



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS ICOSEND 2024

The 1st International Conference on Social Environment Diversity

New Paradigm of Diversity and Sustainability
in Social and Community

Co Host :



Publication
Opportunities

Event Venue (Online)

Menara Universitas Semarang
Ruang Teleconference Lantai 8
Jl Soekarno - Hatta, Tlogosari Kulon
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Welcoming Remarks from the Rector of Universitas Semarang

Honorable Keynote Speakers, Distinguished Scholars, Respected Guests, and Esteemed Colleagues,

It is with great pride and profound honor that I extend a warm welcome to each of you on behalf of Universitas Semarang to the 1st International Conference on Social Environment Diversity (ICOSEND). This inaugural conference, themed “New Paradigm of Diversity and Sustainability in Social and Community,” represents a critical step in our commitment to understanding and fostering diversity and sustainability within our communities.

We are privileged to host this event with the invaluable support of the Diponegoro University Alumni Foundation, whose dedication to academic advancement has been instrumental in bringing together scholars and practitioners from around the world. I would also like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to our distinguished keynote speakers, whose insights will surely enrich our discussions and broaden our perspectives.

Thank you, Prof. Gautam Kumar Jha, Ph.D from Jawaharlal Nehru University, India, for joining us and sharing your expertise on social diversity in global contexts. We are also deeply honored to welcome Mukhamad Ali Polatjon, PhD from Tashkent State University of Law, Uzbekistan, whose work on legal frameworks through cultural competency and accessibility aligns closely with our conference's vision. We are equally grateful to Dr. Ardiani Ika Sulistyawati, SE, MM, Akt, CA, CPA from Universitas Semarang, Indonesia, for contributing local insights that bridge global perspectives with regional issues. Finally, we are privileged to have Prof. Dr. rer.nat. habil. Marcus Stueck from International Biocentric Research Academy, Leipzig, Germany whose research in health psychology brings a valuable dimension to our mental health and well-being.

I firmly believe that ICOSEND offers an invaluable platform to not only discuss but also critically examine the evolving roles of diversity in sustaining societies. Through these exchanges, we aspire to enrich our collective understanding and contribute meaningful insights that will shape future academic and community endeavors. Furthermore, it is our hope that this conference will play a crucial role in enhancing our faculty



members' competencies, empowering them with the tools to achieve world-class university standards. Let us seize this opportunity to forge new partnerships, expand our global academic network, and strengthen our resolve to address the social complexities of our time.

This conference is not only a platform for exchanging ideas but also a pivotal opportunity to strengthen our academic competencies, fostering an environment where our faculty and participants alike can advance toward world-class university standards. We aspire to leverage this gathering to expand our global academic network and cultivate collaborations that will benefit both our universities and the broader academic community.

May our time together over the coming days inspire impactful research, foster meaningful dialogue, and create new pathways toward an inclusive and sustainable future.

Once again, welcome to Universitas Semarang, and I wish each of you a rewarding and enlightening experience at ICOSEND.

Warmest regards,
Rector,
Universitas Semarang

Dr. Supari, S.T., M.T



Preface

“Distinguished Rector, esteemed colleagues, respected speakers, and participants,

I am pleased to deliver a report on the 1st International Conference on Social Environment Diversity (ICOSEND), which we proudly host here at Universitas Semarang. This event represents our commitment to fostering impactful dialogue on the pressing issues of social and environmental diversity, and I’m grateful to everyone here for their involvement and enthusiasm.

We received a total of **106** paper submissions from **4** countries, reflecting the broad interest and global perspectives on our conference theme. Following a rigorous review process, **95** papers have been accepted, ensuring that each presentation meets high standards of quality, relevance, and innovation. These papers cover a range of topics, from social justice and environmental resilience to innovative approaches in promoting diversity and sustainability. ICOSEND comprises **2** sessions, and interactive discussion designed to encourage cross-disciplinary exchange and practical application. We are thrilled to provide this platform where researchers, practitioners, and thought leaders can come together to share knowledge and develop solutions. We are deeply honored to host our distinguished Keynote Speaker, **Prof. Gautam Kumar Jha, Ph.D** from Jawaharlal Nehru University, India, **Mukhamad Ali Polatjon, PhD** from Tashkent State University of Law, Uzbekistan. **Dr. Ardiani Ika Sulistyawati, SE, MM, Akt, CA, CPA** from Universitas Semarang, Indonesia. And **Prof. Dr. rer.nat. habil. Marcus Stueck** from International Biocentric Research Academy, Leipzig Germany.

On behalf of ICOSEND, I extend sincere thanks to the Diponegoro University Alumni Foundation for their invaluable support, to Universitas Semarang for providing an exceptional platform, and to our organizing committee for their relentless dedication. This conference would not have been possible without your efforts and commitment, and for this, I am deeply grateful.

The organization of ICOSEND would not have been possible without the dedicated efforts of our organizing committee, the support of our



partners, and the commitment of our volunteers. To each of you, I extend my sincere appreciation. I encourage all participants to fully engage in the sessions and discussions, building connections and inspiring action toward our shared goals.

Thank you, and let us make this a memorable and transformative experience.

Semarang, November 2024
Chairman of ICOSEND 2024

Dr. Amri Panahatan Sihotang, S.S., S.H., M.Hum.



Conference Program and Presentation Schedule
The 1st International Conference on Social Environment Diversity
(1st ICOSEND)
November 5th 2024

Meeting ID: 561 375 6937

Passcode: USMJAYA

Time	Remark
08.00 – 08.45	Participation Registration, Join Zoom
08.45 – 09.00	Video Show (USM Profile & Semarang Culture)
09.00 – 09.10	Opening by MC. Singing National Anthem (Indonesia Raya) & Praying
09.10 – 09.20	ICOSEND Report by Chairman (Dr. Amri P. Sihotang, S.S., S.H., M.Hum)
09.20 – 09.30	Opening Speech by USM Rector (Dr. Supari, ST., MT)
09.30 – 09.35	Conference introduction by Moderator
09.35 – 11.35 @30' x 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof. Dr. rer.nat. habil. Marcus Stueck (International Biocentric Research Academy, Leipzig Germany) (09.35-10.05) 2. Prof. Gautam Kumar Jha, Ph.D (Jawaharlal Nehru University, India) (10.05-10.35) 3. Mukhamad Ali Polatjon, Ph.D (Tashkent State University of Law, Uzbekistan) (10.35-11.05) 4. Dr. Ardiani Ika Sulistyawati, SE, MM, Akt, CA, CPA (Universitas Semarang, Indonesia) (11.05-11.35)
11.35 – 12.00	Q&A (diskusi dan tanya jawab)
12.00 – 13.00	Break
13.00 – 14.00	Online Q&A Forum via Confgate (Question Session) https://confbeam.net/2024/icosend/kfz/pages/login.php
14.00 – 15.00	Online Q&A Forum via Confgate (Answer Session) https://confbeam.net/2024/icosend/kfz/pages/login.php
15.00 – 16.00	Closing Ceremony by Vice Rector of Academic Affairs Prof. Dr. Ir. Sri Budi Wahjuningsih, MP



Table of Contents

Welcoming Remarks from the Rector of Universitas Semarang	i
Preface	i
Conference Program and Presentation Schedule	iii
Table of Contents.....	iv
A new view of health : Introduction and first draft of the relative biocentric theory of health.....	1
Globalization: Dichotomy of the Religion and Culture	1
Legal Frameworks in the Era of Social Diversity: Advancing Sustainable Justice Through Cultural Competency and Accessibility	1
Transparency and Sustainability: Building Public Trust Through the Prevention of Accounting Fraud	1
Topic : Anthropology	1
[ABS-6] Character Design Development for the Visualization of the Transnational Identity Narrative between South Korea and Indonesia ..	1
[ABS-16] Local Wisdom of Anak Rawa Tribe in Maintaining and Utilizing Mato Rimbo Customary Forest.....	2
[ABS-24] Safeguarding Malay Archipelagos Traditional Games: Preservation in a Modern World	3
[ABS-69] Reviving Radio Drama in Malaysia: Challenges and Opportunities for Cultural Heritage and National Identity	4
[ABS-79] The Echoes of Culture: Preserving Malay Heritage Through Radio Drama	5
[ABS-80] The Role of Sound Effects and Music in Creating Mood in Radio Dramas	6
Topic: Economics	8



[ABS-4] Transfer Pricing: Tax Haven and Tunneling Incentive Moderated by Tax Minimizations (Case Study on Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2013-2023)..... 8

[ABS-5] Funding Source Choice and Investment Decision on The Value Level of Islamic Firms 9

[ABS-8] The effect of Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) on Stock Price with the mediation of Deviden and Market Capitalization. 10

[ABS-9] Servant Leadership and OCB: How Affective Commitment Bridges the Gap 11

[ABS-11] Exploring the Role of Coaching Leadership and Transformational Leadership in Enhancing Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB)..... 12

[ABS-13] Financing the Blue Economy: Strategic Alliance between Public and Private Sectors for Inclusive Growth and Environmental Sustainability 13

[ABS-20] Digital Content Marketing and E-WoM on Customer Purchase Intention in Banyuwangi Batik SMEs..... 15

[ABS-22] Analysis of the effect of product differentiation, reference groups and social media marketing on student satisfaction with mediation of purchasing decisions (Study at STIE IEU Yogyakarta) 16

[ABS-27] Determination of financial performance by intellectual capital in the green economy era for MSMEs in leading sector in Semarang City. 17

[ABS-34] Political Connections Moderate Profitability, Liquidity, and Accounting Conservatism on Earnings Quality (Case Study of Manufacturing Companies Listed on the IDX in 2020-2023) 19

[ABS-39] DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY PROFICIENCY, RISK PERCEPTION AND BEHAVIORAL FINANCE: INVESTMENT DECISIONS 20

[ABS-40] The Moderation Effect of Internal Control System on Human Resource Competence and Fraud Prevention..... 21

[ABS-43] E-Service Quality, Delivery Timeliness, Customer Loyalty and Customer Satisfaction among J&T Service Users in Medan City 22

[ABS-44] The Impact of Perceived Organizational Support on Lecturers^ Readiness for Change: The Mediating Role of Psychological Well-being in Private Universities 23

[ABS-45] Determinants of Financial Performance and Sustainable Growth Rate: An Empirical Study in Emerging Markets 25

[ABS-52] ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BEFORE AND DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE RISK OF BANKRUPTCY OF LQ45 COMPANIES 26

[ABS-57] Financial Behavior and Financial Performance: Financial Distress as A Moderating Variable 27

[ABS-60] Determinants of Stock Prices in Mining Companies from 2019 to 2023..... 28

[ABS-61] Increase in Company Value is Determined by Sales Growth, Capital Structure, and Company Size, with Profitability as a Mediating Variable..... 29

[ABS-66] Financial Digital as a Mediating Influence of Financial Inclusion and Intellectual Capital on SME Financial Performance..... 30

[ABS-71] THE IMPACT OF VALUE PRICE AND PROMOTION ON PURCHASE DECISIONS THROUGH CUSTOMER BUYING INTENTION AS AN INTERVENING VARIABLE 31

[ABS-72] Unlocking the Potential of the Sustainable Blue Economy: Opportunities and Threats in a Changing Global Landscape 32

[ABS-74] Entrepreneurial mindset: Is It a mediator of the influence of Risk Perception and Entrepreneurship Education on Entrepreneurial Intention?..... 34

[ABS-76] The Influence of Passion, Persistence and Effort on Creative Performance Through Entrepreneurial Intention Mediation In Creative Preneur Students In Semarang..... 35



[ABS-12] The Legal Framework for Personal Data Protection Amidst Hospital Competition: Ensuring Patient Safety in the Era of Healthcare Digitalization 54

[ABS-14] LEGAL POLITICS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDONESIA: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES 55

[ABS-15] GENDER EQUALITY IN THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM FOR FEMALE INMATES: STUDIES ON THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS 56

[ABS-18] RECONSTRUCTION OF POLICY FOR LEGAL PROTECTION OF INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS IN SAUDI ARABIA WHO COMMIT CRIMINAL OFFENSES WITH THE THREAT OF DEATH CRIMINAL 58

[ABS-19] POST ISSUANCE MONITORING SYSTEM ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVAL OF RISKY ACTIVITIES TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 60

[ABS-23] EDUCATION AS A HUMAN RIGHT:AN ANALYSIS OF THE COMPULSORY EDUCATION PROGRAM AS AN EFFORT TO FULFILL THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION 61

[ABS-25] Confiscation Of Corruption And Money Laundering Assets Building Equality And Ending Discrimination In Law Enforcement 62

[ABS-26] Legal Challenges and Opportunities in Peer-to-Peer Lending: Ensuring Financial Diversity and Sustainability in the Digital Economy63

[ABS-28] Comparative Approach to Competition Law in the Digital Economy Sector Between Australia and Indonesia 64

[ABS-30] The Urgency of Discretionary Powers by Regional Heads to Achieve Equitable Public Service Policies..... 66

[ABS-31] THE URGENCY OF CUSTOMARY LAND REGISTRATION (ANALYSIS OF MINISTER OF AGRARIA REGULATION NO.14 OF 2024) .67

[ABS-32] The Development of Copyright in Fiduciary Guarantee Law in Sharia Bank Financing Agreements 69

[ABS-33] LEGAL PROTECTION FOR PERPETRATORS BEGAL OF MURDER ON THE BASIS OF FORCED DEFENSE 70

[ABS-35] The Effectiveness of the Recognition of Customary Forest Areas on Environmental Sustainability and Economic Improvement of the Kasepuhan Kampung Karang..... 72

[ABS-36] Responsiveness of Criminal Law Policy towards the Use of Medical Cannabis in the Perspective of Health Services: A Case Study in Indonesia Just Try to Submit This Sample Abstract 73

[ABS-37] Legal Liability for Utilization of Aboveground and Underground Spaces with Different Rights Ownership Status in Indonesia..... 76

[ABS-41] FORCE MAJEUR CONCEPT IN IMPLEMENTING SALE AND PURCHASE AGREEMENTS 78

[ABS-42] RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN THE CRIME OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE FROM THE ASPECT OF HONOR FOR HUMAN DIGNITY 79

[ABS-47] Regulation of the Obligation of Industrial Business Actors in Making Wastewater Treatment Plants (IPAL) According to Indonesian Legislation..... 80

[ABS-49] The Role of Regional Broadcasting Commissions in Supporting Media Content Diversity..... 82

[ABS-50] Access to Justice for Child Victims: Examining the Juvenile Justice System..... 83

[ABS-53] The Application of Environmental Law Principles in the European Union Free Deforestation (EUDR) and Impacts on Indonesian Palm Oil 84

