



PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS

THE 33rd INDONESIA FORUM POSTGRADUATE ROUNDTABLE

The University of Melbourne

Saturday, 5 September 2015

The Gamelan Room, 210 Berkeley Street, Parkville

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10.00 –10.05	Introduction Opening Remarks by Edwin Jurriens (Indonesia Forum Convenor 2015)
10.06 –10.52	Student Presentations (5 minutes each), Chair: Dr. Edwin Jurriens
10.06	Hadi Hariyanto (Monash University) <i>Review of Maternal & Children Health Information System in Indonesia</i>
10.12	Yohanes Kambaru Windi (Monash University) <i>Wellbeing and the Ways Waste Pickers Perceive It</i>
10.18	Juli Rochmijati Wuliandari (Melbourne University) <i>Resistance Status of Wolbachia-infected Aedes aegypti for Release in Yogyakarta</i>
10.24	Yuana Nurulita (RMIT University) <i>Application of Soil Microbiology for Monitoring the Success of the Tropical Peatland Restoration Process</i>
10.30	Raden Ajeng Koesoemo Roekmi (Deakin University) <i>Transitions Toward Sustainable Urban Water Management in Kabupaten Bekasi</i>
10.36	Hani Yulindrasari (Melbourne University) <i>Moral Panic about Sexual Abuse and Gender Non-Conformity, A Challenge for Male Teacher in Indonesian Early Childhood Education Settings</i>
10.37 - 10.52	Question & Answer and General Discussion
10.53 - 11.05	Morning tea
11.06 - 11.52	Student Presentations (5 minutes each), Chair: Dr. Amanda Achmadi
11.06	Nanang Indra Kurniawan (Melbourne University) <i>State Making under Neo-liberal Multiculturalism: A Case of Legalization of Customary Rights to Land in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia</i>
11.12	Dwi Harsono (La Trobe University) <i>A Monarchy Without A Kingdom: Yogyakarta's Exceptional System of Government</i>
11.18	Surya Mardi Dominic (Deakin University) <i>Factors Affecting the Timeliness of Financial Reporting by Indonesian Companies: A Longitudinal Analysis</i>
11.24	Bama Andika Putra (Melbourne University) <i>China's Assertiveness in the South China Sea: Have ASEAN's Endeavours in Establishing Regional Order Truly Failed?</i>
11.30	Farahdiba Bachtiar (RMIT University) <i>Global Expansion of Multinational Corporations from Emerging Market Countries: An International Political Economy Perspective (Case Study: PT Semen Indonesia)</i>
11.36	Khresna Bayu Sangka (RMIT University) <i>Indonesian Third Party Logistics Provider: Beyond Competencies for Operations Managers</i>
11.37 - 11.52	Question & Answer and General Discussion
11.53 – 12.00	Group Discussion Preparation
12.00 – 12.40	Group Discussion
12.40	Lunch

Review of Maternal & Children Health Information System in Indonesia

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Indonesia and other 73 developing countries are in struggle to reduce maternal and children mortality rates. The presence of an integrated surveillance system is of paramount important not only to monitor millennium development goal (MDG) indicators, but also to track the effectiveness of health intervention programs. Because of this, Information & Communication Technologies (ICT) play an important role in strengthening surveillance systems in order to improve data accuracy, timeless monitoring and evident-based decision making.

This paper presents a review of the Indonesian health information system (HIS) for mother and children health implemented in primary health centres (Puskesmas) from the Performance of Routine Information System Management (PRISM) Framework perspective.

The review will be based on literatures from both Indonesian and English peer-review journals and reports to address the data quality issues and factors behind them. According to the literature, the HIS implementation has problems in the context of organizational, technical and behavioural.

Keywords: Routine health information system, maternal & children health, primary health care (Puskesmas)

Wellbeing and The Ways Waste Pickers Perceive It

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A qualitative procedure has been deployed to identify the wellbeing of the waste pickers and how they perceive it. The total number of 40 waste pickers involved as primary participants, 2 key informants and 20 secondary participants. Semi structured In-depth interview, Natural Group Discussion, Observation and Casual Conversation are the main instruments for collecting information. Using thematic analysis, the study revealed the variety of wellbeing among the waste pickers. The majority of them acknowledges of being "living good" as a waste pickers and others still experienced ill-being. In relation to life satisfaction and happiness, the waste pickers are diverse in three categories: being satisfied, being precarious and the liminal group. Besides articulating the importance of material possession to achieve satisfaction, the waste pickers believe that being grateful, being acceptance to live having the sense of "enough" and building social connectedness are the most essential for obtaining wellbeing

