry of the timber-steel-hybrid beam has potential to improve their work. According to the first generation of timber-steel-hybrid beams called “Fitch-beams”, the aim of this study is to follow and develop a method providing more efficient shape factor performance for Fitch-beams. Base on the main concept of data tables from National Association of Home Builders of the United States (NAHB) builders’ beam showing the capacity of fitch-beams with variety sizes, this study chooses one fixed pattern with 2 wood pieces (2x8”) inserts by a straight steel-plate-core for the evaluation, then the optimized morphology among the variety cross-sections is applied in to the beam as replacing for straight steel-plate-core. To figure out the optimal core, the three types Rectangular-section, Hollow-section and I-section are assessed based on the same area condition and material, the first result shows the comparison rely on numerical of Maximum bending stress () and deflection at mid span. The new fitch beam then be re-calculated and the experiments is conducted compared with the NAHB builders’ beam pattern. The final result indicated the coordination of optimized steel core with more advantages than the pattern beam.

Keywords: Cross-Sections, Efficient Hybrid Steel-Timber Structural System, Fitch-Beams, Optimized Morphology, Numerical, Shape Factor

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Electro-oxidation of Toluene in Room Temperature Ionic Liquid

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Abstract

Ionic liquids (ILs) consist purely of ions and they are nothing but a mixture of organic salts with low melting point usually less than 100 °C. The use of ionic liquids as solvents or electrolytes provide many advantages compared to the generally used organic solvents, such as negligible vapor pressure, less flammability, high thermal stability and a broader liquidus range than conventional solvents. There is a growing interest in using ionic liquids as solvents for organic reactions and the use of ILs for organic degradation looks an environmentally acceptable green solution. The organic aromatic solvents such as benzene toluene and xylene are extensively used in many chemical industries and their release in to the atmospheric air creates pollution. The largest amount of toluene release are usually found from car exhausts. Since they are highly hydrophobic, toluene vapours are difficult to be trapped by wet scrubbing methods. Hence, room temperature ionic liquids with hydrophobic nature could well be utilized to offer a solution. In the present investigation a room temperature ionic liquid containing pyrrolidinium cation and triflate anion has been used along with Co(II) as the mediator for the electro-oxidation of toluene at room temperature. The constant current electro-oxidation was carried out and the electrolysis products were separated and analyzed by gas chromatography and infrared spectroscopy techniques to find the chemical species formed and a probable reaction pathway was proposed.

Keywords: RTIL, Cobalt (II), Toluene, Electro-oxidation, GC-MS

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Ergonomic Tool Design for Tea Transport Process at PT Perkebunan Nusantara VIII

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Abstract

Ergonomic is applied science of equipment design (for the workplace) intended to maximize productivity by reducing the operator fatigue and discomfort, ergonomic is the science of fitting jobs to people. PT . Plantation Nusantara (PTPN) VIII is one among the state-owned plantations. this study was conducted in the garden Ciater is in the process of picking the tea, in picking there are several processes that made one of the process is the transport of tea by using sacks to be weighed and taken by truck to be taken to the mill for further processing. The tea sack has an average weight of 25 kg / sack . Conditions of work posture in PTPN VIII Gardens Ciater workers plucking tea is still much unnatural postures . The trigger posture Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs). To obtain information confirming that no allegations of MSDs then used Nordic Body Map (NBM). Following the initial survey conducted in the first special unit on workers in the transport of tea which consists of 4 people standing position , hands raised and excessive burden on the hands. According to REBA analysis obtain 8 value it mean the posture of the worker is in high level risk

Keywords: Ergonomic, Rappid Entire Body Assessment, Tea Transport Process, Musculoskeletal Disorders

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On Cryptogram: Building Appreciation of the Utility of Matrix Concepts

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Abstract

The lack of interest of students in mathematics is caused by the absence of its concrete applications for everyday life. This issue is common especially in matrix concepts. Thus, this study aimed to showcase a fascinating application of matrices called cryptogram. A cryptogram is a message written so that no one other than the intended recipient can understand it. To encode a message, one assigns a number to each letter in the alphabet: A = 1, B = 2, C = 3, ... , Z = 26, and a space = 0. The numerical equivalent of the message is then converted into a matrix. An invertible matrix can be used to convert the message into code. The multiplicative inverse of this matrix can be used to decode the message. This investigation dealt with the concepts of cryptogram encoding and decoding. Twenty-five students were given some messages to convert and encode and also twenty-five acted as recipients of the coded messages, who were tasked to decode them. After the exercise, the McNemar's Change Test was employed to assess the degree of appreciation for the utility of the matrix concepts. Findings of the study revealed a significant change in the evaluation of the students in favor of their appreciation of application.

Keywords: Mathematics, Cryptogram, Encode, Decode, Matrix Concepts, Focus Group Discussion, McNemar's Change Test, Philippines

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Reanalysis Of MC-CDMA with DWT Based on Fading Channel

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Abstract

This paper is aimed to reanalyze MC-CDMA modulation technique that has been utilized for several data transmission modes. The analysis will feature various Wavelets for DWT based implementation on MC-CDMA compare to IFFT for various order of modulation at AWGN and Fading Channels. Simulation shows that DWT based technique has better performance than of IFFT for BER to E_b/N_0 against Fading Channels, BW efficiency and Spectral Density. The performance shows more significant difference for High-order Modulation.

Keywords: Multicarrier, Wavelets, CDMA, DWT, High-order modulation, fading

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Providing Accessibility for Disabilities in Various Universities in Bandung

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Abstract

Accessibility for persons with disabilities focused on the availability and feasibility of difable-friendly facilities, where planners are the subject of the designer responsible for the accessibility of persons with disabilities as citizens who also have the same rights as other citizens. The availability of facilities and infrastructure difable friendly (persons with disabilities) are still very limited in several Indonesian universities in general, and particularly the city of Bandung. This impacted negatively on persons with disabilities, in which persons with disabilities are not able to play a role in their social environment and do not have equal opportunities in education as well as the rights of citizens of Indonesia. The problem is legal protection in terms of accessibility, implementation, as well as the efforts of Bandung municipal government in terms of accessibility. Based on the results of this research is that the legal protection of accessibility for persons with disabilities regulated in Law Number 19 Year 2011, Article 8 and 10 of Law No. 4 of 1997 on Persons with Disabilities, Article 41 Paragraph 2 of Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, Article 27 of Law No. 28 of 2002 on Building, Law No. 20 Year 2003 on National Education System, as well as PP and ministerial decrees. Implementation of accessibility provisions for persons with disabilities in various universities in Bandung is not fully running. The availability of facilities and infrastructure in various universities in Bandung has not complied with the accessibility, among others: (a) The absence wheelchair ramp; (b) Ignoring factors will need special toilets for persons with disabilities; (c) The lack of parking spaces for persons with disabilities; (d) Access into and out of the classroom that are not accessible; (e) No provision of assistants on campus for persons with disabilities. Efforts made by the Government of Bandung to meet accessibility by issuing Bandung City Regulation No. 26 of 2009 on Equality and the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities and Bandung Regional Regulation No. 5 of 2010 on Building requiring college buildings meet accessibility for persons with disabilities.