[ABS-54] CULTURAL HERITAGE: BELONGS TO THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OR TO THE STATE?..... 85

[ABS-58] ECONOMICS ANALYSIS OF LAW IN CORRUPTION WHICH CREATED LOSSES STATE ECONOMY 86

[ABS-59] HARMONISING DIGITAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS TO IMPROVE ONLINE LENDING PRACTICES AGAINST PREJUDICIAL ACTS IN INDONESIA 87

[ABS-63] THE DYNAMICS OF GOOD SPORT GOVERNANCE IN THE SPORTS LAW SYSTEM IN INDONESIA 89

[ABS-64] CHILD LABOR PROTECTION IN INDONESIA: ITS LEGAL ASPECTS AND CHALLENGES	91
[ABS-65] LEGAL PROTECTION FOR JUSTICE COLLABORATOR IN INDONESIA: CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE	92
[ABS-73] An Environmentally Sustainable Tin Post-Mining Reclamation Policy at Belitung Timur Regency Bangka Belitung Islands Province ...	94
[ABS-78] Bridging the Gap: Ensuring Justice for Marginalized Victims of Trafficking and Exploitation	95
[ABS-83] JURIDICAL REVIEW OF CREDIT UNION LEGAL ENTITY FORM TOWARD COMMUNITY ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT.....	96
[ABS-84] Sustainable Development through Excise Extensification Policy: Study on the Implementation of Plastic Excise in Indonesia	98
[ABS-86] IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF LEGAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCASILA.....	99
[ABS-92] Due Process of Law in the Process of Asset Forfeiture in the Crime of Money Laundering Derived from Corruption Crime	100
[ABS-93] Asset Forfeiture in the Crime Money Laundering Derived from Corruption Crime based on Due Process of Law.....	101
[ABS-95] Legal Protection Of Indigenous Peoples And Traditional Communities In Indonesia From The Perspective Of The Social Environment.....	102
[ABS-96] THE URGENCY AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARISON OF PRODUCTIVE WAQF TO IMPROVE THE WELFARE OF PEOPLE IN THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT.....	104
[ABS-97] RESPONSIBILITY OF SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS FOR CRIMES OF ELECTRONIC-BASED SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDONESIA	105



[ABS-98] IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF LEGAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCASILA 107

[ABS-101] Trends and Best Practices in Asset Forfeiture as a Strategy Against Money Laundering..... 108

[ABS-102] Optimizing the Role of the Supervisory Board of Tirta Moedal Semarang Regional Drinking Water Company in the Perspective of Constitutional Law in the Social Environment 110

[ABS-103] Optimisation of Investigation in Disclosing the Crime of Gold Theft In the Legal Area of the Demak Resort Police (Study of Decision 274/Pid.B/2023/Pn. Dmk) 111

[ABS-111] OPTIMIZATION OF INVESTIGATIONS IN THE DISCLOSURE OF GOLD THEFT IN THE JURISDICTION OF THE DEMAK RESORT POLICE (Verdict study 274 / Pid.B/2023 / PN. Dmk) 112

[ABS-112] Please Just Try to Submit This REFORMULATION OF JUDICIAL REVIEW IN THE SUPREME COURT Sample Abstract 113

Topic: Psychology 114

[ABS-2] The Role of Social Support on Psychological Well-Being and Quality of Life for Social Assistance Recipients 114

[ABS-3] Psychotherapy Based on Group and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Depressive Disorders in Survivors of Domestic Violence 115

[ABS-10] Elementary School Age Children, Do They Still Often Tell Stories? 116

[ABS-29] The Effect of Commitment and Communication on Performance with Organizational Citizenship Behaviour (OCB) as an Moderating 117

[ABS-67] Technology-Driven Educational Management: Semarang's Path to Becoming a Smart City..... 118

[ABS-70] LECTURER HAPPINESS AS SEEN IN THE FRAMEWORK-FAMILY CONFLICT AND FAMILY CLIMATE: THE ROLE OF MINDFULNESS AS A MEDIATOR..... 119

[ABS-87] TEENAGERS SELF-DISCOVERY ABOUT FAMILY CONFLICT IN SOCIAL MEDIA 120

[ABS-91] Resilience on Mothers Who Have Intellectual Disabilities Children with High-Achievement..... 121

[ABS-105] Emotional Stabilization Training to Improve Psychological Well-being of Prisoners 122

[ABS-17] Actor Interaction in the Expansion Of West Sulawesi Province 123

[ABS-110] Technological Innovation in the Exploration of Self Esteem Models Based on Education 5.0 on Special Intelligent Students..... 124

Topic: Sociology 126

[ABS-21] Gandrung Sewu Festival Impact: A Quantitative Study on Local Community Perspective in Kampung Mandar Banyuwangi..... 126

[ABS-38] Analysis Of Social Dynamics And Optimization Of Online Motorcycle Taxi Services: Application Of Bench Marking Using Structural Equation Modeling (Sem), Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), And Operations Research Methods (OR). 127

[ABS-46] From Agent to Agency: Management of the AerMata Ebhu Tourism Destination, the Noble Burial Complex of West Madura, by the Local Community in Arosbaya, Bangkalan..... 128

[ABS-48] Identifying the Potential and Existence of Traditional Blacksmith Crafts In Paterongan Village, Galis District, Bangkalan Regency 130

[ABS-56] Beyond Religion: Negotiating Islamic-Catholic-Confucian Identities and the Models of Radical Pluralism in Madura 132

[ABS-62] Policy Networks in Improving the Quality of Meranti Slum Area as an Effort to Realize Sustainable Cities and Settlements in Pekanbaru City 133



[ABS-68] Tourism Village as A Community Empowerment Effort 135

[ABS-88] Regional Synergies: South Sumatra ^s Strategy for Sustainable Connectivity in the Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle 136

[ABS-99] Communication Experience of Male Sinden in Ludruk Art in Madura..... 137

[ABS-104] Urban Regeneration and Community Sustainability: The Growth of Commercial Activity in the CBD and its Impact on the Urban Kampong..... 138

[ABS-109] Portraying Risk Communication of Maritime Meteorological Station to Fishermen in Semarang City..... 139



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS ICOsEND 2024

Keynote Abstract

A new view of health :

Introduction and first draft of the relative biocentric theory of health.

Marcus Stueck

Abstract

The relative biocentric theory of health, developed by Marcus Stueck, offers a comprehensive concept for integrating biological, psychological and spiritual aspects of life. It assumes that health is not just the absence of disease, but a dynamic process that promotes individual and collective well-being. The approach is based on the belief that life arises from a biocentric core characterised by love and spiritual energy.

A central element of the theory is the unfolding of life (**biospoiese**), which describes the process by which life arises in a dynamic and interactive environment. This theory emphasises the importance of aggregation and connection, which manifest themselves in various life forms, from single-celled organisms to complex social systems. Biospoiese is understood as a process that is not only biological, but also psychological and social, meaning that individuals and communities are in constant interaction with each other.

The relative biocentric health theory recognises the importance of **consciousness and intuition**. It postulates that every form of life has a source (biocentric core) that is sustained by a feeling of being (love, feeling of aliveness and spiritual consciousness energy). This source enables living beings to connect to the greater cosmic network, which is the base of health. A crucial aspect is **intuition**, a state of consciousness in which individuals can experience inner silence and love. In this state, people are able to recognise and develop their deepest needs and potentials.

The theory also highlights the **role of rhythm and harmony**. All life follows universal patterns, known as holographic features, which help to



create a stable equilibrium. This balance is crucial for the survival and growth of individuals and communities. The rhythm of life, shaped by natural cycles and transitions, promotes adaptability and resilience. Another central concept is **co-regulation**. In a safe social environment, a sense of security and openness is fostered, which strengthens individual and collective well-being. Co-regulation is therefore crucial to creating a healthy social environment that supports individual growth. In summary, the relative biocentric health theory offers an integrative approach to health that connects biological, psychological and spiritual well-being. Also, it used basic-basics of quantum-psychology, which were developed in the frame of the relative biocentric health theory. It calls on us to recognise and cultivate the deep connections between ourselves, others and all of creation. By applying these principles, individuals and communities can live full and healthy lives in harmony with the universal laws of life.

The theory is currently being printed and can be downloaded from the website www.bionet-research.com from December. If you have any questions, you can write directly to the email marcus.stueck@bionet-research.com.

Globalization: Dichotomy of the Religion and Culture

Dr Gautam Kumar Jha

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Abstract

The process of globalization has fuelled evangelical movements worldwide, particularly among religious authorities urging the *ummah* to discard any new influence. They also call the *ummah* to abandon their existing cultural traditions in favour of strict adherence to *fiqh*, deeming certain practices as unIslamic. This call for religious conformity disrupts existing social norms, generating tensions between entrenched cultural practices and newly imposed frameworks of reconversion or revivalism. These tensions reveal combustion between traditional values and the religious authorities' interpretation of faith, especially in the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia, where social norms are often intertwined with cultural economies prioritizing social rights, equality, and sustainable development.

In societies grounded in inclusive and interdependent democratic values, strict religious rules can hinder social participation, particularly restricting women's engagement in the workforce and limiting their contributions to the nation-building process. While cultural traditions in these regions frequently adapt to globalization by aligning with global trends, religious laws may reject globalization as a perceived threat to Islamic values.

This paper examines the nuanced interplay between religious authorities' imperatives and the responses of their followers, assessing the socio-economic impacts of this dynamic within a globalizing world.

Keywords: Globalisation, Religion, Culture and SDG.

Legal Frameworks in the Era of Social Diversity: Advancing Sustainable Justice Through Cultural Competency and Accessibility

Mukhammad Ali Turdialiev, PhD in Law

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Abstract

This comprehensive study examines the evolving relationship between legal frameworks and social diversity in contemporary justice systems, with particular emphasis on developing sustainable and culturally competent legal institutions. Through extensive analysis of comparative legal systems across multiple jurisdictions, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the European Union, the research investigates how legal institutions can effectively adapt to serve increasingly diverse populations while maintaining fundamental principles of justice. The study employs a mixed-method approach, combining empirical data analysis with case studies from various jurisdictions to evaluate the implementation and effectiveness of cultural competency initiatives in legal settings. The findings reveal significant improvements in justice outcomes when cultural competency is systematically integrated into legal frameworks, with documented increases in successful case resolutions ranging from 40% to 85% across different programs. The research particularly highlights the transformative impact of three key areas: comprehensive cultural competency training programs, integration of cultural experts in legal proceedings, and development of culturally appropriate dispute resolution mechanisms. Additionally, the study examines the role of technological innovation in enhancing access to justice, including AI-assisted translation services and online dispute resolution platforms, which have demonstrated substantial improvements in accessibility for diverse populations. The paper concludes with actionable recommendations for institutional reform, technological integration, and community engagement strategies, providing a blueprint for developing more inclusive and effective legal systems in multicultural societies.



Keywords: Cultural competency in law, legal pluralism, access to justice, multicultural jurisprudence, indigenous legal traditions, digital justice transformation, cross-cultural dispute resolution, institutional legal reform, sustainable justice systems, culturally appropriate legal education, legal technology innovation, community-based justice initiatives, comparative legal systems, diversity in legal frameworks, social justice reform.



Transparency and Sustainability: Building Public Trust Through the Prevention of Accounting Fraud

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Abstract

In today's complex business environment, transparency and sustainability are vital components for building public trust and ensuring long-term success. This paper explores the critical role of transparency in financial reporting and the importance of sustainable practices in preventing accounting fraud. Fraud in financial statements not only compromises an organization's integrity but also reduces public confidence and endangers the economic ecosystem. By implementing stable fraud prevention measures, organizations can protect their credibility and demonstrate a commitment to ethical standards and social responsibility. This study examines key strategies for preventing accounting fraud, such as implementing comprehensive internal controls, developing a culture of accountability, and improving regulatory compliance. Through a focus on transparency and sustainable practices, businesses can strengthen public trust, ensure accurate financial reporting, and contribute to a more ethical and resilient economic future.



Topic : Anthropology

[ABS-6]

Character Design Development for the Visualization of the Transnational Identity Narrative between South Korea and Indonesia

Johanes, B.A, M.Sn - Jessica, B.A, M.M

Universitas Bina Nusantara - Universitas Bunda Mulia

Abstract

In the era of globalization, individuals can create relationships with others despite the barriers of distance and time, thanks to the development of communication and transportation technology. Within this context, individuals with transnational identities may emerge. A transnational identity is formed when a person maintains a connection to the culture of two or more countries, which often happens with immigrants or people of mixed heritage. A transnational identity can lead individuals to face dilemmas when adopting moral values and societal expectations, especially if role models such as religious figures or parents are difficult to find during their character development. This study aims to observe the identity dilemmas experienced by individuals who grow up with the cultures of South Korea and Indonesia. The research uses a qualitative method, specifically narrative inquiry, followed by a creative production method. The narrative inquiry method is employed to understand the process of identity formation and common challenges faced by the participants. After gathering data from the narrative inquiry, the creative production method is used to visualize the ideas into character designs with appropriate narratives and symbols.

These character designs are created to be used in a comic narrative centered on self-discovery. The researched-based character designs can strengthen the theme of the comic narrative, which aims to foster self-confidence in individuals with transnational identities as they socialize with their surrounding communities.

Keywords: Identity, globalisation, transnationality, character design

[ABS-16]

**Local Wisdom of Anak Rawa Tribe in Maintaining and Utilizing
Mato Rimbo Customary Forest**

Rd. Siti Sofro Sidiq (a), Indrawati (b), T. Romi Marnelly (c), Mita Rosaliza (d), Muhammad Ihsan (e), Mochammad Lathif Amin (f), Seger Sugiyanto (g)*

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Abstract

This research explores the cultural practices, values and beliefs that guide the Anak Rawa community in managing their forest resources. Through in-depth interviews, field observations, and document analysis, the research reveals that the tribe's traditional ecological knowledge has enabled them to maintain biodiversity and protect forest ecosystems. In addition, the community's practices emphasize a deep spiritual connection with the land, viewing the forest not only as a resource, but as an integral part of their cultural identity and livelihoods. The paper also discusses how these local traditions can serve as models for forest conservation and sustainable management in a broader context. The findings highlight the importance of integrating indigenous knowledge into modern conservation efforts to ensure the long-term preservation of natural resources and cultural heritage.