Resistance Status of Wolbachia-Infected Aedes Aegypti for Release in Yogyakarta

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For Indonesia, the importance of dengue as a major public health problem started in 1968 in Surabaya and Jakarta (Sumarmo et al., 2004). For over forty years, Indonesia has tried to control *Aedes aegypti*, the main vector of dengue. Although in recent years, control has focused on community-based programs of larval source reduction, insecticide application has played a major role. However, Indonesian dengue control programs have not suppressed vector populations. A new, promising avenue is to release Wolbachia-infected mosquitoes to reduce transmission of dengue virus. However, laboratory reared mosquitoes with an insecticide susceptible background may not survive in the city of Yogyakarta, where insecticide use prevails. The project aims to develop Wolbachia -infected *Ae. aegypti* which have some degree of insecticide tolerance, compare fitness of insecticide resistant and susceptible strains of *Ae. aegypti* with and without Wolbachia infection, assess insecticide resistance patterns across Yogyakarta, and screen *Ae. aegypti* from Yogyakarta for known resistance mutations.

Application of soil microbiology for monitoring the success of the tropical peatland restoration process

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In South East Asia, increased population and agricultural demands have led to peatland conversion, especially palm oil. To conserve the function of a peatland as both a biodiversity and carbon reservoir, restoration of an oil palm plantation after burning in tropical peat swamp soils from Giam Siak Kecil-Bukit Batu Biosphere Reserve (GSKBB) in Riau, Indonesia was carried out by revegetation using native peat swamp forest plants together with land rewetting. To monitor the success of the restoration process, soil sampling was carried from that restoration area as well as surrounding natural forest and burnt oil palm plantation as comparisons. Analyses of physico-chemical and biological indicators revealed substantial differences. Further analysis of all the parameters measured using Principal Component Analysis (PCA) discovered that pH and soil phosphatase activity may be useful management parameters in terms of monitoring the restoration progress of tropical peatlands.

Transitions toward sustainable urban water management in Kabupaten Bekasi

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Urban water management in Kabupaten Bekasi is concerning due to current unsustainable practices. Untreated domestic waste water and illegal industrial sludge made 18 highly polluted rivers. Limited piped water services (about 30 % in urban areas), leaving most households depend heavily on groundwater as water source and bottled or refilled water as primary drinking water source. Unfortunately, current ground water quality is decreasing and high dependency on groundwater (domestic and industry) could lead to saltwater intrusion (in coastal area) and land subsidence. Additionally, the quality of refilled bottled water is not well monitored so that some samples are contaminated by coliform. Hence, there should be a better management to expand piped water services coverage, ensure healthy water quality, and introduce other reliable sources such as: water reuse and rainwater harvesting.

Moral Panic about Sexual Abuse and Gender Non-Conformity, A Challenge for Male Teacher in Indonesian Early Childhood Education Settings

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The number of men teaching young children in the early-childhood education setting is always low. However, in the last ten years the number is increasing from only around one per cent to three per cent. This presentation is a part of an on going research investigating the experiences of male teachers in early-childhood education (ECE) who teach children 3-6 years old. Attention is paid to how male teachers negotiate their roles and perform their gender in a female-dominated ECE context. Societal perception about male teacher in ECE is also examined to understand challenges faced by the male teachers. This presentation discusses a moral panic about gender non-conformity and sexual abuse that comes up from interviews with parents and ECE related government officer. Male teachers in ECE are perceived as fail to conform to gender norms therefore they are likely to be suspected of being an immoral homosexual and potential sexual abuser. However, the same moral panic raises an assumption that boys need male role models in order to develop a socially desired gender identity.

State Making under Neo-liberal Multiculturalism: A Case of Legalization of Customary Rights to Land in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia

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This research explores the state effort to link recognition of cultural rights with economic reforms under neo-liberal multiculturalism. By drawing on the case of Program Inventarisasi Tanah Adat dan Hak-Hak Adat di Atas Tanah in Central Kalimantan between 2009 and 2014, I discuss how the state spins perspective of recognition of customary tenure rights-- which previously seen as a threat to state territoriality-- to a strategy to create and maintain governable space for the functioning of market. The Program accommodates popular demands of customary rights to land but at the same time disciplining and redefining their indigenous subjects and collective identities to be in line with neo-liberal capital accumulation. I argue that the program is the embodiment of twin imperatives of state territorialisation and capital accumulation. By facilitating the creation of single property regime and governmental administration, the program has become 'a technology of ordering' to subsume Dayak territorialities into state's logic of socio-spatial organization.