Keywords: Accessibility, Disability, Implementation

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Sentiment Analysis of Indonesia Television Show Service for Internet of Things

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Abstract

Television is a mass media that is widely used by people around the world to get the newest information or to enjoy entertainment. Nowadays, almost all people have this feature on their home, while back then; there were only particular persons that were able to watch television. Unfortunately, most of the local (Indonesian) television stations nowadays do not pay more attention to the negative impacts from the show. They are more likely interested to pursue high rating and share, rather than to emphasize the quality of the show itself before presented to the audiences. It can be seen that local television programs nowadays are mostly showing violence, and humiliation; where, ironically, this show is watched by all range of ages. On the other hand, if we find any television shows that are not pleasant and proper enough to watch, it is not that easy to stop it. It somehow takes long and complicated procedures. Sometimes, in the end the program is still shown because it has high rating. Actually, every single person as the consumer of television shows has a right to enjoy good quality and educative television programs, not just a merely commercial entertainment. Actually, those television stations have to be more concerned and listened to what actually the societies want to watch. Nowadays television show is a topic that is often discussed in social media. Unfortunately, social media has no ability to take a conclusion from a discussion. One of ways to take conclusion is by using text mining. It is because one of the main functions of text mining is to do a sentiment analysis. The result of this sentiment analysis of television program is made as RESTful services in order to be spread easily and make collaboration with mobile developer, smartwatch developer even smart television developer. Thank to era of internet bring Internet of Things concept where many kind of devices can be connected each other over internet. Then the societies can find a reference in determining an appropriate television program to watch from many kind of devices.

Keywords: Classification, Sentiment Analysis, Text Mining

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Design Trainer Mikrokontroler Arduino Board as Media Learning in Vocational High School (Smk)

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Abstract

This study aims to (1) make design Trainer Board Microcontroller Arduino as a medium of learning, particularly in vocational schools (2) Facilitate the transfer of knowledge and the development of the imagination of the design of the equipment, especially based microcontroller anantara teachers and students of Vocational High School. Results of this research are the development of products and simulation in the design of a control that is tailored to the needs of industry. Designing products using assistive software such as Eagle, while for simulation using assistive software such as Arduino IDE and Proteus.

Keywords: Trainer, Microcontroller, Arduino, Eagle, Proteus, SMK

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The Development Study of Agropolitan Region to Optimize Natural Resources Potential in Padang Pariaman

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Abstract

One of the efforts to optimize the agriculture resources and to develop the economic growth in rural areas is through the concept of the agropolitan region development. Padang Pariaman Regency, especially Sungai Geringging District, has potential to be developed as agropolitan region which is supported by superior agriculture comodities. In order to develop agropolitan region in Padang Pariaman, it was needed to formulate a development concept. The objective of this study was to formulate the development concept of agropolitan in Sungai Geringging District, Padang Pariaman Regency. The study has conducted from July to October 2014 in Sungai Geringging District. The variables of study consist of (1) variables related to the characteristics of the internal region and (2) variables related to the characteristics of the external region. The data collection methods used in this study was a field survey and literature studies. This study was carried out by using descriptive analysis method that consist of superior comodity analysis, spatial analysis, and analysis of potential and problems. The results of this study showed that Sungai Geringging District was potential to be developed as an agropolitan region in Padang Pariaman Regency. The results of the descriptive analysis will be used as a basis for the development concept of agropolitan region in Sungai Geringging District.

Keywords: Agropolitan, Rrural Areas, Superior Agriculture Commodity, Padang Pariaman

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Analysis of Application Requirement in Architecture Designing of Indonesia Computer University

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Abstract

Indonesia Computer University (UNIKOM) is one of the universities in Indonesia which since its establishment in 2000 has been utilizing information technology systems that are built itself in the form of information system applications. The applications are made based on the needs, but the application making is less well-planned, so until now the applications that is built is not evenly distributed in each unit of work and a lot of applications are built but it is not integrated. To overcome this problem, it needs an applications architecture that will guide the applications development that fits the needs of existing business functions, and the early stage in this applications architecture design is the analysis of application requirements. In the study of application needs analysis that is part of application architectural design, the research methodology which is used is adopting the TOGAF ADM. To analyze the business functions it uses Michael Porter's value chain analysis and tools in business modeling uses UML. The results of analysis to business functions and applications which are available today are known that UNIKOM has 11 business functions with a total of 161 sub-business functions and the number of existing applications to support the business functions are 22 applications. Based on an analysis of the applications support to business functions it is known that 59.01% or 95 business functions are supported by the applications and 40.99% or 66 business function are not supported by the applications yet. Then, based on the number of business functions the actual numbers of applications that are needed by UNIKOM are 11 applications. Determination of the number of applications is based on the business functions that can be realized in the application development applications that are integrated with each other, covering all units of work that are involved and all business functions.

Keywords: Applications Architecture, Business function, TOGAF ADM

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Dengue Report: A Mobile Application for Reporting and Mapping Dengue Cases in Davao City

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Abstract

In a country like the Philippines whose Dengue incidents have been relatively high in the recent years, it is vital that preventive and rehabilitative measures initiated by the government are in place. Several research and development to analyze the prevalence of Dengue are among the many actions that have been taken to address the issue. However, with the limited access to reliable and current data sets, results to the said researches often solves only a portion of the whole problem leaving a significant number of Filipinos to remain at risks of being infected. With this, the researchers saw an opportunity to create a tool to monitor the Dengue prevalence and to report Dengue incidents that took place especially in far-flung areas to better address the problem. The study create a Web and an Android application that would visualize in a map the prevalence of dengue cases in a certain locality and can be used as a tool to report Dengue cases which are not necessarily reported to health care providers like hospitals and clinics, both public and private. Guided by Iterative Process model, the researchers were able to develop the application. A functionality testing was conducted to determine if the key features of the applications were functional. The test results revealed that the applications were able to perform accordingly under various test cases and are perceived to be of great help in the continuing battle against growing dengue incidents.

Keywords: Dengue, Mobile Application, Davao City

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Analysis Of Physical Fatigue and Unsafe Conditions in the Work System Sub Assy Distributor Valve Assembly Using Ergonomics Approach in Pt. Pindad Persero

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Abstract

Weight Sub Assy Distributor Valve material which have an average weight of over 5kg, even the weight of the finished product reaches 35kg. This will be a risk for the operator if the need to manually lift. Problems occurred views of existing work systems in production. Human work is a system component, Machine, Materials and Environment. Processing by Nordic Questionnaire Body Map and RULA in humans, machines and material using a comparison between the anthropometric dimensions of the human, and on the environment observations of lighting and the noise in the room production. In the nordic body map operator obtained complaints in most of his body resulting job, Rula prove that posture while working in dangerous conditions and require urgent repair. On the machine and material partly of condition dimension causing fatigue on the operator. Of the environment that of lighting and noise, the both are not in accordance with the normal standards has than can reduce operator concentration while working. Then the material removal equipment are needed to help work the operator.

Keywords: Nordic, RULA, Anthropometry

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Track Regression for Mobile Robots Using Genetic-Based Techniques

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Abstract

Path-tracking and following are important tasks in intelligent robotics. Traditional methods for path-tracking usually use magnetic tracks or infra-red for tracks that are statically installed. The use of visual sensors like CCD cameras as the main sensor of mobile robots is an indispensable trends on the study of mobile robots. This paper defines the problem of visual path-tracking as a regression problem and employs the techniques of gene expression programming (GEP) to discover the regression models. The techniques are integrated with a four-wheeled vision-based security robot. With such regression models, path-tracking can be done by simpler formulas with less processing time. The method is integrated with the robot's vision system and is verified in real environments. The experimental results show that the proposed method is able to produce simple and precise control rules for path-tracking and improves the robot's performance.