Keywords: Anak Rawa Tribe- Cultural- Forest- Livelihood

[ABS-24]

**Safeguarding Malay Archipelagos Traditional Games: Preservation
in a Modern World**

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Abstract

In the modern world, traditional games hold a unique position within the cultural heritage of the Malay Archipelago, encompassing regions such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, and parts of Thailand and the Philippines. These games passed down through generations, serve not only as a source of entertainment but also as a representation of the values, customs, and social dynamics of various communities. However, rapid urbanization, globalization, and the influence of digital



technologies have led to a decline in their popularity, particularly among youth. This study aims to explore the significance of preserving these games and the challenges involved in their conservation. A survey conducted among 166 university students from Malaysia and Indonesia revealed a high level of awareness about the importance of traditional games, yet a low frequency of participation. The findings suggest that incorporating traditional games into educational curricula and leveraging technology to modernize and promote these games could be effective strategies for preservation. This research advocates for collaborative efforts to maintain the cultural legacy of traditional games in the Malay Archipelago.

Keywords: Archipelago, Traditional Games, Cultural Heritage, Preservation, Modernization

[ABS-69]

Reviving Radio Drama in Malaysia: Challenges and Opportunities for Cultural Heritage and National Identity

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Abstract

Radio drama has historically played a crucial role in Malaysian society, acting as both an entertainment medium and a vehicle for disseminating knowledge and cultural values. This research explores the challenges and opportunities faced by radio drama in Malaysia today, particularly its potential to promote national identity and preserve Malay cultural heritage. Despite the advent of digital media, radio drama remains relevant, yet its presence has significantly declined, with only a few broadcasters like Radio Televisyen Malaysia (RTM) continuing to produce

such content. This study investigates the reasons behind this decline and examines the potential of radio drama as an educational tool for younger generations unfamiliar with traditional Malay culture. By analyzing the current state of radio drama, the research identifies strategies for revitalizing this medium, including the enhancement of technological capabilities and the expansion of culturally rich content such as Purbawara. The findings underscore the need for a collaborative effort between government and private broadcasters to ensure that radio drama remains a vibrant and effective medium for cultural transmission in Malaysia. The study concludes that, with strategic support, radio drama can continue to play a significant role in fostering national unity and preserving the cultural heritage of Malaysia.

Keywords: Radio Drama Malaysia, Cultural Heritage, National Identity, Cultural Preservation, Educational Tool

[ABS-79]

The Echoes of Culture: Preserving Malay Heritage Through Radio Drama

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Abstract

This research explores the pivotal role of radio drama in preserving Malay cultural heritage, focusing on its historical significance and contemporary relevance in Malaysia. The study analyzes how radio drama serves as a medium for cultural preservation and societal development within the Malay community. The methodology includes a comprehensive review of historical documents, content analysis of radio drama scripts, and interviews with industry experts. Findings indicate that radio dramas have successfully communicated cultural

1st International Conference on Social Environment Diversity (ICOSEND 2024) 5



values, historical narratives, and social norms, contributing to preserving Malay heritage. The study emphasizes the need for continued support and promotion of radio drama across various societal levels to prevent its decline. Future research directions suggest examining the potential of radio drama in different cultural contexts.

Keywords: Radio Drama, Malaysian broadcasting, Cultural preservation, Auditory storytelling, Education through radio

Topic: Anthropology

[ABS-80]

The Role of Sound Effects and Music in Creating Mood in Radio Dramas

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Abstract

In radio dramas, the craft of sound effects and music plays a pivotal role in establishing mood and atmosphere. While radio initially served as a medium for news and information, it later evolved into a rich source of entertainment, with radio dramas becoming a popular format. These audio narratives rely on four fundamental components: narration, music, dialogue, and sound effects. Sound effects are especially significant in creating an engaging and immersive listening experience. Despite their importance, the prevalence of sound effects has diminished in some modern contexts. This paper explores the innovative techniques sound designers and Foley artists use to produce dynamic soundscapes that enhance radio dramas. It examines how sound effects contribute to setting scenes, expressing emotions, and guiding narrative flow. Additionally, it highlights the necessity of coherence and unity in sound



design to achieve high-quality productions. Through this exploration, the paper affirms the enduring value of sound effects in enriching radio drama.

Keywords: Radio Drama, Sound effects, Sound Design, Mood Radio drama, Dynamic Soundscapes



Topic: Economics

[ABS-4]

Transfer Pricing: Tax Haven and Tunneling Incentive Moderated by Tax Minimizations (Case Study on Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2013-2023)

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the influence of tax haven and incentive tunneling on transfer pricing with tax minimization as moderating variable. The population of this study consists of manufacture sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) from 2013 to 2023. The sample was selected using purposive sampling, with a total of 264 data proceed. The data analysis method includes Chow test, Hausman test, and Moderate Regression Analysis (MRA). The study indicates that both tax haven and tunneling incentive have positive influence on transfer pricing. The moderating variable tax minimization can strengthen the positive influence of tax haven on transfer pricing. The moderating variable tax minimization also can strengthen the positive influence of tunneling incentive on transfer pricing. The study has implication for the multinational company to optimize tax liabilities through efficient transfer pricing practices especially tunneling incentive. This study also has implication for the government in formulating better policies to address tax avoidance and unfair transfer pricing practices.

Keywords: Tax Haven, Tunneling Incentive, Tax Minimization, Transfer Pricing

[ABS-5]

Funding Source Choice and Investment Decision on The Value Level of Islamic Firms

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Abstract

This study examines the influence of funding choices proxied by liquidity and debt policy as well as investment decisions on firms that have high and low firm value. The sample in this study are firms included in the Jakarta Islamic Index on the Indonesia Stock Exchange with a total sample of 17 firms during the period 2014-2023 with a total of 170 observations. The results found that liquidity has a significant positive influence on firm value in the sample as a whole and in firms with low value, while liquidity has a positive and insignificant influence on firms with high value. This suggests that low-value firms tend to use liquidity or internal funding to increase their value. The results also show that debt policy has a positive and insignificant influence on firm value in the entire sample and debt policy has a negative and insignificant influence on low-value firms. However, debt policy has a significant positive influence on firms with low value. This means that high value firms tend to use debt to increase their value. In addition, this study also proves that investment decisions have a significant positive influence on firm value

Keywords: funding sources, liquidity, debt policy, investment decisions, firm value level

[ABS-8]

The effect of Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) on Stock Price with the mediation of Deviden and Market Capitalization

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Abstract

Environment, social and governance issues will support for sustainable in business operation of firms. Environment, social and governance (ESG) become part of value for firms then ESG will the rise of price stock. ESG also determined by dividend and market capitalization to increase price stock. The purpose of the research is to empirically test the mediation of Deviden and market power between Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) to stock prices. This research method used path analysis using Smartpls 3.0. The information comes from the annual financial reports listed in the Indonesian Stock Exchange for the years 2023. The sample of research are telecommunication, banking, Food and Beverage sectors. The results of the F-test show that ESG have a significant impact on stock prices. At the same time, the t-test shows that ESG have significant impact on market capitalization, ESG have significant impact on deviden, but Deviden does not have significant effect on stock prices and market power does not have significant effect on stock price. Market capitalization and deviden significant mediate ESG on price stock. The beneficial of research are to development of literature about ESG, Market power, Deviden, Price stock.

Keywords: Devidend, ESG, Market power, Price stock, IDX.

[ABS-9]

Servant Leadership and OCB: How Affective Commitment Bridges the Gap

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Abstract

Purpose: The evolution of HRM trends poses challenges for achieving sustainable performance improvement. This study investigates the role of affective commitment as a mediator in the inconsistent impact of servant leadership on Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB).
Design/methodology/approach: A nonprobability sampling method using Slovin's formula was employed, resulting in a sample of 106 respondents collected through a structured questionnaire. Inferential analysis, goodness of fit assessment, and hypothesis testing were conducted using SmartPLS.
Findings: The findings reveal that both servant leadership and affective commitment have a significant positive direct effect on OCB. Furthermore, servant leadership positively influences affective commitment. Affective commitment also serves as a mediator in the relationship between servant leadership and OCB.
Originality/value: The research provides novel insights into the underexplored interplay between servant leadership and OCB, addressing the significant gap in understanding how servant leadership

1st International Conference on Social Environment Diversity (ICOSEND 2024) 11

enhances OCB through the lens of affective commitment. Research limitations/implications: The implications highlight the need for a strategic focus on servant leadership development and commitment-building initiatives to address the evolving challenges in achieve sustainable performance improvements.

Keywords: Servant Leadership, Organizational Citizenship Behavior, Affective Commitment

[ABS-11]

Exploring the Role of Coaching Leadership and Transformational Leadership in Enhancing Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB)

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Abstract

Purpose: The distinct approaches and pathways of coaching leadership (focused on individual/team development) and transformational leadership (centered on organizational growth through inspiration and motivation) prompt the question of which is more effective in enhancing Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB).
Design/methodology/approach: A nonprobability sampling technique utilizing Slovin's formula was applied, yielding a sample of 106 respondents who were surveyed using a structured questionnaire. Inferential analysis, goodness of fit evaluation, and hypothesis testing were performed with the assistance of SmartPLS software. **Findings:** The analysis results demonstrate that both transformational leadership and coaching leadership positively contribute to the enhancement of Organizational Citizenship Behavior within the organization.

Originality/value: The distinct contexts of coaching leadership and transformational leadership, coupled with the frequent leadership transitions, present a unique phenomenon that has been underexplored in the existing literature. Research limitations/implications: The importance of both coaching and transformational leadership styles in fostering a culture of OCB, especially in organizations experiencing frequent leadership changes

Keywords: Coaching Leadership, Transformational Leadership, rganizational Citizenship Behavior

[ABS-13]

Financing the Blue Economy: Strategic Alliance between Public and Private Sectors for Inclusive Growth and Environmental Sustainability

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Abstract

This study aims to develop a strategic alliance concept between the public and private sectors in financing sustainable blue economy projects, focusing on investment strategies, fiscal incentives, and financial risk-sharing. The blue economy offers significant opportunities to promote inclusive and environmentally friendly economic growth. However, the main challenge lies in the effective and equitable management of funding. This research explores the role of the public sector in providing support through regulation and fiscal incentives,



while the private sector contributes by providing capital and innovation. Financial risk-sharing between the two sectors is crucial for the success of such projects, with particular attention to environmental risk mitigation and market uncertainty. In addition, this study examines the application of sustainability accounting and Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) reporting as tools for measuring the financial performance and environmental impact of this collaboration. Using a qualitative desk research approach, this study will analyse national and international policies related to the blue economy, along with secondary data from databases such as Scopus, World Bank reports, and the United Nations. The results are expected to offer insights to policymakers and industry practitioners on innovative financial management approaches in financing blue economy projects, while ensuring accountability and transparency in resource use. Ultimately, this research will help devise more effective and sustainable investment strategies that can support economic development goals and environmental sustainability.

Keywords: blue economy- financing- inclusive growth- strategic alliance- sustainability

[ABS-20]

Digital Content Marketing and E-WoM on Customer Purchase Intention in Banyuwangi Batik SMEs

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Abstract

The SMEs sector is one of the contributors to the economy in Banyuwangi Regency. The number of Batik SMEs in Banyuwangi Regency currently reaches dozens which focuses on providing batik fabrics with typical Banyuwangi motifs as souvenirs and traditional clothing. The development of social media, especially Instagram, now makes customers have a habit of getting information before making a purchase decision. Through digital content marketing, Banyuwangi Batik SMEs can introduce their products more widely which is also supported by the existence of electronic word of mouth (E-WoM) which makes customers more confident to decide to purchase a product or service offered. The author involved 450 prospective customers of Banyuwangi Batik SMEs as respondents. The data collected was analyzed using a quantitative approach through a survey with a questionnaire as the main research instrument. The analysis tool used to confirm the results of the study is using PLS (Partial Least Square). The results of the study show that digital content marketing and E-WoM (Electronic Word Of Mouth) have a

positive effect on customer purchase intention. From all the combined data of the Banyuwangi Batik MSME sample that has been taken, it is found that marketing content on Instagram that is widely liked will support the greatest influence on purchase intention and people are also looking for recommendations from electronic word of mouth on Instagram to increase purchase intention.

Keywords: Digital Content Marketing, Electronic Word of Mouth, Purchase Intention, Banyuwangi Batik SMEs

[ABS-22]

Analysis of the effect of product differentiation, reference groups and social media marketing on student satisfaction with mediation of purchasing decisions (Study at STIE IEU Yogyakarta)

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Abstract

This study aims to analyse the effect of product differentiation, reference groups, and social media marketing on student satisfaction at STIE IEU Yogyakarta, with purchasing decisions as the mediating variable. Through a literature study approach, we reviewed various relevant sources to understand the relationship between these variables. Product differentiation is expected to increase attractiveness and uniqueness, while reference groups play a role in shaping students' preferences and attitudes towards the products offered. Social media marketing, as an effective communication platform, is able to increase interaction and engagement, which contributes to purchasing decisions.

The results of the analysis show that there is a significant relationship between the three independent variables and student satisfaction, with purchasing decisions as a mediator that strengthens the influence. The findings provide insights for educational institutions in formulating more effective marketing strategies to increase student satisfaction and purchase decisions.

Keywords: Keywords: product differentiation, reference group, social media marketing, student satisfaction, purchase decision.

[ABS-27]

Determination of financial performance by intellectual capital in the green economy era for MSMEs in leading sector in Semarang City.

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Abstract

The primary aim of this research is to assess how intellectual equity (IC) influences financial performance inside of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) operating in the forefront of the green economy in Semarang City. This research adopts a theoretical framework designed to explore the connection among IC and competitiveness, identifying the key factors that affect this dynamic. In this context, IC serves as the independent variable, competitiveness acts as the mediating variable, and financial performance is regarded as the dependent variable. Data collection was conducted through the distribution of questionnaires, employing a non-probskill sampling method alongside purposive sampling techniques. Respondents were selected according to predetermined criteria, targeting individuals involved in business



operational management as well as owners of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Semarang City. The formulated hypotheses were evaluated utilizing Partial Least Squares (PLS) analysis. To gauge the degree of agreement or disagreement, a Likert scale was utilized in the survey administered to MSMEs inside of the region. Intellectual equity serves as a crucial intermediary that links different forms of equity—namely human, structural, and relational—by financial performance outcomes. While human equity and relational equity may not exert a direct influence on financial performance, their effects can be realized when bolstered by intellectual equity. This indicates that an effective integration of human resources, internal operational processes, and external partnerships is essential, facilitated by intellectual equity, to enhance financial performance..