A Monarchy without A Kingdom: Yogyakarta's Exceptional System of Government

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This project investigates why Yogyakarta applies an exceptional system that brings the contestation between monarchy and democracy in its local government. This project will present a unique construction of local politics that places two opposite systems of governance study within a governmental institution. The result will show how democracy in the monarchy can work. In relation to the contestation occurred in the region, this project aims to investigate why people in Yogyakarta have different political aspirations to the mechanism of fulfilling governor position in its exceptional government system. It will explain the divided aspirations between a large number of people who asked for the appointment of Sultan (a traditional ruler) as the governor and a small and voiceless group that proposed the election. By achieving this objective, it will describe how the institutional construction in Yogyakarta influences people's political behaviour.

Factors affecting the timeliness of financial reporting by Indonesian Companies: A longitudinal analysis

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The aim of this research is to investigate the factors that affect the timeliness of the public company's financial statement submission in Indonesia. The research is motivated by the significance of timeliness in decision making and the present lateness of Indonesian companies in submitting their annual financial statements. Following the introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in Indonesia in 2012, the study includes all companies listed on the Stock Exchange except financial institutions from 2010 to 2014. The study contributes towards the previous literature on financial reporting by concentrating on the Indonesian listed companies, together with investigating the relationship of the determinants with the timeliness of financial reporting through a longitudinal analysis. The theoretical contribution of this study is the adoption of 'agency theory' in the context of timeliness of financial reporting and investigating the significance attached by agents to timely submission of financial reports to minimise agency cost. The practical contribution of this study in the are of future development of financial reporting specifically considering the introduction of IFRS in Indonesia, financial reporting and audit process and regulation with regard to timeliness of filling of financial statements.

China's Assertiveness in the South China Sea: Have ASEAN's Endeavours in Establishing Regional Order Truly Failed?

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The territorial disputes in the South China Sea have become the major flashpoints of both potential and existing conflicts in Asia. With claimant states from both China and member states of ASEAN, the aggressive military gestures of the claimant states have led to a myriad number of confrontations throughout the years. The inevitability of ASEAN being in the center of the disputes, have led many critics towards the regional organization on its capacity to establish any significant changes towards the dynamics of the South China Sea disputes. This research argues the opposite of the existing academic literatures, which views ASEAN as not an ideal actor in facing the fast paced dynamics of the South China Sea conflicts. It argues of ASEAN's ability and capacity to persuade China into some forms of compromises into its policy, reflected through its defined position of a conflict management institution throughout the South China Sea crisis. The research thus argues how there is an existing misperception of ASEAN's conflict management endeavors with the occurrence of China's recent assertive gestures, ASEAN's ability in instilling cooperative values and confidence building measures among conflicted states, and relevance of ASEAN's multilateralism measures despite of China's historical stance of bilateral means of conflict resolution in regards to the South China Sea conflict.

Global Expansion of Multinational Corporations from Emerging Market Countries: An International Political Economy Perspective (Case Study: PT Semen Indonesia)

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The dynamics of globalization provide new forms of global trade and production. One of them is the rise of multinational corporations (MNCs) from developing countries which previously dominated by firm from developed countries. In Asia context, China and India had been two giants in the global economy but how about the rest of emerging economies? Thus, this research raises the main question on the case of Indonesia. There are two main focuses which explained on this research, first the research seek to know why the Emerging MNC (EMNC) takes the global expansion path, how it able to do so and how it works (strategy and pattern). The second explore the challenges and potential of the firm to compete in global scale. Third, the question underlines the implications of the EMNC to the national and global situation. Based on that thinking, PT Semen Indonesia is taken as the case study due to its uniqueness as the first state-owned MNC and its global expansion to the global market. However, the study of MNCs had been focus on the economic and business perspectives. Thus, factors that are used on analyzing become fixated on the economic law of profit and loss. In fact, the actor and the political process couldn't be separated from the activity of an EMNC. In the study of International Political Economy, it is important to see how the state is fundamentally has a role and authority that is not owned by the firm or the market itself. Therefore, the central argument of the research based on beyond IPE paradigms analytic lies on the hypothesis that the market and the state could collaborate and need one another in different stages to cover each other weaknesses.

Indonesian Third Party Logistics Provider: Beyond Competencies For Operations Managers

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Surviving the recent global financial crisis and following the world-wide economic downturn, Indonesia has remained a vibrant economy. Recently, the Indonesian government has identified the logistics industry as the key sector for further economic growth. But lack of competencies and skills amongst managers of the logistics providers has become a major problem for the Indonesian logistics industry. The objective of this study is to identify operations managers' competency requirements and to develop a comprehensive model of competency for operations managers in third party logistics providers. The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) has been used to identify the critical competencies in this area derived from local and multinational firms. This study also helps the government and education providers and related organisations to design and improve their education curricula or policies to prepare and build talented operation mangers in facing the rapid global competition in this industry.

List of Participants**The 33rd Indonesia Forum Postgraduate Roundtable, The University of Melbourne****Saturday, 5 September 2015**

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