Keywords: Robotics, Gene Expression Programming, Path-tracking, Genetic

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Noise Removal Using Extended Kalman Filtering for Slam on Mobile Robots

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Abstract

Simultaneous localization and mapping (SLAM) is essential for the navigation of mobile robots. Noise filtering improves the measurement accuracy of sensors and plays an important role for building SLAM in the applications of mobile robots. This study evaluates the performance of the extended Kalman filtering (EKF) and Kalman filtering (KF) for SLAM on a two-wheeled mobile robot. EKF is an advanced version of traditional KF for signal processing. EKF is used to deal with non-linear problems that KF cannot process properly and usually has better ability of noise tolerance than KF. Due to the non-linearity and unstability of sensing results, KF has limited performance in the underlying problem. The robot used in this study carries a laser sensor that acquires signals of the environment periodically. Several experiments of SLAM building are conducted on the two-wheeled mobile robot and the results are analyzed. The results show that EKF provides reliable navigation information better than that from traditional KF.

Keywords: Kalman Filtering, Extended Kalman Filtering, Sonar, Obstacle Avoidance, Navigation, Mobile Robots.

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Concentration of Heavy Metals in Storm Rainfall in Saint Petersburg

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Abstract

The purpose of the presented study was to develop an approach to forecasting the heavy metals concentration in atmospheric precipitation observed throughout the City of Saint Petersburg. To reach this goal, trends of the atmospheric precipitation in St Petersburg were statistically analyzed for the period from. In particular, the precipitation annual averages were computed as well as the averages for the warm (April through October) and cold (November through March) periods. The obtained results are plotted as the annual total precipitation. Then it was found that the average total precipitation in St Petersburg is 596 mm. The major portion of precipitation (69%) is observed in the warm period. The maximum total precipitation was observed in 2003, while the minimum total precipitation was observed in 1920. After all, a new approach to forecasting the heavy metals concentration in atmospheric precipitation observed has been developed. It is based on the assumption that input rates of metals with atmospheric precipitation to the Baltic Sea surface and to the territory of Saint Petersburg are equal. Concentrations of mercury, copper and zinc in stormwater runoff in different administrative districts of the city have been computed. Forecast and actual observed concentrations of the mentioned metals have been compared. The performed analysis showed that forecast and observed values of mercury, copper and zinc concentrations virtually coincide with the confidence probability 95% for 18 districts of the city. Besides, suggestions to enhancing and validating the developed approach and a new equation for computing the heavy metals concentration in stormwater observed in various city's districts are presented.

Keywords: Saint Petersburg, Heavy Metals, Atmospheric Precipitation, Stormwater Runoff, the Baltic Sea.

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TRACK D: HEALTH AND MEDICINE STUDIES



The Application of Behavior Intention Concept to Analyze Smoking Behavior of Employees Post Implementation of no Smoking Area

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Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the smoking behavior of employees after the implementation of the no-smoking area by using the concept of behavior intention on the theory of Snehandu B Kar. This research is a qualitative research with phenomenological design. Informants were selected by using the snowball technique. We found eighteen employees at the mayor's office of Makassar as participants in this study. Data collected using in-depth interviews, observation and document analysis. Data validation was done by triangulation methods and member check. Data were analyzed using content analysis and presented in a narrative. The results showed that the informant has intention to change smoking behavior before the implementation of no-smoking area. Social support is obtained informant in the form of support information sourced from family, friends and superiors. Informants felt the ease of reaching information and facilities regarding no-smoking area. Personal autonomy in the form of a decision to change the behavior was experienced by the two informants. Action situation is the situation which prompted the informant to quit smoking that is triggered by the availability of warning boards are prohibited from smoking, and restrictions on the provision of facilities ashtray. Thus concluded that the smoking behavior of employees is determined by the intention, social support, accessibility of information and the action situation that affect personal autonomy allows employees to change their smoking behavior. This study suggested that formed a special unit officers and managers of the no-smoking area for disciplining an employee smoking behavior, and impose sanctions for employees who smoke in the no-smoking Area.

Keywords: Behaviour Intention, Smoking Behaviour, Employees, No-Smoking Area

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The Evolution and The Policies for the Implementation of Healthy Cities in Indonesia

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Abstract

Healthy Cities is now a global movement with programs running in all continents and regions both in developed and in developing countries, including Indonesia. Long before the formal Healthy Cities concept was known in Indonesia, the Indonesian government through the State Ministry of Environment introduced the Adipura program. Officially, this program does not correlate with Healthy Cities but the aims of both movements are quite similar, particularly in the aspects of green and clean cities. An examination of the two programs, Adipura and Healthy Cities in Indonesia is the focus of a recent publication. Based on a literature review, and in-depth interviews, this chapter explores and examines the evolution of the implementation of Healthy Cities in Indonesia. As Indonesia has been implementing Healthy Cities at a local level, this chapter provides the policy overview to understand policies of Healthy Cities in Indonesia and the program implementation at the local level. This study found that historically the Indonesian government has developed the Adipura program - a hygiene city or a clean and green city, long before the WHO introduced the concept of Healthy Cities. Some elements of the Adipura program are similar to the Healthy Cities. Indonesia started to develop pilot projects in the name of Healthy Cities in late 1998 when the WHO set the theme of the World Health Day in 1996 which was "Healthy cities for better life". This was a starting point for the implementation of Healthy Cities in Indonesia. However, at the time the central government had not set up criteria and indicators as to whether a city can be labelled a healthy city until the publication of the joint regulation between the MOHA and the MOH in 2005. This regulation is a guide and a legal umbrella for Healthy Cities implementation across Indonesia and since the enactment of this guide, many cities have developed Healthy Cities programs. The Healthy Cities movement in Indonesia may or may not be relevant with other Healthy Cities implementation worldwide and can be a valuable lesson for others.

Keywords: Healthy Cities, Adipura and Policies

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The Relationship Between Diet, Physical Activity and Cigarettes with Central Obesity on the Low and High Socioeconomic Level in Urban Areas of Indonesia

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Abstract

Obesity in many parts of the world is increasing rapidly. The relationship between obesity and socioeconomic status is a complex and dynamic relationship. In developing countries, obesity is more common in high socio-economic, while in developed countries it is the opposite. This study aimed to assess the relationship of diet, physical activity and smoking, with central obesity at low and high socio-economic level. The study design was a cross-sectional study using data from the national health research (Riskesdas) in 2007, in particular household was selected as a sample group of biomedical throughout Indonesia. Central obesity criteria was based on IDF 2005 if the waist circumference > 90 cm was for men and waist circumference > 80 cm for women. Testing the hypothesis was analyzed by using logistic regression bivariate and multivariate analyzes. of 18, 803 respondents, 26.5% prevalence of central obesity was found to be greater in women (40.0%) than males (10.9%). The prevalence of central obesity increased with increasing age and economic status. High economic status with low education levels and generally women and did not work, had a higher risk of central obesity. Results of bivariate analysis showed that smoking ≥ 10 years old and less physical activity gave a significant risk of central obesity in low economic status (OR: 2.464; CI: 1.097 to 5.539 and OR: 1.210; CI: 1.032 to 1.474), whereas the economic status with high fiber consumption (OR: 0.688; CI: 0.498 to .895) and smoking ≥ 10 years old (OR: 0.688; CI: 0.498 to 0.895) was not a major risk factor. Results of multivariate analysis showed that the lack of physical activity gave a significant risk to the central obesity i.e 1.233 at the low economic level, while at a high economic level the lack of fiber consumption (0.6640) was not a major risk factor.

Keywords: Central Obesity, Diet, Physical Activity, Smoking, Socioeconomic.