Keywords: Intellectual equity, Competitiveness, Financial Performance, leading sector, MSMEs

[ABS-34]

Political Connections Moderate Profitability, Liquidity, and Accounting Conservatism on Earnings Quality (Case Study of Manufacturing Companies Listed on the IDX in 2020-2023)

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Abstract

This research aims to identify the factors that affect earnings quality in manufacturing companies in Indonesia. The quality of earnings reported by companies is a crucial factor for investors and stakeholders when making informed decisions. This research was motivated by the unique business environment in Indonesia, where political connections could significantly influence corporate practices and financial reporting. The research method employed in this research was the quantitative method, using a purposive sampling technique on manufacturing companies listed on the IDX from 2020 to 2023. The results show that profitability negatively affects earnings quality while accounting conservatism positively influences earnings quality. However, liquidity does not affect earnings quality. Moreover, political connections moderate the relationship between profitability and earnings quality. It can be inferred that companies focused on increasing short-term profits tend to compromise earnings quality. Furthermore, a company's ability to meet short-term obligations does not necessarily reflect its earnings quality. The role of accounting conservatism signals good earnings quality. Meanwhile, the moderating effect of political connections suggests that companies with political ties can enhance the impact of profitability on earnings quality by adhering to better accounting standards.

Keywords: political connections, conservatism, earnings quality, liquidity, profitability

[ABS-39]

**DETERMINATION OF FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY PROFICIENCY,
RISK PERCEPTION AND BEHAVIORAL FINANCE: INVESTMENT
DECISIONS**

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Abstract

An investment decision is a policy taken to allocate funds with the aim of gaining profits in the future. However, among young people who already have high incomes, investing is something they sometimes cannot afford to do. This quantitative study aims to determine the influence of financial technology proficiency, risk perception, and behavioral finance on investment decisions. This research involved 67 entrepreneurs who are members of the Indonesian Young Entrepreneurs Association (HIPMI), who were positioned as research subjects. Research data was collected by distributing questionnaires to respondents and analyzed using descriptive statistics with the help of

1st International Conference on Social Environment Diversity (ICoSEND 2024) 20

IBM SPSS version 25. The findings of this research are that financial technology proficiency and behavioral finance have a positive effect on investment decisions. Furthermore, risk perception has a negative effect on investment decisions. Following up on the findings of this research, young entrepreneurs are expected to have a better of risk perception regarding investment. Apart from that, the use of technology and financial behavior must be maintained so that we are able to make the right decisions about investing. Adding behavioral finance variables and making members of the Indonesian Young Entrepreneurs Association (HIPMI) as a population is different from previous research.

Keywords: financial technology proficiency, risk perception, behavioral finance, investment decisions

[ABS-40]

The Moderation Effect of Internal Control System on Human Resource Competence and Fraud Prevention

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Abstract

Referring to the government's efforts to prevent fraud, this research aims to find out whether human resource competence has a positive effect on fraud prevention and whether the internal control system moderates the positive influence of human resource competence on fraud prevention. The analytical methods used are simple regression analysis and Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) with a sample of 85 State Civil Apparatus in the Yogyakarta City government. Data collection

was carried out in March - April 2024. The results of this research show that human resource competency has a positive influence on fraud prevention and the internal control system moderates human resource competency on fraud prevention.

Keywords: internal control system, human resource competence, fraud prevention

[ABS-43]

E-Service Quality, Delivery Timeliness, Customer Loyalty and Customer Satisfaction among J&T Service Users in Medan City

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Abstract

The study aims to examine the impact of e-service quality and delivery timeliness on customer loyalty, with customer satisfaction as a mediating variable. The study was conducted with J&T service users in Medan City. Using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with the Partial Least Squares (PLS) approach, data collected from 236 respondents and analyzed using SmartPLS software. The findings show that both e-service quality and delivery timeliness significantly influence customer loyalty, and this effect is mediated by customer satisfaction. Specifically, improvements in e-service quality, such as ease of use and website responsiveness, lead to higher customer satisfaction, which in turn enhances loyalty. Similarly, timely deliveries foster customer trust,

increasing satisfaction and, consequently, loyalty. These results suggest that J&T should prioritize both digital platform improvements and logistical efficiencies to boost customer retention.

Keywords: customer loyalty, customer satisfaction, delivery timeliness, e-service quality, J&T

[ABS-44]

The Impact of Perceived Organizational Support on Lecturers' Readiness for Change: The Mediating Role of Psychological Well-being in Private Universities

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Abstract

This research is important due to the national need to increase the number of doctoral-qualified lecturers by 2030, as part of the commitment to improve human resource quality in Indonesia. Currently, approximately 75,000 doctoral-qualified lecturers are still needed to meet the target, representing a 3% deficit from the desired total. This study aims to explore the role of psychological well-being as an intervening variable in the relationship between perceived organizational support and readiness for change among private university lecturers. The findings are expected to assist universities,



particularly private institutions in Medan, in developing effective strategies for managing change, including improving lecturer qualifications. This research employs a quantitative approach, sampling 112 lecturers from private universities in Medan. Partial Least Squares-Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM) is used to test the hypothesized relationships between the variables. The results indicate that perceived organizational support has a positive and significant effect on readiness for change and psychological well-being. Additionally, psychological well-being has a positive and significant effect on readiness for change, and it moderates the relationship between perceived organizational support and readiness for change. These findings emphasize the importance of perceived organizational support in enhancing lecturers' readiness for change, with psychological well-being as a key factor that strengthens this relationship.

Keywords: Readiness for Change, Perceived Organizational Support, Psychological Well-Being, Lecturer, Academic Transformation
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[ABS-45]

Determinants of Financial Performance and Sustainable Growth Rate: An Empirical Study in Emerging Markets

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Abstract

Sustainable Growth Rate (SGR) is crucial for a company's sustainability as it reflects the level of growth achievable without seeking external capital. This study aims to analyze the effects of profitability, liquidity, and company size on financial performance and their impact on the company's SGR. Data for this research was sourced from companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) between 2019 and 2023, with purposive sampling yielding 2365 company observations. The study employs multiple regression analysis to assess the relationships between the variables. The findings reveal that profitability has a positive and significant influence on both financial performance and SGR, while liquidity and company size do not significantly impact financial performance. Furthermore, financial performance is shown to positively and significantly affect SGR. The novelty of this research lies in its direct investigation of the link between financial performance and SGR within Indonesian firms, providing fresh insights into this unique context. By exploring the effects of key financial variables, this study offers a deeper understanding of how companies in emerging markets can foster sustainable growth. The study's implications suggest that corporate managers should prioritize improving profitability as a vital factor in enhancing financial performance and driving sustainable growth. While liquidity and firm size do not contribute significantly in this context,

profitability proves to be an essential factor. From the perspective of Stakeholder Theory, the research underscores that improving financial performance benefits not only shareholders but also all stakeholders, supporting the company's long-term sustainable and stable growth.

Keywords: Profitability- Liquidity- Company Size- Financial Performance- Sustainable Growth Rate

[ABS-52]
**ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BEFORE AND DURING
THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE RISK OF BANKRUPTCY OF
LQ45 COMPANIES**

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Abstract

According to Karunia in Hilman & Laturette (2021). The decline in performance every day if it lasts for one year or even more, will make the company bankrupt. To find out whether financial performance before and during the spread of the COVID-19 Pandemic had a positive or negative effect on financial performance, companies listed on the IDX, financial ratio analysis was carried out using the Profitability Ratio, Liquidity Ratio, and Solvency Ratio. (Esomar & Christianty, 2021). To determine the prediction of company bankruptcy, the indicator used is the Altman Z-Score Method because this method is accurate enough to predict company bankruptcy and to determine the company's health condition. (Idris, 2019). The results showed that Based on the results of SPSS data processing that has been carried out by researchers, the conclusion that the debt to asset ratio before(DARs) covid-19 has a significant influence on financial distress. Meanwhile, the ratio (ROAs)

and (CRs) do not have a significant influence on the company's financial distress. In conditions during the pandemic ratio return on assets (ROA) has a significant effect on financial distress. Meanwhile, the ratios (CR) and (DAR) during the covid-19 pandemic did not have a significant effect on financial distress.

Keywords: Financial Performance, Risk, Ratio Analysis, Bankruptcy

[ABS-57]

Financial Behavior and Financial Performance: Financial Distress as A Moderating Variable

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Abstract

The main aim of this research is to analyze and study the influence financial behavior to financial performance MSME actors with moderation financial distress. This research uses a sample of 100 MSMEs in the Batik industry who have exported, located in Semarang City, Central Java. The analysis carried out in this research used causality analysis with SEM PLS. The research results found that directly financial behavior has a significant influence on financial performance. Besides that, financial distress can moderate financial behavior to financial performance. From the results of this research, it can be concluded that poor financial behavior plus financial difficulties will have a negative impact on financial performance. So as business actors, especially MSMEs, you must pay attention to your financial behavior in managing your business finances for business sustainability. Moreover,

MSMEs have an important role for the Indonesian economy in the formation of gross domestic product and employment.

Keywords: Financial Behavior- Financial Distress- Financial Performance- MSMEs

[ABS-60]

Determinants of Stock Prices in Mining Companies from 2019 to 2023

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Abstract

The level of public awareness is increasing to make investments, especially in buying shares. However, not a few people are confused or unable to determine which stocks are good for investment and which are not. The wrong choice in buying stocks will certainly be very detrimental to investors, therefore investors need to be more observant before buying stocks to invest. So, investors will later benefit from investing. This study aims to examine the role of dividend policy (Dividend Payout Ratio) in the meditation of liquidity (Current Ratio), profitability (Return on Equity) and leverage (Debt Equity Ratio) on stock prices in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2019 to 2023. This research was carried out by purposive sampling with certain criteria. So it was found that there were as many as 36 mining companies as a research method. The analysis tool used is SmartPLS. The results of the study prove that: First, liquidity (CR) has a significant positive effect on stock prices. Second, profitability (ROE) has a negative

effect on stock prices insignificantly. Third, leverage (DER) has a significant positive effect on stock prices. Fourth, Liquidity (CR) has a significant positive effect on dividend policy (DPR). Fifth, profitability (ROE) has a significant positive effect on dividend policy (DPR). Sixth, leverage (DER) has a significant positive effect on dividend policy (DPR).

Keywords: Dividen Payout Ratio, Current Ratio, Return on Equity, Debt Equity Ratio, Stock Price.

[ABS-61]

Increase in Company Value is Determined by Sales Growth, Capital Structure, and Company Size, with Profitability as a Mediating Variable

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Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the effect of sales growth, capital structure, and company size on firm value through profitability as a mediating variable (Case Study on Food and Beverage Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2020-2023). This study hypothesizes that sales growth, capital structure, company size, and profitability significantly affect firm value. This study used 55 companies as samples, obtained using purposive sampling, namely sampling techniques with certain considerations. Data analysis in this study uses SmartPLS, which includes convergent

validity, discriminant validity, composite reliability, second-order confirmatory factor analysis, R², Q², and hypothesis testing. The results showed that sales growth has a significant positive effect on profitability. Capital structure does not affect profitability. Company size has a significant positive effect on profitability. Sales growth does not affect firm value. Capital structure has a significant positive effect on firm value. Firm size has a significant positive effect on firm value. Profitability has a significant positive effect on firm value. Sales growth has a significant positive effect on firm value through profitability. Capital structure does not affect firm value through profitability. Firm size has a significant positive effect on firm value through profitability.

Keywords: Sales Growth- Debt Equity Ratio- LN Size- Return On Asset-Tobins^q

[ABS-66]

Financial Digital as a Mediating Influence of Financial Inclusion and Intellectual Capital on SME Financial Performance

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the role of financial digital in mediating the effect of financial inclusion and intellectual capital on financial performance of SMEs in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY). The sample of this research is SMEs in Yogyakarta. The sampling technique uses cluster sampling based on the district and city in DIY, which includes Yogyakarta City, Sleman Regency, Bantul Regency, Kulon Progo Regency and Gunung Kidul Regency. From the sampling obtained a

sample size of 227 SMEs. Data analysis techniques using Structural Equation Modeling. The results of data testing show that financial inclusion has a negative and insignificant effect on SMEs financial performance, while intellectual capital and financial digital have a significant positive effect on SMEs financial performance. The results of this study also found evidence that financial digital is able to mediate the effect of financial inclusion and intellectual capital on SME financial performance in DIY. This means that financial digital has an important role in improving the financial performance of SMEs.

Keywords: Financial Digital, Financial Inclusion, Intellectual Capital, SME Financial Performance

[ABS-71]

THE IMPACT OF VALUE PRICE AND PROMOTION ON PURCHASE DECISIONS THROUGH CUSTOMER BUYING INTENTION AS AN INTERVENING VARIABLE

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Semarang University

Abstract

The appropriate value pricing and promotion strategies enable businesses to attract consumer interest. Purchase decisions tend to increase if customer buying intention towards a product or service is high. This study aims to develop a comprehensive model and examine the relationships between value price, promotion, and purchase decisions, with customer buying intention as an intervening variable. Previous research gaps exist regarding the impact of value price on purchase decisions and promotion on purchase decisions. The data

analysis technique used is quantitative analysis with the assistance of WarpPLS 8.0 software, and data collection is conducted through questionnaires. The population consists of all OTI Fried Chicken consumers, with a sample size of 100 OTI Fried Chicken consumers. The data analysis technique utilizes WarpPLS 8.0 software. The results of this study are: (1) Customer buying intention can be significantly influenced by value price and promotion- (2) Purchase decisions can be significantly influenced by value price but not by promotion, which has no effect- (3) Customer buying intention has a significant influence on purchase decisions- and (4) Customer buying intention successfully serves as an intervening

Keywords: Value price, Promotion, Customer Buying Intention, Purchasing Decision

[ABS-72]

**Unlocking the Potential of the Sustainable Blue Economy:
Opportunities and Threats in a Changing Global Landscape**

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Abstract

Purpose: This study explores the opportunities and threats facing this emerging sector in a rapidly changing global landscape.
Methodology: This research uses the SPAR-4-SLR-based systematic literature review method. Content analysis used Publish or Perish



software as a database. A total of 64 Scopus-indexed articles were reviewed.

Findings: Key opportunities include advances in sustainable marine industries, such as renewable energy, fisheries, and tourism, which can drive economic growth and create jobs. However, the sector also faces considerable challenges, including overexploitation of marine resources, environmental degradation, and governance issues.

Implications: The findings emphasize the need for integrated policies, stakeholder collaboration, and innovative technologies to balance economic benefits with long-term ecological health. This study contributes to the discourse on building a resilient and inclusive blue economy that supports human and environmental well-being.

Originality: This article provides a holistic view, evaluating opportunities (economic growth, innovation, job creation) alongside environmental and governance challenges (overexploitation of resources, pollution, climate change).

Keywords: Opportunities- Threats- Sustainable blue economy

[ABS-74]

Entrepreneurial mindset: Is It a mediator of the influence of Risk Perception and Entrepreneurship Education on Entrepreneurial Intention?