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Cost Effectiveness of Care Kidney Failure on Hemodialysis Therapy Patients

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Abstract

Patients with kidney failure largely continue to grow slowly until renal function deteriorated to lose kidney function. Patients with kidney disease can sustain a longer life and quality with hemodialysis (dialysis). Routine treatment of renal failure should be carried by the patient can be integrated into everyday life. Physical limitations experienced by patients with renal failure undergoing hemodialysis therapy will change the appearance of roles in the family and social roles. Change the appearance of roles that occurs in patients with renal failure is one of the main causes of stress related to the issue of financing. We need a proper analysis and effective (cost effectiveness analysis) to address the problems. This paper aimed to analyse the Cost Effectiveness of Care Kidney Failure On Hemodialysis Therapy Patients. Through literature review this study found that Cost effectiveness analysis or CEA is a method designed to compare the health outcomes and costs used to implement the program or intervention with other alternatives that produce the same outcome. Through CEA handling financing renal failure and of hemodialysis can be effectively used for a patient undergoing therapy.

Keywords: Cost Effectiveness, Kidney Failure, Hemodialysis

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Adaptation of Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (Iadl) for Filipino Older Persons

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Abstract

The Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) is a tool that aids practitioners in assessing the functional status among older persons. The study aim to adapt the IADL for Philippine use, and determine its psychometric validity when used among Filipino older persons. The study utilized cross sectional design to validate the Lawton Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) for Filipino older persons. The original version of IADL was translated to Filipino by certified translator and back translated to English. The final version was pre-tested by cognitively intact elderly persons. Internal consistency and Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) of the Fil- IADL was computed by Cronbach's α . Test-retest reliability was assessed using Interclass Correlation Coefficients (ICC) for scores at baseline and at 2 weeks. A p value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant for all the analyses. The tool has an internal consistency of .80 which indicates that the tool is sufficiently reliable to use. Test re-test reliability was done at a mean of 14 days apart, The mean Fil- IADL mean scores were 5.47 (SD= 2.12) and 5.35 (SD= 2.17) for baseline and follow-up, respectively, with a mean change of 1.46 $p=.163 >.05$ and a correlation of .988 $p=.000 <.05$. This results indicates that the eight items on the questionnaire represent a single factor and they are related. Item Scale correlations revealed a correlation of the following: ability to use telephone (.81 $\leq .05$); ability to do shopping (1.0 $\leq .05$); food preparation capacity (1.0 $\leq .05$); independence for transportation (.64 $\leq .05$); and ability to handle finances (1.0 $\leq .05$). Correlations of the Fil-IADL to Nottingham ADL Scale and Frenchay Activities Index shows a correlation of the following: ability to use telephone (.75 $\leq .05$) to Nottingham but no correlation to Frenchay; food preparation capacity (.53-.56 $\leq .05$) to Frenchay and Nottingham and; and independence for transportation (.30-.66 $\leq .05$) to Frenchay and Nottingham. The Fil-IADL is a reliable tool to measure functional status of older persons but cannot be used to measure frequency of activities. It is also recommended that measurements of functions related to housekeeping and laundering must be administered to female respondents only.

Keywords: Lawton Instrumental, Adaptation,

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Collaboration Model for Healthy Cities in the Settings of Elementary Schools

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Abstract

Healthy Cities is a WHO project launched in the mid-1980s by taking place for the first time in the cities of European countries. Healthy City is a city that is clean, comfortable, safe and healthy for inhabited. The implementation of Healthy Cities with the setting approach could be implemented in schools where they a formal institution and a strategic human resource in preparing healthy physical, mental, social, and productive. One that affects the success of teaching and learning in school is health status and environmental conditions of the school. School health problems become complex and varied health related learners who are influenced by various factors, including the condition of the school environment and hygienic behavior. Schools can be one of the spread of disease. The purpose of this paper was to 1) identify and describe the concept and implementation of healthy city in several countries, (2) to find the stakeholder collaboration model for the implementation of healthy city in the settings of elementary schools, (3) to find the forms of Political Commitments for the stakeholders in creating a healthy primary school. Sources in the literature review were primarily obtained from the free journal in PDF format in last 10 years such as: PubMed, proquest, Google scholar. Other sources such as books from the library, basic health research, theses and dissertations that are relevant. This study found that primary school age children (6-12 years) were groups who are vulnerable because they are experiencing rapid physical growth and not followed by the mental and social growth. This would affect their behavior. To realize the healthy primary school was to conduct collaboration with relevant stakeholders and in order to maintain a healthy primary school, political commitments from policy makers were very important for the implementation of healthy schools. Recommendations are provided.

Keywords: Healthy Cities, Collaboration Model, Political Commitments, Elementary Schools

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Development Model for Stroke Prevention and Early Diagnosis

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Abstract

Stroke is the clinical signs growing rapidly as a result of brain dysfunction focal (or global) with symptoms lasting for 24 hours or more or the cause of death, without any other apparent cause other than vascular. Stroke is the leading cause of death and disability worldwide. Every year, 5.7 million people died from stroke and the second most common cause of death worldwide (9.7% of all deaths), exceeding liver disease. The method used is the Online search a database journals through free article in PDF format via: Pubmed, Proques, Geogle Scholar and EBSCO. Other sources were from textbook, National Health Reports, Theses and dissertations. Literature collected by topic raised in the publication of the last 10 years. The purpose of this literature review was to know and understand the risk factors for stroke, modification of risk factors for stroke, stroke prevention, and the model of prevention and early detection of stroke. The results of the literature review concluded that the prevention of stroke could be done by minimizing risk factors. The incidence of recurrent stroke risk factors was almost the same as the primary risk factor for stroke. Risk factors for stroke consisted of the risk factors that cannot be modified and modifiable risk factors. Modifiable risk factors included hypertension, diabetes mellitus, atrial fibrillation, smoking, and alcoholism etc. Controlling the risk factors could be modified to be an option in prevention and early diagnosis of stroke and recurrent stroke. Four modifiable risk factors included diabetes, smoking, hypertension, hiperkolesteromia and lifestyle.

Keywords: Stroke, Risk Factors, Prevention, Early Diagnosis, Prevention and Model

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A Study of the Effect of National Health Insurance on Private Health Expenditure in Taiwan

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Abstract

Taiwan's National Health Insurance was implemented in 1995. With this provision of publicly financed insurance, it is plausible to assume the presence of a crowd out effect on private healthcare expenditure as discussed in previous literature in similar subjects. However, the nature of the third party payment structure of insurance causes the national health expenditure to increase at a much faster rate than before. Along with an increasing acknowledgement of people's conceptual understanding of quality of life, demand for healthcare continues to soar. As a result, it is hard to predict how much private healthcare consumption is crowded out without further careful analysis. Thus, it is of interest to investigate the interrelationship between private and public health expenditure holding the economic factor under control. Using panel data with a proper specification allows us to look at dynamic interactions between those variables while controlling for district-specific fixed effects and year-specific effects. We examine whether private health expenditure has changed in response to the public counterpart. We performed a panel VAR estimation of the crowd out effect to examine the efficacy of national health insurance program. In order to investigate the presence of the effect, other than panel VAR approach on Taiwan's 23 district areas, panel unit root tests and panel cointegration are also examined in line with the general procedures for panel studies. Our empirical results reveal that (i) public and private healthcare expenditures Granger-cause each other with an asymmetric pattern; and (ii) national health insurance spending decreases private health consumption in total; but in the short run, it has a positive impact on private health expenditure especially for individuals in wealthier district areas.

Keywords: Health Insurance, Expenditure

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Comparing the Happiness, Turnover Intention, and Incident Reports of Clinical Preceptors and Nurses: A Questionnaire Survey Study of Acute-Care Hospitals in Taiwan

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Abstract

This paper compares the subjective happiness ratings, turnover intention, and incident reports between clinical preceptors and nurses to determine the relationship among these variables. This cross-sectional questionnaire survey study comprised 216 preceptors and 1,167 nurses from four hospitals. Happiness was determined using the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire. The results revealed that, on average, preceptors and nurses were not particularly happy or unhappy at work (item M = 3.93 vs. 3.84, respectively). Preceptors reported a higher turnover intention and fewer incident reports than did nurses. Statistically significant correlations were noted among total happiness scores, turnover intention, incident reports, and years of work experience ($P < .05$). This paper can serve as a reference for hospital administrators developing strategies to enhance the happiness of preceptors and nurses at work and reduce turnover intention and the necessity of filing incident reports.

Keywords: Happiness, Turnover intention, Incident report, Nurses, Preceptors, Survey

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The Obesity Prevention Model Development for Young Women Based Community Mapping

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Abstract

Obesity is now declared by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a global epidemic, as well as being a health problem that must be addressed. If the prevalence of obesity continues to raise it is estimated that almost half the world's population will be overweight and obesity in 2030. Literature review approach was conducted to collect information related to obesity in adolescents and young women from a variety of scientific sources in the form of journals, articles, handbooks. Information needed were relating to determinants, prevention of obesity. Limited references were from publication in the last 5 years minimum which were from journals and articles BMC Public health, Health research, public health research, Journal of Obesity, a health research study. Program Endnote was applied. Findings and recommendations were further provided.

Keywords: Obesity, Diet, Physical Activities

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The Effectiveness of the Implementation of the National Health Insurance in Indonesia in Maintaining the Quality and Loyalty of Patients: A Literature Review

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Abstract

The hospital is an institution of health care providers, which is an integral part of the health care system. It provides curative and preventive services as well as conducting outpatient services and hospitalization. With quality oriented, hospitals will be able to obtain long-term profitability obtained from patient satisfaction. The purpose of this paper was to analyse the effectiveness of services can improve the patient's service quality and loyalty including the aspects of medical technical skills, attitude, delivery of information, timeliness of service, availability of consulting time to the loyalty of the patient in hospital. The method of literature reviews was done to gather information related to customer satisfaction and loyalty from a variety of sources: scientific journals, articles, handbook relating to impact, policy, implementation of the national health insurance. This study found the loyalty became a proof that the consumer had always been a customer, who had the strength and positive attitude towards the hospital. It was suggested for doctors in hospitals to better provide adequate consultation time and the provision of complete and clear information about the patient's disease. Besides the need for an effort to monitor and analyze each patient's complaints and expectations relating to the quality of hospital care including physicians in service quality in every hospital. Findings and recommendations are further provided.

Keywords: Service Quality, Patients Loyalty An National Health Insurance.

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Predictors of Health Behavior against Maternal Mortality with Dynamic System Models in West Sulawesi

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Abstract

This research aims to estimate the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in 28 years (2007-2035); and to find out the most suitable strategies in decreasing the MMR in West Sulawesi. The method used was the dynamic system model continued with simulation based on pre-determined scenarios and the use of closed causal (loops) diagrams resulted in dynamic system behavior. The analysis used Powersim version 2.5 for Windows. The research samples were all data related to the study variables, namely the number of maternal deaths and determinants of maternal mortality (the use of contraceptives, birth attendants, and place of birth). The results showed that the estimated MMR for 28 years in West Sulawesi increased 70% from 293/100.000 live birth in 2007 to 449/100000 live birth in 2035. This increase can be prevented with the intervention of various risk factors, namely the contraceptive intervention on PUS (able to suppress 4 124 (2331%) pregnancy), intervention of birth attendant (able to suppress 13/1 00 000 live birth (4 38%)) and intervention of place of birth (able to suppress 17/100.000 live birth (4 4%)) The combination of intervention of the use of contraceptives, birth attendants, and place of birth is able to suppress 30/100.000 live birth (102%).

Keywords: Estimates, Maternal Mortality Rate, Dynamic System

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An Effective Cross-Sector Cooperation Models For Improving Child Health

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Abstract

The UN reported that 1 of 7 experienced underweight children under five in the world, including in Southeast Asia. Malnutrition is the direct cause of the incidence of inadequate food intake or due to infectious diseases. In response to these conditions, the United Nations has declared the movement Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN Movement), to reduce the number of low birth weight, stunting, wasting, underweight, and overweight. Actually, efforts to reduce the number of low birth weight, stunting, wasting and underweight have long implemented through growth monitoring and promotion (growth monitoring and promotion) for the health of children. The result will be equally effective when implemented together through cross-sector kobarasi. The purpose of the literature review was to identify and describe an effective Cross Sector Partnership Model for improving Child Health. To achieve these objectives, we conducted a search of several sources accredited journal which provides free articles in PDF format, such as: PubMed, Proquest, Google-scholar and EBSCO. Other sources were such as books from the library, national and international health reports, theses and dissertations. To keep the "novelty" of information, I collectend literature published within 10 (ten) years. Conclusion of the literature review were: 1) The first 1,000 days of life is an important period of growth of children and the need to get the attention of all parties; 2) There is a very important relationship between infant and child mortality by nutritional status; 3) One characteristic of the globalized world is the tendency of actors from different sectors and levels to work collectively as a community; 4) One of the keys to success in cross-sector collaboration program is Effective communication with attention to the synergy of three (3) components, namely: advocacy, social mobilization and behavior development communication; 5) Social Ecological Model was chosen to better understand the dynamic linkages between the various personal and environmental factors that determine behavior.

Keywords: Maternal and child health, cross-sector collaboration, and behavior change communication.

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Description of Exclusive Breastfeeding Behavior to the Babies in Kapita Village Bangkala Subdistrict Jeneponto South Sulawesi: An Observational Study on the First Learning Experience Public Health Faculty, Hasanuddin University, 2014

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Abstract

Exclusive breastfeeding is the breastfeeding process to baby from birth until 6 months without another additional food or liquid. Breastfeeding is beneficial to lower the baby's risk of disease, not only for the baby but also for the mother. The sooner a mother breastfeed her baby it is better for her health. Even it's recommended to breastfeed as soon as possible which is about 30 minutes after the baby is born. After passing through this period of exclusive breastfeeding, then it's recommended to give additional food to support the nutritional intake of the baby.

The research method was survey method by means of Proportional Sampling with descriptive approach. The population was all mothers who have children in Kapita village Bangkala Sub district Jeneponto. Sample was 152 people. This research was held in Kapita village Bangkala Sub district Jeneponto South Sulawesi. The results showed that 111 (73%) of respondents give exclusive breastfeeding to their babies while the remaining 41 (27%) did not give exclusive breastfeeding. There are also some mothers who give colostrum to their babies, as many as 136 mothers (89.5%). Colostrum is the thick liquid yellowish generated on the first day until day 3. Colostrum can be regarded as the first "immunization" received by the babies, because it contains a lot of protein for the antibody that serves as a germ killer in high amounts.

Keywords: Exclusive breastfeeding, Colostrums

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The Policy Implementation of Childbirth Insurance Program in Keerom Regency of Papua Province, Indonesia

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Abstract

The study of the policy implementation of childbirth insurance program was in Keerom Regency of Papua Province. The aims of the research were to analyze (1) the effectiveness of communication in the implementation of childbirth insurance program, (2) the effectiveness of resource of childbirth in insurance program, (3) the effectiveness of disposition with implementers' attitude to influence the implementation of childbirth insurance program society (4) the effectiveness of bureaucracy structure for the stabilization of implementation of childbirth insurance program, (5) the influence of geographical and social economic condition on childbirth insurance program, (6) community's view on childbirth insurance program in accordance with value, culture, and customary norm. The research was carried out in health department, hospital, health center, midwives, private practice, and community in Keerom Regency. The health center as the research area was located in the remote area, i.e. the border of Papua New Guinea. The data were analyzed using content analysis. The results of the research indicate that communication variable has run well. Policy instrument underlying childbirth insurance program also has run well, the availability of supporting materials should be improved. Implementers' commitment of childbirth insurance program from policy holders until the implementers' in the field in Keerom Regency is very high. Step-by-step coordination is high. Geographical condition is still the other causes of the low level of childbirth insurance program. The most basic one is the strong influence of custom and culture of Keerom community that the childbirth is a special ritual, so it should happen outside the house. It should not happen on the bed that has been used before and it should be accompanied by community leaders. Thus many cases of mortality of mothers and children happen because health/midwife official are late to give help. Socialization is not enough but the involvement of all parties is needed in advocating and changing it slowly.