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Abstract

Entrepreneurial intention is an essential aspect of encouraging innovation and creating business opportunities. Risk perception often inhibits someone from starting a business, while entrepreneurship education is expected to help individuals develop the skills and mindset needed to deal with risks effectively. This study examines the influence of risk perception and entrepreneurship education on entrepreneurial intention, with entrepreneurial mindset as a mediating variable. Data were collected from students of state and private universities in Yogyakarta who had participated in entrepreneurship education programs. Path analysis examined the direct and indirect relationships between the variables. The study's results provide new insights into the importance of an entrepreneurial mindset in mitigating risk barriers and its influence on entrepreneurship education.

Keywords: Risk Perception, entrepreneurship education, entrepreneurial mindset, Entrepreneurial Intention.

[ABS-76]

The Influence of Passion, Persistence and Effort on Creative Performance Through Entrepreneurial Intention Mediation In Creative Preneur Students In Semarang

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Abstract

By linking the younger generation, the demographic bonus phenomenon and efforts to strengthen the economic structure, the potential for creativepreneurs has a strategic position. Universities play a role in preparing their graduates to be ready to become creativepreneurs who tend to think out of the box. From the theoretical study, a hypothesis was built that there is a relationship between passion, persistence, effort, entrepreneurial intention, and creative performance. So that research is conducted to prove the positive influence of independent variables (passion, persistence, effort) on dependent variables (creative performance) directly and through mediating variables (entrepreneurial intention). Using purposive sampling technique, questionnaires were given to 170 respondents of creative business students. The measurement scale used a Likert scale with 5 response points. The location of the study was in Semarang City. Descriptive analysis shows the respondents^ responses to all question items in the questionnaire in the high category. Utilizing SEM-Amos analysis, critical ratio test, outliers, shows that the data is normally distributed. All data are also valid and reliable. While the results of the hypothesis test show that the entire hypothesis is accepted. The results of this study will be able to provide theoretical and practical contributions.



Keywords: passion, persistence, effort, entrepreneurial intention, creative performance

[ABS-77]

The Impact of Job Stress, Burnout, and Organizational Support on Affective Commitment Through Work-Life Balance

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Abstract

Rapid organizational transformation demands adaptive and innovative human resource management (HRM) to maintain competitiveness. Human resources play an important role in bridging the gap between labor availability and operational demands. This study used a quantitative method conducted at Dr. Soedirman Regional General Hospital (RSUD), Kebumen, with variables including job stress, organizational support, job burnout, affective commitment, and work-life balance. From a population of 950 employees, the sample was determined using the Slovin formula, which resulted in a sample size of 91. The sample selection was conducted using purposive sampling method. The questionnaire was used as a data collection instrument with a Likert scale of 1-5 and distributed through two methods, namely online and offline. The collected data will be analyzed in two parts, namely descriptive and inferential analysis, with the help of the SPSS and SMARTPLS programs. The findings of this study are expected to provide information on HR strategies tailored to meet the unique needs of each generation, as well as encourage affective commitment through stress reduction, burnout management, and work-life balance. By tailoring organizational practices according to generational preferences,

1st International Conference on Social Environment Diversity (ICOsEND 2024) 36



healthcare institutions can enhance employee well-being, strengthen commitment, and improve service quality, ultimately having a positive impact on patient care outcomes. The implications of the findings of this study are expected to be used by RSUD management in HR management to achieve organizational goals efficiently and effectively

Keywords: organizational support- job burnout- work stress- affective commitment- work-life balance.

[ABS-82]

**Career Development As Continuous Transformation Head of Unit
of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk.**

Erfan Robyardi, Mohamad Adam, Zunaidah.

Career Development As Continuous Transformation

Head of Unit of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk. Erfan Robyardi,

Mohamad Adam, Zunaidah.

Universitas Sriwijaya

Abstract

In order to develop employee careers, BRI has implemented a Talent Management System as an integrated BRI talent management framework that includes 5 (five) stages, namely Attraction , Identification, Selection Stages , Development, Succession. Human Capital management organization consists of 2 (two) Divisions under the direct supervision of the Director of Human Capital and 2 (two) Divisions under the supervision of the SEVP Human Capital Strategy. Paying Attention to the Rights of Female Workers Guaranteed by the State. Female workers have their own uniqueness compared to male workers. The reasons are because first, biological factors, namely giving birth and breastfeeding and menstruation. In accordance with organizational demands by utilizing equipment resources supported by reliable human resources.

Keywords: Career, Human Capital, Division, Worker Rights

[ABS-85]

The Role of Digital Technology as an Intervening in Optimizing Business Strategy and Performance of MSMEs in Demak Regency

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Abstract

Special attention is needed because the implementation and utilization of the digital economy assess the success of MSMEs. The higher the optimal performance goals of MSMEs are, the more obstacles there are to achieving that performance. This study aims to identify variables that influence performance. Digital technology, techno-ownership, and business strategy are the variables considered in this study. With the help of Smart PLS (Partial Square Least) Version 4, a quantitative approach was used in this study. In this study, the researcher combined non-probability sampling with convenience sampling. Since it is impossible to identify the exact population size, the sampling in this study refers to Hair's statement, and there are 109 respondent samples. The relationship between the research variables is then ascertained using the questionnaire-based data collection approach. Based on the results of the PLS test of the study, the company's strategy positively and significantly influences digital technology. MSME performance is positively and significantly influenced by business strategy. MSME performance is positively and significantly influenced by digital technology. Digital technology can moderate the impact of business strategy on MSME performance in the mediation test.

Keywords: Business Strategy, Digital Technology, MSME Performance.

[ABS-89]

The Influence of Financial Literacy, Financial Inclusion, Financial Technology, and Business Capital on MSME Performance

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the influence of financial literacy, financial inclusion, financial technology, and business capital on the performance of MSMEs. The number of MSME actors in Bantul Regency has continued to going from 49,801 business units in 2020 to 86,833 business actors by the end of 2022. This research uses a quantitative method with a sample size of 126 MSME actors from various sectors located in Bantul Regency, and data analysis techniques utilize SPSS. The results of this study indicate that financial literacy has a positive and significant effect on MSME performance, financial inclusion does not have a positive and significant effect on MSME performance, financial technology has a positive and significant effect on MSME performance, and business capital has a positive and significant effect on MSME performance. This research is useful for business actors to improve MSME performance through basic financial knowledge, utilizing access to financial institutions, using financial-based technology, and managing capital to develop their businesses. Financial literacy enhances the ability of MSME actors to manage finances and access financing services. Financial inclusion expands access to various

financial services, which supports the stability and sustainability of businesses. Fintech offers more efficient and innovative solutions for the financial needs of MSMEs, while sufficient business capital enables expansion, product development, and financial stability.

Keywords: Financial literacy, Financial inclusion, Financial technology, Business capital, and MSME Performance

[ABS-90]
**FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
BEHAVIOUR GEN-Z**

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Abstract

This research is motivated by the financial problems experienced by Generation Z in the current era of globalization. The problem is marked by the consumptive behavior exhibited by Generation Z, such as spending money on the internet, making excessive expenditures, and prioritizing lifestyle needs. Therefore, financial management behavior is needed by Generation Z to address these financial problems. This research aims to identify the factors that influence financial management behavior. This research uses a quantitative method, with a sample size of 171 Generation Z individuals in Yogyakarta. Data analysis technique using SPSS version 25. The results of this study indicate that the variables of financial literacy, financial attitude, and financial self-efficacy have a positive and significant impact on financial management behavior. Meanwhile, the variable of locus of control does not have an impact on financial management behavior. Good financial literacy can improve personal financial well-being. A good financial attitude towards



financial self-efficacy will help Generation Z in budgeting their money, managing their finances, and making decisions about long-term savings. The results of this research are expected to provide insights about financial management to everyone, especially Generation Z.

Keywords: financial literacy, financial attitude, locus of control, financial self-efficacy, and financial management behavior.

[ABS-106]

The Influence of Organizational Support and Inclusive Leadership on Employee Innovative Behavior with Extrinsic Motivation as an Intervening Variable (Study at Financial Institutions in Semarang City)

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Abstract

This study aims to determine and analyze the influence of perceived organizational support and inclusive leadership on employee innovative behavior at financial institutions in Semarang City both directly and indirectly between these variables by applying an intervening model, where extrinsic motivation acts as an intervening variable. This research was conducted because there are still employees who have not reached the optimal level of innovative behavior and there are differences in results from previous studies. The population of this study is the entire labor force working in Semarang City, totaling 873,358 people. The Slovin technique was used to determine the sample. The sample was collected through non-probability sampling technique with purposive sampling type, which was selected based on predetermined criteria. The sample consisted of 141 respondents. Data collection used was a questionnaire with a Likert scale from 1 to 7. Data analysis was carried out using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) techniques, which included a series of steps such as assumption testing, confirmatory factor analysis, reliability testing, goodness of fit evaluation, causality testing, and empirical model testing. The results of this study indicate that organizational support, inclusive leadership, and extrinsic motivation directly have a positive and significant effect on employee innovative behavior. Extrinsic motivation is able to mediate organizational support



on innovative behavior significantly, while inclusive leadership is not significant. It is still necessary to improve employee welfare, leadership availability, company policies, and realization of ideas. Future research is expected to examine other variables related to employee innovative behavior.

Keywords: Perceived Organizational Support, Inclusive Leadership, Innovative Behavior, Extrinsic Motivation

[ABS-107]

The Effects of Unionisation on Labour Income Share in Developed Economies

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Abstract

The role of unions becomes a critical issue since it has prominent effects, not only to the improvement of workers benefits, but it is also related to the employers objectives. The unions have drawn more attention because they are typically bargaining over all aspects of an employment contract includes wages, working hours regulation, overtime pay, fringe benefits, employment security, and the coverage of health and safety standards in the working environment. Unions remain indispensable in enhancing the collective bargaining strength of labour towards the employers and concerning the labour market. Consequently, a significant challenge has emerged for unions in the past three decades. Union membership level has declined significantly in the advanced capitalist economies. Ultimately, this paper investigates the effects of unionisation on labour income share in developed economies. This study applies panel data of twenty-five developed countries and the time period of study is seven years annually covers from 2011 to 2017. The study analyses the following primary research question concerning labour income shares. Do the unionisation and other control variables

have significant impact on labour income share. According to the model specification, there is a primary hypothesis that has been generated both as theoretically and empirically framework to be investigated. It defines whether the trade unions has a positive and significant impact on labour income share through its membership and its role in improving collective bargaining coverage as one of the primary goals of trade unions in the labour market.

Keywords: Labour Income Shares, Trade Unions, Collective Bargaining

[ABS-108]

**Impact of Financial Conditions on Taxpayer Compliance: A
Moderated Analysis**

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Universitas Semarang

Abstract

This research investigates how the tax service quality, vehicle tax socialization, and tax sanctions influence taxpayer compliance, with taxpayer financial conditions serving as a moderating factor. The sample comprised 120 respondents selected through purposive sampling, all of whom were interviewed at three One-stop Administration Services Offices in Semarang and had outstanding vehicle tax payments from 2019 to 2022. Data was collected via questionnaires. The hypotheses

were evaluated using multiple linear regression analysis, incorporating moderation variables with the aid of structural equation modeling. Findings indicated that service quality and tax socialization positively affect taxpayer compliance, while the tax penalty does not. Additionally, taxpayer financial conditions positively enhance the effects of tax socialization and tax penalties

Keywords: Vehicle Tax Socialization, Tax Sanctions, Taxpayer Compliance

[ABS-1]

Elevating Excellence: Analyzing Educator Performance at SPN Purwokerto

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Abstract

This study aims to evaluate the performance of educators at the Sekolah Polisi Negara (SPN) Purwokerto. Educator performance is a crucial factor that directly impacts the quality of graduates produced. This research employs a descriptive quantitative method by collecting data through surveys and interviews with educators and students at SPN Purwokerto. The results indicate that the overall performance of educators at SPN Purwokerto is good, characterized by a high level of competence and professionalism. Key determinants of educator performance include teaching experience, mastery of subject matter, teaching methods, and interpersonal relationships with students.

However, the study also identifies several areas for improvement, such as enhancing pedagogical skills through more innovative approaches and adapting to modern educational technologies. The implications of these findings suggest the need for continuous professional development programs for educators and the enhancement of learning facilities at SPN Purwokerto. This research provides valuable insights for improving the quality of education within police institutions and serves as a foundation for developing future strategies to enhance educator performance.

Keywords: Educator Performance, SPN Purwokerto, Evaluation, Police Education

Keywords: Please Just T Educator Performance, SPN Purwokerto, Evaluation, Police Educationry to Submit This Sample Abstract

Topic: Education

[ABS-75]

The Role of Digital Presentation Tools in Fostering Diversity and Sustainability in University English Classes

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Abstract

In the digital age, technology is becoming more and more important to education. It is changing the way that conventional teaching approaches are taught and encouraging inclusion in a variety of classroom environments. Semarang University is embracing the digital era, transforming traditional teaching methods and promoting inclusivity in diverse classrooms. This study investigates the impact of digital presentation tools, such as integrated LCDs and online slide presentation platforms, on student participation and understanding in university-level English classes. The research focuses on the English grammar material of parts of speech, particularly within the Economics Faculty. The study highlights the relationship between modern technology and the sustainability of student learning outcomes, highlighting how these tools support diverse backgrounds and learning styles. The findings suggest that digital presentation tools not only enhance student interaction but also contribute to a sustainable learning process, improving academic performance and knowledge retention.

Keywords: Digital Presentation Tools, Diversity in Education, Sustainable Learning

[ABS-81]

HYLED 5.0 (Hybrid Laboratory Based on Education 5.0) Learning Model to Improve Writing

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Abstract

Hybrid Laboratory is a media that facilitates online and offline learning model with the integration of technology and constructive learning. The aim of this research is to develop a learning model based on Education 5.0 with a Project based Learning model and to analyze the effectiveness of HYLED 5.0 (Hybrid Laboratory based on Education 5.0). HYLED 5.0 is a learning model developed through the R & D Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation and Evaluation research method, which was carried out at Nusaputera Vocational School with a population of 87 students. Syntax HYLED 5.0 is Determination of project questions and topics, Project planning with problem object orientation, Utilization of Technology for information gathering, Collaborative teamwork in project work using Virtual Lab, Guidance and evaluation, and Presentation using Virtual Lab. The results of the three expert validity tests were 86.3, 82.2, and 87.1 so it can be concluded that the HYLED learning model is valid and can be used as a learning model. The results of the writing skill improvement test were N-gain was 0.87. These results indicate that the HYLED 5.0 learning model is effective in improving students' English skills.