Keywords: Childbirth Insurance Program, Policy Implementation, Keerom Regency

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Description of Smoking Behavior in the Village of Gunung Silanu Community of Bangkala Sub District Jeneponto South Sulawesi

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Abstract

Smoking is a behavior that has become a habit among the population of Indonesia, from parents even to the children. Smoking is not a taboo in society and has even become a culture in Indonesia. The method used is the method by means of Proportional Sampling survey with descriptive approach. Collecting data from respondents was using questionnaire. Population was Gunung Silanu Village Community of Bangkala Sub District Jeneponto. Sample was 2460 respondents and 593 of them were smokers. Research shows that 1876 (76%) of respondents did not smoke, 246 (10%) of respondents smoked in the house and the remaining 347 (14%) smoke outside the home. The conclusion of this study was that the percentage of smokers inside the home and outside the home differed only 4%, it showed the magnitude of risk people are still affected by the dangers of smoking, especially in the family.

Keywords: Smoking Behavior, Risk, Family.

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Description of Community Knowledge an Social Security Agency (Bpjs) At Marayoka Village of Bangkala Sub District, Jeneponto, South Sulawesi Province

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Abstract

The Social Security Agency (BPJS) of health is the National Security Agency was formed by the government to provide health insurance for the entire people of Indonesia. It began on 1 January 2014, with the target of all Indonesian people become participants BPJS in 2019. This study was a quantitative research with observational analytic method. The number of population was 835 households in the village of Marayoka Jeneponto. The sample was 634 households using random sampling method. Marayoka village is one of the locations in the district BPJS Jeneponto and it had low level participants. The study found that participants in the Village BPJS Marayoka only 4 people out of 3,217 total population. There are 578 people (98.8%) who had never received BPJS socialization. Prioritization of problems used CARL method in increasing public knowledge about BPJS. Findings and recommendation are further provided.

Keywords: BPJS, Socialization, Knowledge

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Relationship of Nursing Practice Environment and Job Satisfaction to the Retention of Filipino Nurses in Selected Tertiary Hospitals

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Abstract

Favorable practice environment has already been observed and tested to be highly associated with a greater level of job satisfaction, lower levels of burn-out, high level of retention, and low level of nurses who wish to leave their profession. The researcher attempted to describe and analyze Filipino nurses' practice environment, job satisfaction and job retention. Moreover, this study determined the relationship of nursing practice environment and job satisfaction to job retention. Utilizing descriptive-correlational method of research to determine the level of nurses' practice environment as favorable, extent of nurses' job satisfaction and their degree of their intent of stay. Multi stage sampling technique was utilized to determine total sampling of the study. The total nurses in the hospital was purposively selected based on the set inclusion and exclusion criteria. Two hundred nurses from selected tertiary hospitals in Manila and Marikina City participated in the study. Frequency and percentage distribution described the profile of nurses according to age, gender, education, years of experience and area of specialization. Mean and Standard deviation described the level of participation in nurses' practice environment, degree of job satisfaction and job retention. ANOVA and T-test was used to compare the nurses' practice environment, job satisfaction and job retention according to profile while Pearson correlation was used to determine relationship of nurses practice environment, job satisfaction to nurses' job retention. Government agencies and institutions must try to evaluate existing nurses practice environment to determine possible areas of improvement thus will improve nurses' job satisfaction and job retention in the country. Nurses' practice environment and job satisfaction must be improved to enhance job retention. This can be done through provision of professional training and development to nurses.

Keywords: Nursing Practice Environment, Job Satisfaction, Job Retention, Patient Safety and Quality.

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Aerobic Exercise and Diet Influence on the Change C-Reactive Protein (Hs-CRP) in Obese Adults

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Abstract

Both overweight and obesity are a disorder or a disease characterized by accumulation network of excess fat in the body. Evidence of engagement inflammation process for the formation of atherosclerosis is the discovery with the increase as inflammatory markers CRP (C-reactive protein), interleukin-6, and a tumor necrosis factor obesity in the elderly and on patients who has a disease cardiovascular. Measurements hscrp added with the measurement lipid profile total cholesterol, including low density lipoprotein (LDL), high density lipoprotein (HDL), and triglyceride, have a particular is said to genesis cardiovascular disease. Those In adults, the level hscrp are one of the predictor weighing atherosclerosis. Sports aerobic is a form physical activities involving the muscles and will be done in intensity that is quite low and for a very long time and sports aerobic is physical activities are designed to increase oxygen and improve the function respiration system cardiovascular system and. Aerobic exercise will be done with the aim is to increase cardiovascular endurance and to reduce body weight. This type is highly recommended Sport to the people, obesity and in which the controlled. This research aims to find out the influence aerobic exercise and diet at hs-CRP before and after the obesity young adults, and to determine obesity through by the intervention diet and aerobic over a period of 4 weeks found no difference that means statistically, although average levels hscrp subjects came down from 2.8 to 2.2 mg/l. Test result statistics non parametric test with man Whitney in earn ($p > 0.05$) ($p = 0.346$) shows that there is no influence on aerobic exercise between a significant portion of the hscrp in the current treatment and controls with the value ($p = 0.24$) before and after aerobic exercise. There is no influence by means of statistics test result was probably caused by because samples in this research is still young adults who still has anti-free radicals that cause the hscrp not found a risky business price.

Keywords: Aerobic Exercise, Obesity, Hs-CRP

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Development of Government Policy Evaluation Model for Health National Health Insurance: A Case Study of South Sulawesi

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Abstract

Health is a right and investment. Every citizen is entitled to health, including the poor. Therefore we need a policy to regulate the implementation of the effort to fulfill the right of citizens to remain healthy. Needs health care costs are likely to continue to rise so that the purchasing power of public health tends to decline. Upon consideration of the health cost control, quality improvement, transparency and accountability it is necessary to change the policy mechanism. The method used by the empirical juridical approach is an approach to the problems that exist in society that applies then connected with the facts contained in the field. Given health is an important aspect in the life of society; the government should create an adequate health development as an effort to improve on a poor level of health status over the years. The purpose of health policy is to ensure that everyone can use health services needed without financial risk or impoverishment, increasing the quality of life and ability to manage and control health care costs, improving quality, transparency and accountability to reduce the burden on the National Health Service (NHS) and social services care. Policy-based medicine research proved to be the ideal model to implement health care, can help policy makers, physicians, practitioners, and health managers to identify where improvements are needed, evaluating existing systems, and develop policies and new services based learning cumulative failures and successes. Including research evidence in policy implementation can allow the decision makers do 'implementation, best knowledge of current policies.

Keywords: Implementation of Government Policy, Evaluation Policy, Economic Health and National Health Insurance

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Early Breastfeeding Initiation Phenomena in the Sub-District of Riattang Timur, Bone Regency

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Abstarct

Early breastfeeding initiation at the first hour of baby delivery seems unsuccessful. The research aims to analyse the impact of socio-demography, cognitive, social support, and socio-cultural factors towards the failure. Prospective longitudinal approach was applied to 238 pregnant women till fourth week after baby delivery in the Sub-District of Tanete Riattang Timur of Bone Regency. The field research wad done from July till December 2014. The study also applied qualitative approach in data collection by interviewing 21 informants. The research results show that marital age (OR:1.88, 95%CI:1.07-3.31), place of baby delivery (OR:1.81, 95%CI:0.99-3.29), and midwife social support (OR:2.74, 95%CI:1.62-4.66) are significant predictor of early breastfeeding initiation while mother knowledge, on the other hand is not an affecting factor. Actually, the values of early breastfeeding initiation have been practiced from generation to generation in Buginese cultural life. Buginese society believes that breastfeeding is a natural responsibility of a woman. In order to make the an early breastfeeding initiation method would be successfully implemented it is necessary to collaborate the roles of educated midwife, family, and traditional birth attendant in writing. Buginese cultural concepts can be used as local indigenous knowledge to be integrated into the modern maternal services to promote the early breatfeeding initiation method and the extention of breastfeeding duration.

Keywords: Knowledge, Socio-Demography, Social Support, Early Breastfeeding Initiation, and Buginese Culture

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The Relationship Between Dietary Habits with the Incidence of Gastritis in Outpatient of Swatani Health Center, Bulukumba District

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Abstract

Economic demands cause psychological stress, food almost instantly makes people cannot escape from a variety of diseases, including Gastritis. The aim of this study was to identify the relationship between diets with the incidence of Gastritis in outpatients in the Swatani Public Health Center of Bulukumba District. This research was an analytical study of the survey, with a sample selection intentional sampling techniques, sample a total of 33 respondents. Independent variables include the type of food, Eating and eating schedule. Data were collected using a questionnaire, and then processed using statistical tests with significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ is based on statistical analysis of the study as follows: food greatly affects Gastritis in outpatients in the Swatani Public health Center of Bulukumba District. This study concluded that there is a relationship between diets with the incidence of Gastritis in outpatients. Therefore, researchers hope to patients with gastritis diet, the type of food to eat and eating schedule, to avoid the occurrence of gastritis. For health care and nursing staff, they have to continue to motivate the patient to provide information about the disease.

Keywords: Gastritis, Diet, Eating Schedule, of Food Portions

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Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization in the District Health Office of Palopo City

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Abstract

Human behavior is a continuous reciprocal interaction between cognitive, behavioral and environmental influences. Environmental conditions greatly affect the pattern of individual social learning. The family is the foundation of every child, the family is the first environment of the children and also the children of the families receive an education. The family has a very important role in child development. This study examines the three questions; (1) How is the advocacy by stakeholders (head of the health center, the hospital director, the head of health department) in Palopo related to the handling of cases of mental illness in Palopo. (2) How is the implementation of the decision by the stakeholder communication (head of the health center, the hospital director, and the head of health department) in Palopo related to the handling of cases of mental illness in Palopo. (3) How is the implementation of social mobilization by the stakeholder community (health center head, the hospital director, head of the health department) in Palopo related to the handling of cases of mental illness in Palopo. Research results and recommendations will be presented further.

Keywords: Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization

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The Analysis of Substances in Synthetic Dyes Snacks and it's Potential Health Risks among School Children of Maccini Basic School

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University

Abstract

Abuse of synthetic dyes for coloring materials snacks in the school environment can be harmful to the health of students. This study aims to determine whether the snacks in elementary Maccini Makassar contain synthetic dyes (Rhodamine B and methanyl yellow) as well as potential health problems produced. This research applied a descriptive survey with laboratory tests. Of the entire population of snacks sold in the school, there were 17 various snacks and all 6th grade students of Maccini school Makassar were 97 students. Sampling snacks with purposive sampling techniques were 9 snacks and students using total sampling with 97 people. Methods to determine the content of the synthetic dyes using colorimetric method. The results showed five types of snacks, there were three types of positive containing Rhodamine B, namely crackers sugar (10 mg / l), Alus sweet (30 mg / l) and the sauce Lombok (30 mg / l) while of the four samples tested snacks containing no methanyl yellow. In addition, Potential health problems experienced by students from consuming snacks are allergic (30.9%), sore throat (2.0%), diarrhea (5.1%) and abdominal pain (2.0%). This study concludes that there are types of snack foods that contain dyes Rhodamine B, which potentially health problems among students in the form of allergies, sore throat, diarrhea and abdominal pain.

Keywords: Rhodamine B, Methanyl Yellow, health disorders

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Is Total Quality Management/ Continuous Quality Improvement Or Quality Assurance Applicable In Health Services?

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Abstract

In modern society, people are likely to be consumerism. They tend to be concerned about the quality of goods or services. In the same way, health care had to pay attention as the patients seem to be familiarized with health services quality. Health care has tried to adapt TQM/Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) as well as Quality Assurance (QA) which is also adapted from manufacturing. However, some characteristics in the health industry are dissimilar to manufacturing. It can be explained from two points of view: workforce aspects (definition quality, physician domination and empowering); and consumer aspects (consumer ignorance, consumer satisfaction, consumer expectation). First of all, the characteristics of the health workforce, which is different from the workforces in manufacturing because of high autonomy, high professionalism, while having more stress, domination of certain profession. Medical Professions believe that quality is using high technology medical care and working effectively as the goal to making people healthy. Manager have their own value about quality, he may perceive quality in terms of efficiently. Second is the consumers' variable needs and wants variation which may cause variation of products. They may lack information or knowledge regarding medical process, so they may not recognize their needs and demand in terms of health services. Consequently, they are unlikely to confident to measure the quality of medical process.. Consumers think more about affordability and interpersonal processes. Therefore, health services may require special consideration in implementing quality management tools. It may adjust the principle of TQM/CQI/QA in order to conform with health services characteristics.

Keywords: Implementing, TQM/CQI, Healthcare, manufacture

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Drug Policy in Indonesia, Law Amendment but Punitive Approach Remains

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Abstract

The first Indonesian law on narcotics (Law Number 22 year 1997) was amended and the Indonesian government and parliament had introduced and applied a new law on narcotics i.e. Law Number 35 year 2009. The study aims to explore the nature of the current law on narcotics and its relationship with public health issues such as HIV and hepatitis C infections. Employing content analysis on government reports, mass media reports and academic articles, the study found that though the new law does introduce some positive measures e.g. addressing health concerns through the requirement to provide medical and social rehabilitation for individuals who are dependent on drugs, the law in fact still preserves most of the spirit of Indonesia's "war on drugs". In 2015, the Indonesian judiciary system even applied death sentences to drug convicts, both to Indonesian and foreign citizens, a punitive approach that had been criticised worldwide, and had caused tension between Indonesia and the country of the drug convicts. However, it is also noteworthy that though the Indonesian Government still applies a punitive and repressive approach to drug trafficking and drug use, the Government also acknowledges the increasing contribution of risky drug injection practices (the sharing of needles and other injecting equipment) to blood-borne viral infections such as HIV and hepatitis C. Therefore, since 2003 the Government had initiated a process that allows for the provision of harm reduction programs in the country. These indicate the ambivalence of the Indonesian Government in dealing with drug issues and drug-related problems in the country. The study advocates the need for drug policy reform and the need to utilise evidence in addressing drug issues and drug-related problems in Indonesia.