Keywords: Hybrid Laboratory Based, Education, Learning Model

[ABS-94]

Direct Method Impact on the Students' Speaking Ability: A Case of Non-English Department Students of Semarang University

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Abstract

This research investigates the implementation of the Direct Method in English language learning, particularly in improving students' speaking ability. The research method used is classroom action research (CAR) in which the researchers apply two cycles. In each cycle, the researchers apply four stages, planning, taking action, observing, and reflecting. First, planning is used as a preparation before the method is implemented. Next is taking action, which means the Direct Method is implemented in the classroom. Third, the researchers observe how the Direct Method is being applied, and the last is the reflecting stage in which the researchers reflect all the research processes after the method is conducted. This cycle is repeated in the second cycle. The result shows that the Direct Method positively impacts the students' speaking ability. Most of the students have actively participated in the class activity. Moreover, students looked motivated to improve their speaking ability by having plenty of discussions and cooperation with their fellow students.

Keywords: direct method- impact- speaking ability- CAR

Topic: Law

[ABS-7]

SUSTAINABILITY OF SUPERVISION ON EFFECTIVE LEGAL PROTECTION OF INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS IN THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTy to Submit This Sample Abstract

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semarang University

Abstract

This research aims to identify and analyze the sustainability of effective supervision of the legal protection of Indonesian migrant workers (PMI) in the context of the social environment. The background of this research is based on the increasing number of migrant workers working abroad, as well as the various challenges faced regarding the protection of their rights, both from a legal and social perspective. The sustainability of consistent supervision is needed to ensure that Indonesian migrant workers receive proper and fair protection, both in the country of origin and in the destination country. The research method used is empirical juridical. qualitative approach with data collection techniques in the form of literature studies, in-depth interviews, and analysis of relevant policies. This research focuses on the legal, social, and economic aspects that influence the implementation of PMI protection, as well as the evaluation of existing policies. The results showed that although there are regulations governing the legal protection of PMI, the implementation of supervision is often still ineffective. This is due to limited resources, lack of coordination between agencies, and weak law enforcement in some destination countries. In addition, social factors, such as discrimination and marginalization, also become obstacles in ensuring sustainable protection. In conclusion, to create an effective legal protection system for migrant workers, efforts are needed to



strengthen ongoing supervision, improve institutional capacity, and better collaboration between the government, civil society, and the private sector. In addition, a human rights-based approach should be the main foundation in designing policies that support legal protection for Indonesian migrant workers in their social environment.

Keywords: Indonesian migrant workers sustainable protection- social environment Just Try to Submit This Sample Abstract

[ABS-12]

**The Legal Framework for Personal Data Protection Amidst
Hospital Competition: Ensuring Patient Safety in the Era of
Healthcare Digitalization**

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Abstract

This study investigates the legal framework for protecting patients' data in Indonesia, particularly in the context of increasing hospital competition and the digitalization of the healthcare sector. Through a literature review and legal analysis of regulations such as Indonesia's Data Protection Law (UU No. 27 of 2022) and Health Law (UU No. 36 of 2009), this research aims to explore how these laws protect patient data amidst the growing use of digital health technologies, including Electronic Health Records (EHR) and telemedicine. The study also compares Indonesia's legal framework with more advanced countries, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the European Union and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) in the United States. The findings reveal significant challenges in implementing existing regulations, especially as hospitals prioritize digitalization and patient acquisition over privacy protection. This research concludes with policy recommendations to strengthen Indonesia's legal framework and improve compliance with data privacy standards in the healthcare sector.

Keywords: Data- Personal- Healthcare Digitalization- Competition- Hospital

[ABS-14]

**LEGAL POLITICS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDONESIA:
OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES**

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Abstract

The constitutional mandate states that education is the right of every citizen, even confirmed in article 34 paragraph (4) of Indonesian Constitution. The education budget allocation is 20% of the state budget to meet the needs for the implementation of national education. Education, which is the responsibility of the state, is then reduced to privatization. With this privatization, the paradigm of higher education changed from being a non-profit institution to a profit institution based on corporatization. This is proven by the increasingly expensive costs of higher education with the increase in single tuition fees. Even though this policy was not implemented this year, this does not mean that it will not be implemented next year and it also does not mean that this problem is resolved. This research examines how the direction of higher education policy is portrayed from the government's perspective through applicable policies and regulations as well as other related legal products. This research is a type of normative legal research using secondary data, namely primary legal materials in the form of Indonesian Constitution, the National Education System Law, the Higher Education Law and Regulations from the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology as well as related articles and books. The results of this research show that the government's legal products have a market-based, neo-liberalistic paradigm that only prepares skilled workforce candidates instead of producing individuals who are intellectually, morally intelligent and contribute to society.

Keywords: Legal Politics, Higher Education, Opportunities, Challenges.

[ABS-15]

**GENDER EQUALITY IN THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM FOR
FEMALE INMATES: STUDIES ON THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN
RIGHTS**

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Abstract

Various international legal instruments have reviewed and regulated the treatment of gender-based women. Moreover, women who are involved in criminal cases and facing the law must be regulated in such a way that the content material that will be regulated in positive law still absorbs or absorbs principles that reflect the fair treatment of women. As a criminal justice subsystem that organizes law enforcement in the field of treatment of prisoners, children, and correctional assisted citizens (WBP), the Correctional institution plays a very substantial role starting from the pre-adjudication, adjudication, and post-adjudication stages. Through the Correctional System, the treatment of prisoners, children, and WBP is carried out through the Correctional function which includes service, coaching, community guidance, care, security, and observation by upholding respect, protection, and fulfillment of human rights. Imprisonment should be understood as the ultimate remedium (last resort). Moreover, the litigant is a woman who has a double burden (domestic role and reproductive function), such as breastfeeding while caring for and educating children. The problem in this paper is to identify and analyze the protection of human rights in the correctional system for female inmates who are studied based on gender equality. This study is the result of thinking with conceptual, case, and futuristic approaches,



so the type of research used is normative legal research. Furthermore, the specification of this study is descriptive analytical. To get objective data, the type of data needed is secondary data. This data was taken by way of document / literature study using qualitative analysis methods. The results of the problem analysis in this paper show that there must be a structured and systematic mechanism that does not necessarily cut off the role of women as mothers in giving birth, breastfeeding, nurturing, and educating children. With the existence of Correctional Law No. 22 of 2022, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as an extension of the government shows a responsive attitude to women's needs and the values of justice for women who face the law and serve sentences in prisons or detention centers can be implemented. This is evidenced by the accessibility of a child from a prisoner or a child of a female inmate to be taken to a prison or prison or who was born in a prison can stay with his mother for a maximum of three years old.

Keywords: Correctional System- Female Fostered Residents- Gender Equality- Human Rights

[ABS-18]

**RECONSTRUCTION OF POLICY FOR LEGAL PROTECTION OF
INDONESIAN MIGRANT WORKERS IN SAUDI ARABIA WHO
COMMIT CRIMINAL OFFENSES WITH THE THREAT OF DEATH
CRIMINAL**

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Abstract

Indonesian Migrant Workers are foreign exchange heroes for this country, but protection is very minimal for the safety of migrants in its implementation, in guaranteeing protection and fulfilling the rights that migrant workers themselves should receive. The purpose of this study is: 1). to describe and analyze the construction of legal protection policies for Indonesian Migrant Workers in Saudi Arabia who commit crimes with the threat of the death penalty at this time- 2). to reconstruct the legal protection policy for Indonesian Migrant Workers in Saudi Arabia who commit crimes with the threat of the death penalty in the future. The research method applied in this study is the sociological juridical method (empirical juridical), based on secondary data (legal norms and legal documents for the implementation of telecommunications in Indonesia). The types of data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from in-depth interviews with selected key informants. Key informants were determined purposively. The study was conducted descriptively analytically by describing the legal protection policies for migrant workers in Saudi Arabia who commit crimes with the threat of the death penalty. The results of this study are: 1). The construction of legal protection policies for Indonesian Migrant Workers in Saudi Arabia who commit crimes with the threat of the death penalty is currently that the



protection efforts provided by the Indonesian Government to Indonesian Migrant Workers who are threatened with the death penalty in Saudi Arabia are through two forms of protection, namely Consular and Diplomatic. Consular protection is through litigation and non-litigation. The litigation approach can be in the form of providing legal aid services in this case competent lawyers and translators in their fields and assistance and providing legal consultations by the Indonesian Representative to Indonesian Migrant Workers during the trial process in the Saudi Arabian Court. While in terms of non-litigation, such as the Indonesian Representative visiting the victim's heirs to ask for forgiveness for the migrant worker, approaching local leaders and community figures and formally approaching the local mayor and governor to obtain mediation assistance. Meanwhile, diplomatic protection efforts by the Indonesian Government to free Indonesian Migrant Workers who are sentenced to death are in the form of sending a letter or direct request from the president to the King regarding the release and commutation of the sentence of the Indonesian Migrant Worker concerned- 2). Reconstruction of the legal protection policy for Indonesian Migrant Workers in Saudi Arabia who commit crimes with the threat of the death penalty in the future that there are several other international convention regulations that also regulate the protection of Indonesian citizens, especially Indonesian Migrant Workers, which have been ratified but have not been made into national laws so that in their implementation they do not conflict with the laws and regulations.

Keywords: Legal Protection, Migrant Workers, Death Penalty

[ABS-19]

**POST ISSUANCE MONITORING SYSTEM ENVIRONMENTAL
APPROVAL OF RISKY ACTIVITIES TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

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Abstract

Every human being has the right to live in a healthy, clean and healthy environment. The state guarantees this right in the state constitution. The government seeks to protect environmental sustainability from risky business activities by issuing environmental approvals. Starting from this, the purpose of this study is to determine and analyze the post-issuance supervision system for environmental approvals for risky business activities in Semarang Regency to realize sustainable development. The research method used in this study is sociological juridical, with descriptive analysis specifications. The data used are primary data and supported by secondary data with qualitative data analysis methods. The results of the study indicate that the post-issuance supervision system for environmental approval of risky business activities in Semarang Regency to realize sustainable development carried out by the Environmental Supervisory Officer, consists of 2 systems, namely: First, direct supervision, carried out by visiting the business location and/or activities regularly or incidentally. and Second, indirect supervision, carried out by reviewing report data from the person in charge of the business and/or activities, data from the environmental information system. From the results of supervision, if a serious threat is found from the business activity, the supervisory officer can stop it by installing a sign and/or line, to prevent greater and wider impacts and losses.

Keywords: System- Supervision- Environmental Approval- Sustainable Development

[ABS-23]

**EDUCATION AS A HUMAN RIGHT:AN ANALYSIS OF THE
COMPULSORY EDUCATION PROGRAM AS AN EFFORT TO
FULFILL THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION**

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Abstract

Education is the direction and determinant of the development of a nation because education is an investment for the creation of quality Human Resources (HR). Through education, a person can easily increase their potential so that they can improve their standard of living in a better direction. Various efforts have been made by the Government to improve the quality and equity of education. One of the efforts is to hold a compulsory education program that freezes the cost of education. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the compulsory education program through Government Regulation No. 47 of 2008 towards fulfilling the right to education as a human right. The method used in this research is normative legal research and in analyzing the data using George C Edwards III 1980 policy implementation theory. The results showed that the effectiveness of the compulsory education program has not been implemented properly, this is because the communication carried out to the community is still not optimal, there is still a lack of available resources, not maximizing the implementation of tasks, and the support of the bureaucratic structure is still not optimal. So that it requires socialization, coaching and mentoring carried out by the government to the community as well as increasing the amount of the education assistance budget and the number of schools and conducting joint evaluations on a scale between the government and the community.

Keywords: Human Rights, Compulsory Education Program, Education.

[ABS-25]

**Confiscation Of Corruption And Money Laundering Assets
Building Equality And Ending Discrimination In Law Enforcement**
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Abstract

Corruption is an extraordinary crime, has a significant impact on the country's economy, creates inequality income and poverty, reducing trust public to state institutions. The biggest impact of corruption is the loss of state assets that should be used for development and community prosperity. misused for personal or group interests disguised as laundering the proceeds of corruption. Confiscation asset results corruption and money laundering cut off eye chain crime corruption, restore state losses created equality just law. TPPU as act criminal advanced (follow up crime) from act criminal origin (predicate crime) corruption that results asset illegally laundered and distributed origin his suggestion. The seizure asset results corruption instrument law stop benefit finances enjoyed corruptor, deadly Power For do crime others, disconnect discrimination, building equality just law restore state losses to realize sustainable development. Law Number 8 of 2010 regulates about Prevention and Eradication of TPPU. This study aims to analyze the confiscation of illegal assets from corruption whose origins are disguised by money laundering, breaking legal discrimination that contributes to the development of an equal legal system for all parties, breaking the chain of corruption crimes, providing a deterrent effect, recovering state losses, providing legal equality that is just.

Keywords: Expropriation Assets, Corruption, Money laundering, Discrimination, Equality Law

[ABS-26]

**Legal Challenges and Opportunities in Peer-to-Peer Lending:
Ensuring Financial Diversity and Sustainability in the Digital
Economy**

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Abstract

Peer-to-peer (P2P) lending as part of fintech has developed rapidly in the digital economy era, offering more inclusive and flexible financing alternatives. While P2P lending provides opportunities to promote financial diversity and inclusion, legal challenges remain barriers to realizing the platform's full potential. This article examines the legal challenges faced by the P2P lending sector, including regulatory ambiguity, consumer protection, data security risks, and cross-jurisdictional compliance issues. In addition, this article explores the opportunities offered by adaptive regulation and collaboration between stakeholders to create a legal environment that supports the sustainability of the sector. With a comprehensive analysis of the legal framework and recent developments, this article offers insights into how P2P lending can develop sustainably, while ensuring consumer protection and market stability. These findings are expected to make a significant contribution to the development of legal policies that support technological innovation in financial services.

Keywords: P2P lending, tantangan hukum, peluang regulasi, keberagaman keuangan, keberlanjutan

[ABS-28]

Comparative Approach to Competition Law in the Digital Economy Sector Between Australia and Indonesia

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Abstract

Indonesia is predicted to dominate the Gross Merchandise Value (GMV) of the digital economy in Southeast Asia with US-82 billion in 2023 until 2030. Inline to this prediction, business actors faced problems competing in the digital economy due to no specific regulations available. How did the Indonesian Competition Commission (ICC/KPPU) enforce competition law in the digital economy sector? Literature and comparison study used as the methods in this study. As results, the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) of International Collaboration Services showed that Australia faces similar challenges as well as Indonesia- (1) The complexity of business models increased the possibility of monopolistic practices and unfair competition. (2) The companies with large data can have great market power and form a monopoly position. (3) Misuse of the digital platform market (4) Competition between old and new business actors. The four factors need KPPU to overcome the challenges: (1) KPPU must be able to fill the regulatory void on competition in the digital market as well as the narrow definition of relevant markets and business actors based on Law Number 5/1999 on the Prohibition of Monopolistic Practices and Unfair Business



Competition. (2) the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC), used the system approach in solving problems related to the digital market is to examine the digital market and make relevant findings or recommendations to the Australian government. As consequence, the ACCC could monitor and develop institutional capabilities. As recommendation: (1) Indonesian government need to respond wisely by providing legal certainty regarding the rules of competition supervision in the digital economy sector. (2) The Indonesian Government must accelerate the role of ICC-KPPU in supervising business competition in the digital economy era.

Keywords: Digital, Economy, Comparison, Competition, Business

[ABS-30]

**The Urgency of Discretionary Powers by Regional Heads to
Achieve Equitable Public Service Policies**

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Abstract

The main aim of this research is to thoroughly examine the critical role played by the direction and leadership of regional heads in ensuring the delivery of equitable public service. This study has revealed that the discretionary powers granted to regional heads can be effectively utilised to enhance and reform public service mechanisms, aligning them with the ever-evolving needs of society. The findings also show that the decisions made through discretion can significantly contribute to fairness and justice in public services. Moreover, discretionary power when applied responsibly in this context, helps to integrate social sustainability principles into public policy, fostering long-term social equity and also the well-being for diverse communities. Thus, through prudent and well-considered discretionary actions, regional leaders can ensure that public services evolve in a manner that promotes long-term social well-being and equity for all members of society.

Keywords: discretionary power, regional head, public service, policies

[ABS-31]

THE URGENCY OF CUSTOMARY LAND REGISTRATION (ANALYSIS OF MINISTER OF AGRARIA REGULATION NO.14 OF 2024)

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Abstract

Customary Land is land owned collectively by indigenous peoples, whose control and utilisation are shared by the group of indigenous peoples. Ulayat land includes land, water and natural resources that exist on it. While the right to joint control and utilisation is called Hak Ulayat. Article 18B paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution states that the state recognises and respects the unity of customary law communities and their traditional rights, as long as they are still alive and in accordance with the development of society and the principles of the Republic of Indonesia. However, there is no further legal regulation regarding customary land registration. Due to the absence of regulations on customary land registration, disputes and polemics over land ownership on customary land often occur. To anticipate this polemic, the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning issued a regulation on customary land, namely the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian



Affairs and Spatial Planning of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (Permen ATR / BPN) number 14 of 2024 concerning the Implementation of Land Administration and Land Registration of Customary Land Rights of Indigenous Peoples. So the existence of this regulation on customary land registration is considered necessary to find out more about how the urgency and effectiveness of customary land registration. This type of research is normative legal research, namely legal research conducted by examining library materials or secondary data. In this research, examining Permen ATR / BPN number 14 of 2024 as well as journals and books related to customary land.

Keywords: Customary Land, Registration of Customary Land, Permen ATR / BPN No.14 of 2024

[ABS-32]

**The Development of Copyright in Fiduciary Guarantee Law in
Sharia Bank Financing Agreements**

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Abstract

This research explores the use of copyright as fiduciary collateral in Islamic banking financing in Indonesia. The background is the growing creative economy in Indonesia, which produces many copyrighted works, driving the need for innovative financing solutions in Islamic banking. The aim is to understand the legal basis for using copyright as fiduciary collateral, evaluate its implementation, and identify challenges and opportunities in the field. The research method uses a qualitative approach with literature study techniques, in-depth interviews, and legal document analysis. The results show that the legal basis is available, but implementation is still limited due to a lack of understanding of copyright valuation, technical complexities in collateral execution, and Sharia challenges such as ensuring fairness. Education and socialization need to be enhanced to maximize the benefits of copyright as fiduciary collateral for the creative industry and Islamic banks. Thus, this research highlights the significant potential of copyright as fiduciary collateral with a more structured approach to support the growth of the creative economy in Indonesia.

Keywords: Copyright, Fiduciary Collateral, Islamic Bank

[ABS-33]

**LEGAL PROTECTION FOR PERPETRATORS BEGAL OF MURDER
ON THE BASIS OF FORCED DEFENSE**

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Abstract

A criminal act is an act that is prohibited by law and is subject to sanctions. Not all acts that violate the provisions of the law can be convicted, as contained in article 49 of the Criminal Code which was once called a criminal penalty. A person who is a victim of a criminal act of ransom in an affected situation which threatens his life who commits the act shall not be punished. This research was conducted with the aim of revealing how an act can be categorized as a defense and how is the legal protection for the perpetrator of murder on the basis of defense. The research used is normative legal research. The results of this study indicated that an act which states that it cannot be charged in accordance with Article 49 of the Criminal Code, is that a criminal act is committed in a threatening situation or an immediate attack, such as a victim of tampering with self-defense. Judges as law enforcers who examine and decide on evidence that can see evidence of the perpetrator's actions of self-defense that meet the elements of the defense. The judge also considered the reasons for the offender that could make it easier, especially since the perpetrator who did self-



defense was still classified as a child. To law enforcement officials, judges in defending offenders who pay more attention to someone who is doing it so that justice can be created.

Keywords: Forced Defense, Murder, Legal Protection

[ABS-35]

**The Effectiveness of the Recognition of Customary Forest Areas
on Environmental Sustainability and Economic Improvement of
the Kasepuhan Kampung Karang**

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Abstract

Land, territory and natural resources are not only viewed as an economic resource for the survival of indigenous peoples, but also identity. The identity of an existence that is contained within a value system social, cultural and spiritual, inherited from generation to generation. With this values, indigenous peoples will continue to strive to maintain and protect their ancestral land. Land is life and Indigenous Peoples inherit the right to control and use land and all natural resources within its territories in accordance with their wisdom. Based on this argument, formal recognition of customary land or forests carried out by the state should still provide space for the practice of customary forest management by indigenous peoples. This paper will draw on the recognition of customary forest of Kasepuhan Kampung Karang. Wheter this recognition gives them the autonomy in the use of forest resources and resulting in the improvement of the community's economy or instead the recognition only works formally without bringing a substantial impact on people's lives and forest sustainability. The application of empirical method, found that the recognition of the Kasepuhan Kampung Karang forest area provides flexibility for Indigenous Peoples to carry out their natural resources management practices. These practices are believed to help preserve the Kasepuhan Kampung Karang area whilst improving the community's economy.

Keywords: customary forest, natural resources management, kasepuhan kampung karang

[ABS-36]

**Responsiveness of Criminal Law Policy towards the Use of
Medical Cannabis in the Perspective of Health Services: A Case
Study in Indonesia Just Try to Submit This Sample Abstract**

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Abstract

Technological developments in the pharmaceutical field have shown significant benefits from compounds contained in cannabis plant extracts, such as Cannabinol (CBN), cannabidiol (CBD) dan Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), to treat pain, glaucoma, reduce the frequency of seizures in epilepsy patients, pain medication in cancer, convulsions, and certain autoimmune disorders. Criminal law policy in Indonesia still defines cannabis as Class I Narcotics, this is regulated in Article 6 Paragraph (1) letter a, Article 8 Paragraph (1), Article 111 Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, so that its use for medical purposes is prohibited. This policy is inversely proportional to global trends that have begun to legalise medical cannabis, such as several countries in the United States and European countries. This research aims to analyse Indonesia's criminal law policy that has not been responsive to the development of people's medical needs and compare the legal framework of medical cannabis in several countries. The research method uses a qualitative approach with comparative studies, legislative analysis, and constitutional studies of

legal policies in countries with Common Law (Canada and Florida) and Civil Law (Germany and Belgium) systems. Secondary data used was obtained from various international reports, journals, case studies, and national/international regulations related to medical cannabis. The results show that countries with Common Law and Civil Law systems that have legalised medical cannabis implement policies that pay attention to the quality of health provision, ensure the protection of patient rights, the availability of equitable access and remain committed to enforcing criminal sanctions against regulatory violations, such as possession of excessive amounts of cannabis, unlicensed distribution and illicit trafficking. On the other hand, criminal law policy in Indonesia has not accommodated the utilisation of medical cannabis, thus creating inequality in access to health care for patients in need. This unresponsiveness of legal policy results in public fear of criminal sanctions, and ultimately patients' access to necessary treatment contradicts constitutional rights based on Article 28H Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution guaranteeing the right of every citizen to obtain health services. The prohibition on the use of medical cannabis can be considered a barrier to patients who need adequate health services. The use of medical cannabis as a primary and advanced health effort can provide effective solutions for various medical conditions. This implementation must also be balanced with risk mitigation and interactions with other drugs. As an implication, the Indonesian government needs to evaluate and change criminal law policies related to cannabis for medical purposes by considering aspects of public health, the experience of other countries, and the protection of patient rights in order to create a more adaptive and effective legal framework. Responsive policies will accommodate the needs of patients to get safe and legal access to medical cannabis, as well as guarantee health services by taking into account the reasons for the needs of doctors, patients, and the wider community without nondiscrimination so as to



realise primary health services, and hope for the implementation of health efforts in terms of safe guarding addictive substances that are harmonious and synchronised with Indonesian criminal law policies.

Keywords: Medical Cannabis, Criminal Law Policy, Health Services, Responsiveness

[ABS-37]

Legal Liability for Utilization of Aboveground and Underground Spaces with Different Rights Ownership Status in Indonesia

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the responsibility for the utilization of space above ground and underground, where the ownership rights status differs. The background of this study focuses on the existence of buildings that require space within the earth's body, which is physically unrelated to the structures on the surface, as well as the differences in ownership and utilization. In this context, a critical question arises regarding how the rights holders are accountable for the utilization of such spaces. The research employs a normative legal approach, examining the applicable legal norms. The findings indicate that the responsibility of land rights holders encompasses various dimensions, including legal compliance with existing regulations, protection of the rights of affected communities, legal recognition of legitimate ownership, and socio-economic contributions to the surrounding society. This study is expected to contribute to the development of fairer and more sustainable land policy, as well as to enhance awareness of the importance of accountability in the utilization of spaces with differing ownership statuses. The findings are anticipated to serve as a reference for stakeholders in the more effective and responsible management of



land and underground spaces, ultimately promoting a balanced approach to land use and ownership rights.

Keywords: rights, space, underground, above ground, land

[ABS-41]

**FORCE MAJEUR CONCEPT IN IMPLEMENTING SALE AND
PURCHASE AGREEMENTS**

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Abstract

An agreement is a legal act carried out between one or more legal subjects with one or more other legal subjects who agree to bind themselves to each other regarding certain matters in the field of wealth. The formulation of the problem is how the concept of Force Majeure applies in implementing a Sale and Purchase Agreement and what are the elements of Force Majeure in a Sale and Purchase Agreement. The concept of circumstances or events that occur beyond human control can eliminate the applicable legal responsibility. The elements of Force Majeure in an agreement are the existence of unexpected events, the existence of obstacles that make it impossible to carry out the performance, the inability is not caused by the debtor's fault, the inability cannot be charged to the debtor and the debtor cannot fulfill obligations in other ways. Suggestions The Parties making an agreement must explain more clearly the concept and elements of Force Majeure so that there is no misunderstanding if the parties do not carry out their obligations in an agreement

Keywords: Force Majeure, Implementing, Sale And Purchase Agreements

[ABS-42]

**RESTORATIVE JUSTICE IN THE CRIME OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE
FROM THE ASPECT OF HONOR FOR HUMAN DIGNITY**

Ani Triwati, restorative justice- sexual violence- dignity- honor

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Abstract

Restorative justice in the crime of sexual violence requires special attention related to the honor of human dignity in this case the victim and understanding of restorative justice which has an impact in practice. The type of research is normative juridical with descriptive analytical research specifications. The participation of perpetrators, victims and the community is very important in resolving criminal acts of sexual violence with restorative justice. The law on the number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence, Article 23 determines that criminal acts of sexual violence cannot be resolved outside the judicial process, except for child perpetrators. The settlement with restorative justice in crimes of sexual violence does not mean that the case can be terminated, but as an effort to obtain recovery, especially to restore the honor for the victim dignity.

Keywords: restorative justice- sexual violence- dignity- honor .

[ABS-47]

Regulation of the Obligation of Industrial Business Actors in Making Wastewater Treatment Plants (IPAL) According to Indonesian Legislation

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Abstract

Wastewater is the residue of a processing process from business activities that has the potential for pollution and destruction and negative impacts on the environment. Therefore, every business actor, especially industrial business actors, is required to make a wastewater treatment plant (IPAL) and must comply with the provisions of regulations governing wastewater treatment in the environment. The problems of this research are the obligations of business actors in wastewater treatment and the regulation of the obligations of industrial business actors in making wastewater treatment plants (IPAL) according to laws and regulations. The purpose of the research is to find out the obligations of business actors in wastewater treatment and the regulation of the obligations of industrial business actors in making wastewater treatment plants (IPAL) according to laws and regulations. This research method uses normative legal research. The data collection technique uses literature study. The result of this research is that the obligation of business actors in wastewater treatment is regulated in Article 130 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management which states that the person in charge of businesses and/or activities that produce wastewater must treat wastewater. Wastewater Treatment Plant (IPAL) management is an obligation for every industrial business in Indonesia in accordance with the governing regulations, namely Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental



Protection and Management, Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning Job Creation, Government Regulation Number 22 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management and other implementing regulations.

Keywords: wastewater, industrial business, wastewater treatment plant (IPAL), environment

[ABS-49]

**The Role of Regional Broadcasting Commissions in Supporting
Media Content Diversity**

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Abstract

The media has an important role in the growth of a democratic climate. This is because the media is able to voice various things from various groups. For example, in the news of the general election. The media should be able to show the diversity of its content, so that the content of the media is not only for one particular group but is able to provide diversity. Indonesia, one of the institutions that has the task of regulating broadcasting is an institution called the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission. This institution has an organizational structure down to the regions called KPID. KPID as an institution that regulates regulations is expected to be able to support this diversity. How KPID supports media diversity efforts is a problem in this study. This research was conducted qualitatively at the Central Java KPID. This research is expected to produce a picture of how KPID's efforts support the principle of diversity in the context of enforcing democracy in Central Java

Keywords: Democracy- Diversity- General Election- KPID- Broadcasting- Media- Content

[ABS-50]

Access to Justice for Child Victims: Examining the Juvenile Justice System

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Abstract

Crimes committed by children with child victims often cause prolonged polemics. In many cases, when the perpetrator is a child and the victim is a child, an out-of-court settlement (diversion and restorative justice) is carried out, but unfortunately this settlement does not bring justice to the child as a victim. Another issue that arises is whether diversion is also in the best interest of the child victim? How is access to justice for child victims in the juvenile criminal justice system? The purpose of this research is to examine access to justice for child victims in the juvenile criminal justice system. The method used is legislative approach in the framework of criminal law reform. The results showed that the juvenile criminal justice system has not provided access to justice for child victims. Therefore, it is necessary to regulate the involvement of child victims in the diversion process, the right of child victims to obtain restitution from any criminal offense committed by the child and the right to obtain a new identity for child victims who need it. This is the provision of access to justice for child victims within the framework of reforming the juvenile criminal justice system.