Keywords: Drug Policy, Law Amendment, Punitive Approach

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Family Planning Program Implementation in Paringin City, Balangan District, South Kalimantan

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Abstract

Family planning is an integrated (integral) in the national development program and aims to create economic prosperity, spiritual, and social culture of Indonesian population..this study is to give a description about family planning program implementation in Paringin City, Balangan District, South Kalimantan.This research is descriptive research with cross-sectional approach to study the implementation of family planning programs and will describe the kinds of contraception, contraception service places, the status of family planning program participation, and the reason if they didn't use contraception now. The population in this research was all women in Paringin city, Balangan District. Sample were taken as many as 50 people on March-April 2015..Based on the results of the univariat analysis table known that kinds of contraception tool most commonly used by respondents were pill as many as many as 22 people (44%) , injection as many as 26 people (52 %) , IUD 2 people (4 %) .Respondents got family planning services were quite diverse among others via the village midwife as many as 30 people (60 %) , at public health center as many as 7 people (14%) , at private health clinics 2 (4%) , the practice of private midwife services 6 people (12%), and get family planning services from friends/family as many as 5 people (10 %) . At the time the research as many as 14 respondents (28%) decided start to settle in use of family planning program and 36 respondents (72%) still use contraceptives. From 14 respondents who chose to stop used contraception, as many as 5 respondents (36 %) said the reason that they stop used contraception because they want to pregnant and have a child again, while 9 respondents (64%) said that them had entered the menopause phase.In general the implementation of family planning program has run good enough and people begin to understood the importance of the use of family planning .Family planning services are also have been given by the village midwife public health center , and also private healt center

Keywords: Family Planning, Implementation, Program

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Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior of Community in Efforts of Prevention and Control the Flood Disaster in Kelampaian Ilir Village

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Abstract

Disasters are events that threaten and disrupt community life and occur suddenly which resulted in the loss of life, environmental damage, loss of property and psychological impact. Disasters are common in South Kalimantan one of which is flooded. One of the flood-prone village is in Kelampaian Ilir village that located at District of Astambul, Banjar Regency. Therefore, it is necessary to do research to describe knowledge and awareness in Kelampaian Ilir village as an effort to prevent disaster.

This study used a descriptive method with samples 85 families were taken using Slovin formula. Primary data were obtained through a survey questionnaire in the field and sharing. Secondary data were obtained from health centers and village heads of Kelampaian Ilir. About 81.27% of villagers in Kelampaian Ilir still did not know how to prevent and control the flood. Most of the population (98.19%) are passive and did not take steps to prevent disaster. Some respondents who seek to prevent such disaster and pave the road (0.30%), displacing the family (0.60%), leaving the house (0.60%), and digging up the river (0.30%). It was still not effective compared with the prevention and control flood due to overflow of river water main should be done by improving the condition of watersheds, improve forest conditions, improve dryland farming systems, and keep and maintain 100 meters of right-left area of the river and embankment river along the main river. Most of the population (98.19%) was passive and did not take steps to prevent flood disaster. It is important to do an effort to increase knowledge and awareness in Kelampaian Ilir village to prevent the flood disaster.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Community Effort, Prevention, Flood Disaster.

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Index Formulation of Environment and Behavior to Predict the Improvement Dengue Fever Cases in Bone District

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Abstract

This study aims to formulate environmental and behavioral indexes to predict an increase in cases of dengue fever in the district Tanete Riattang and West Tanete Riattang, District of Bone. This study uses observational analytic with cross sectional study design. The sample size of 320 households and sample selection method is first created block by neighborhood and then from each block have been selected 20 households randomly (simple random sampling). Analysis of data using Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) with the program Linear Structural Relationships (LISREL). The results showed that the environmental index for predicting cases of dengue fever in the district Tanete Riattang and West Riattang Tanete, Bone regency are: Environmental = 0.67 Lighting -0.54 water reservoirs - 0.18 larva existence and + 0.9 occupant density. The index to predict the behavior of dengue cases in the District Tanete Riattang and West Tanete Riattang, Bone were: behavior = 0.16 TPA hygiene + 0.72 Closing TPA + 0.70 Drain TPA + 0.22 bury thrift + + 0.55 disposal waste + 0.61 hanging clothes + 0.48 nets use + 0.56 use anti mosquito and 0.52 sowing abate.

Keywords: Index, Environment, Behaviour, Dengue

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FUTURE EVENTS

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Challenges in Multidisciplinary Research & Practice”**

(ICMRP-2015)



Date: December 15-16, 2015

Venue: Hotel Grand Pacific, Singapore.

Conference Email: icmrp2015@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: December 05, 2015

Full Paper Submission Date: December 05, 2015.

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Date: February 01-02, 2016

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Conference Email: gimar@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: December 30, 2015

Full Paper Submission Date: January 15, 2015.

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Full Paper Submission Date: February 10, 2016

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Date: March 25-26, 2016

Venue: Holiday Inn Bangkok Silom, Thailand

Conference Email: tmber@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: March 10, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: March 15, 2016

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Email: miar@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: March 30, 2015

Full Paper Submission Date: April 30, 2016

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Email: margi@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: March 30, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: April 30, 2016

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“Multidisciplinary Trends in Academic Research”
(MTAR- 2016)



Date: September 29-30, 2016

Venue: Holiday Inn Bangkok Silom, Bangkok Thailand

Email: mtar@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: June 30, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: July 30, 2016

Selected conference papers will be published in special /regular issue of ISI/Scopus indexed journals associated with this conference.

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Venue: Grand Flora Dubai, UAE

Email: rcmi@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: June 30, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: July 30, 2016

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**“Innovative Trends in Multidisciplinary Academic Research –
ITMAR-2016”**



Date: October 20-21, 2016

Venue: Istanbul GONEN Hotel, Istanbul, Turkey

Email: itmar@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: June 30, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: July 30, 2016

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“Global Trends in Academic Research “

(GTAR-2016)



Date: April 20-21, 2016

Venue: The Trans LUXURY HOTEL Bandung, Indonesia

Email:gtar@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: June 30, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: July 30, 2016

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(NDMRP -2016)



Date: May 12-13, 2016

Venue: Istanbul Gonen HOTEL ISTANBUL TURKEY

Email:NDMRP@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: June 30, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: July 30, 2016

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- Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Studies

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“Multidisciplinary Innovation for Sustainability and Growth”

(MISG – 2016)



Date: June 2-3, 2016

Venue: PEARL International Kuala Lumpur Malaysia

Email: MISG@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: June 30, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: July 30, 2016

Selected conference papers will be published in special /regular issue of ISI/Scopus indexed journals associated with this conference.

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- Physical Life and Applied Sciences
- Regional and Religious Studies
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3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

“Emerging Trends in Academic Research”

(ETAR – 2016)



Date: November 25-26, 2016

Venue: Trans Resort & Hotel Bali Indonesia

Email: MISG@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: June 30, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: July 30, 2016

Selected conference papers will be published in special /regular issue of ISI/Scopus indexed journals associated with this conference.

Conference Main Tracks

- Business , Management and Economics Studies
- Health and Medicine Studies
- Engineering & Technology Studies
- Social Science & Humanities
- Physical Life and Applied Sciences
- Regional and Religious Studies
- Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Studies

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4th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

**“Innovation Challenges in Multidisciplinary Research &
Practice”**

(ICMRP -2016)



Date: December 15-16, 2016

Venue: Hotel Grand Pacific Singapore

Email: MISG@globalilluminators.org

Abstract Submission Date: June 30, 2016

Full Paper Submission Date: July 30, 2016

**Selected conference papers will be published in special
/regular issue of ISI/Scopus indexed journals associated
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VISION

"Researching and Developing for Humanity"

International Conference on
"EMERGING TRENDS IN ACADEMIC RESEARCH"
(2nd ETAR-2015)

Organized by:



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