Keywords: child victim- juvenile criminal justice system- restitution

[ABS-53]

The Application of Environmental Law Principles in the European Union Free Deforestation (EUDR) and Impacts on Indonesian Palm Oil

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Abstract

The European Union Free Deforestation (EUDR) aimed at tightening compliance with local environmental laws through the introduction principles such as the precautionary principle, sustainable development, and the principle of intergenerational equity are examined to understand their role in shaping European Union regulations. The study assesses how environmental law principle guide the European Union efforts to curb deforestation associated with Indonesia palm oil imports and evaluates their effectiveness in promoting sustainable practices among Indonesian producers. The research involves a comprehensive review of relevant legislation, policy documents, and case studies, alongside interviews with key stakeholders, including policymakers, industry representatives, and local farmers. he research involves a comprehensive review of relevant legislation, policy documents, and case studies, alongside interviews with key stakeholders, including policymakers, industry representatives, and local farmers.

Keywords: Environmental Law Principle, European Union Free Deforestation (EUDR), Indonesian Palm Oi

[ABS-54]

**CULTURAL HERITAGE: BELONGS TO THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE
OR TO THE STATE?**

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Abstract

This article aims to discuss Indonesia's legal protection over the ownership of cultural heritage and the fulfillment of the exclusive rights of Indigenous Peoples to Traditional Cultural Expressions. Through a juridical review, this article explores the role of national and international law in protecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples over their cultural heritage. The protection of cultural heritage is the responsibility of the state, as stipulated in Article 38 paragraph (1) of Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright. However, the state must also respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples as the exclusive rights holders of their cultural creations. This is in line with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which states that governments around the world must protect and guarantee the rights of indigenous communities, including their history, language, oral traditions, writing systems, philosophy, and literature.

Keywords: Indigenous Peoples, legal protection, cultural heritage

[ABS-58]

**ECONOMICS ANALYSIS OF LAW IN CORRUPTION WHICH
CREATED LOSSES STATE ECONOMY**

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Abstract

Absence of legal norms in Eradication of Criminal Act Of Corruption which clearly explains the causal relationship between criminal acts of corruption and losses to the state's economy tends to narrow the responsibility of perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption to only direct and real losses. In interpreting the concept of harming the country's economy, there are still many disagreements which can have implications for giving rise to legal uncertainty and harming justice. Several corruption cases which are thought to be detrimental to the state's economy also have different relationships, such as the Duta Palma Group in Palm oil corruption case and the misuse of the Tanjung Emas Bonded Zone, Surabaya. On the other hand, the State's economic losses cannot be equated with pure economic losses to a crime victim which allows for the redistribution of wealth from one person to another, but is seen from the impact of acts of corruption on the broad impact on community resources and social losses. Contribution of the economic approach to criminal acts of corruption that harm the state's economy can show the existence of a transitive relationship as a pattern of inference between an act of corruption that benefits oneself or others with losses the state's economy.

Keywords: Corruption, Economic and social

[ABS-59]

**HARMONISING DIGITAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS TO IMPROVE
ONLINE LENDING PRACTICES AGAINST PREJUDICIAL ACTS IN
INDONESIA**

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Abstract

The pervasive integration of digital technology is perceived as a means to enhance efficiency in various services, including online lending platforms. According to data from the Indonesian Internet Service Provider Association (Asosiasi Penyelenggara Jasa Internet Indonesia, APJII), internet users in Indonesia have reached 78.19% in 2023, equating to 215,626,156 individuals out of a total population of 275,773,901. This digital penetration presents both challenges and opportunities for the growth of the digital economy in Indonesia. The Financial Services Authority (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, OJK) reported over 17,000 cases between January and July 2024, involving consumer complaints against financial technology services such as data misuse, unethical lending practices, and aggressive debt collection. This underscores the urgent need to harmonize technology penetration. Previous studies primarily focused on legal and legislative aspects- this study complements them by incorporating empirical data, comparative analyses, and socio-economic impacts. Grounded in theories of justice and utilitarianism, this research aims to critique and identify potential gaps in the Consumer Protection Law from prejudicial practices to develop a model for online loan agreements that is significant (fair and transparent) through the unexplored realm of blockchain technology, alongside formulating strategies for improving accessibility and



understanding of digital literacy as a preventive measure against prejudicial actions. The methodology employed is qualitative descriptive with a normative-empirical, comparative, and conceptual approach. The primary legal material analyzed is Law Number 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection, supported by secondary literature including books, journals, and related articles.

Keywords: Consumer Protection- Digital Literacy- Online Loan Agreement- Prejudicial Action- Technology

[ABS-63]

**THE DYNAMICS OF GOOD SPORT GOVERNANCE IN THE SPORTS
LAW SYSTEM IN INDONESIA**

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Abstract

The sports sector in Indonesia is not only related to issues of physical activity, achievement and feelings of pride in the country. Furthermore, sport is also closely related to financial well-being and income. Therefore, the sports sector must be managed well, guided by the concepts or principles of good governance. When these concepts or principles of good governance are put into practice in a sports activity in its broader context, they will establish to what are called concepts or principles of Good Sport Governance. The aim of the study focuses on the issue of how are the principles of Good Sport Governance adopted into the sports law system in Indonesia? What are the dynamics? What are the obstacles of it? This study will use doctrinal legal research methods. The secondary data that will be examined comes from several laws and regulations that regulate the governance of sports activities in Indonesia. The preliminary conclusions from this study are: first, the principles of Good Sport Governance have been adopted into the Indonesian legal system, starting from the statutory level to government regulations. Most of the principles of Good Sport Governance adopted are the same as the principles of Good Sport Governance that have been developed previously in European and North American countries. However, in the Indonesian context, there are also unique Indonesian elements that are included in the concept and principles of Good Sport Governance. Second, the development of Good Sport Governance in



Indonesia still faces a number of obstacles, such as political intervention and institutional problems.

Keywords: Deliberation- Good Sport Governance- Law of Sports System

[ABS-64]

CHILD LABOR PROTECTION IN INDONESIA: ITS LEGAL ASPECTS AND CHALLENGES

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Syafara Azahwa, Zakia Syarika Zulkifli*
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Abstract

The use of child labor in Indonesia is still problematic. On the one hand, there are legal provisions that strictly prohibit the use of child labor, but on the other hand, for several reasons, child labor are still employed in several industrial or factory activities. Thus, in the Indonesian context, the fact is that there is still a gap between legal regulations that prohibit or strictly control child labor and industrial practices that still employ child labor. This study will discuss the problem of child labor that occurs in Indonesia. How does the Indonesian legal system regulate child labor? And what are the obstacles faced in efforts to monitor or provide protection for child labor in Indonesia? This study uses socio-legal research methods and relies on primary and secondary data. Information obtained through interviews with relevant sources will also be examined in this study. This study concludes that: first, the problem of child labor has been regulated in several laws and regulations, although some of them are still not synchronized or consistent. Second, at the grassroots level, there are still several factors that actually create or encourage the continued emergence of child labor employed in certain industries or factories. Some of them are even included in the category of industries that are dangerous for children.

Keywords: Child Labor- Legal Protection- the Rights of the Child

[ABS-65]

**LEGAL PROTECTION FOR JUSTICE COLLABORATOR IN
INDONESIA: CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND HUMAN RIGHTS
PERSPECTIVE**

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Abstract

In the context of criminal law system, the issue of protecting human rights is always interesting to observe. Not only for victim, it is also important to guarantee and provide human rights protection to suspect/defendant. Moreover, if the suspect/defendant has the status of a justice collaborator. Justice collaborator has an important role in the criminal law system in Indonesia, and even in several criminal cases that have attracted public attention, justice collaborator has become key actor who has succeeded in uncovering the criminal cases that occurred. Therefore, maximum protection for justice collaborator is a very important thing to strive for. In the Indonesian criminal law system, several regulations regarding justice collaborator have been made by law makers, but in practice several obstacles are still found. Based on that background, this study will then discuss the following research question: what are the dynamics of legal protection for justice collaborator in Indonesia? And how is justice collaborator protection from the view of human rights perspective? This study uses the doctrinal legal research methods that relies on secondary data in the form of relevant legal materials. Data are analyzed qualitatively using statutory and conceptual approaches. This study concludes that justice collaborator has indeed been regulated in many laws and regulations in Indonesia, but in terms of substance and institutions there are still several weaknesses. From the human rights perspective, protection of justice collaborator is a form of protection from the state for all citizens without discrimination, even though they are in the position of a

1st International Conference on Social Environment Diversity (ICOSEND 2024) 92



suspect/accused (equality before the law principle). And for victim, protection for justice collaborator can be meaningful as a further effort to completely uncover the case to find the parties who are legally responsible.

Keywords: Criminal Justice System- Equality Before the Law- Legal Protection

[ABS-73]

**An Environmentally Sustainable Tin Post-Mining Reclamation
Policy at Belitung Timur Regency Bangka Belitung Islands
Province**

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Abstract

Mining activities, if not carried out properly, can have a negative impact on the environment, especially the disruption of the balance of the land surface which is quite large. These impacts include mining pits, decreased soil productivity, erosion and sedimentation, disruption of population safety and health, and changes in microclimate. Restoration of soil conditions so that it can function in accordance with its designation is carried out through post-mining reclamation. This research discusses the reality of tin mining and post-mining reclamation policies in Belitung Timur Regency. The research approach is juridical sociological by using a descriptive qualitative approach with a form of field research at a damaged mining location. The result of the research is that tin mining in Belitung Timur greatly improves the economy of the surrounding community even though it is illegal. Tin mining that is not well regulated by the local government, accompanied by the absence of awareness to preserve the environment by all stake holders, brings environmental destruction in Belitung Timur Regency. The policies of the local government and the ESDM Office of Kepulauan Bangka Belitung Province related to post-mining reclamation for sustainable environmental recovery must be carried out by business actors. Law enforcement must be carried out to preserve a sustainable environment in Belitung Timur Regency.

Keywords: policy, post-mining reclamation, sustainability

[ABS-78]

**Bridging the Gap: Ensuring Justice for Marginalized Victims of
Trafficking and Exploitation**

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Abstract

This paper explores the critical need for enhancing access to justice for marginalized victims of trafficking and exploitation. Despite growing awareness of human trafficking as a pervasive issue, many victims, particularly from marginalized communities, remain inadequately protected and supported within legal frameworks. This study examines the systemic barriers that hinder these individuals from obtaining justice, including socio-economic disparities, lack of awareness of legal rights, and institutional biases. By analyzing case studies and current policies, the research highlights the urgent need for a multifaceted approach that includes legal reform, victim advocacy, and community support systems. It argues that addressing these gaps not only empowers victims but also fosters a more equitable society. Furthermore, the paper emphasizes the role of interdisciplinary collaboration among legal practitioners, social workers, and community organizations in creating a holistic support network for victims. By bridging the gap between marginalized populations and the justice system, we can cultivate an environment where all individuals, regardless of their background, have equal access to justice and can reclaim their rights. Ultimately, this paper aims to contribute to ongoing discussions about social justice and human rights,

advocating for inclusive policies that prioritize the needs and voices of those most affected by trafficking and exploitation.

Keywords: access to justice- marginalized victims- human trafficking- legal aid

[ABS-83]

JURIDICAL REVIEW OF CREDIT UNION LEGAL ENTITY FORM TOWARD COMMUNITY ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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Abstract

Credit Union (CU) is a microfinance institution that is starting to grow and spread in Indonesia. Credit Unions are engaged in the business of forming capital through regular and continuous savings from members which are then lent to their members in a fast, cheap, easy and precise manner for productive purposes and increasing welfare. The existence of Credit Unions really helps the community, especially for micro and small economic actors. In reality, the legal entity form of a Credit Union is analogous to a Savings and Loans Cooperative. The legal basis used in running a Credit Union is Law Number 25 of 1992 concerning Cooperatives, Government Regulation Number 9 of 1995 concerning the Implementation of Savings and Loans Business Activities by Cooperatives, and Minister of Cooperatives Regulation Number 11 of 2018 concerning Licensing of Savings and Loans Businesses by Cooperatives. Meanwhile, the provisions regarding the implementation of Credit Union activities are based on the Model Law for Credit Unions. The problem formulation in this research is- 1) What are the weaknesses in the regulation of Credit Union legal entity forms in the legal system in Indonesia? 2. How is the juridical study of the form of a Credit Union legal entity based on the value of justice? The type of approach used is



normative juridical with a qualitative case approach. Data sources consist of primary and secondary data sources, data collection methods use library studies and field studies. Through this research, it is hoped that a juridical study can be found which will later become the best solution regarding the legal entity form of the Credit Union. So with clarity on the form of legal entity, the Credit Union will be able to further develop its benefits for community economic empowerment. The government should design regulations regarding Credit Unions that are in accordance with the Model Law for Credit Unions, because Indonesia is a member of WOCCU.

Keywords: Juridical Review, Legal Entity, Credit Union

[ABS-84]

**Sustainable Development through Excise Extensification Policy:
Study on the Implementation of Plastic Excise in Indonesia**

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Abstract

The commercial use of plastic is increasing and causes environmental and public health problems. This study aims to analyze why there is no regulation on the plastic excise extensification policy which is very important for the implementation of the excise extensification policy in the context of state revenue and sustainable development. This study used a qualitative descriptive method to describe in depth the implementation of the plastic excise policy in Indonesia. Data are obtained through the study of relevant national and international legal literature and documents. Qualitative analysis was used to identify the social, economic, and environmental impacts of such policies. The study found that the policy of implementing plastic excise has not been implemented due to the absence of regulations concerning the extensification of plastic excise among them, although legislative and executive have agreed to implement it, which is marked by the imposition of a plastic excise revenue target. The lack of regulations extending plastic excise hinders the achievement of state revenue targets under the excise policy and limits its effectiveness in supporting sustainable development, as expected within the framework of international relations.



Keywords: sustainable development, extensification of excise, plastic excise, state revenue, environment.

[ABS-86]

IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF LEGAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCASILA

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the implementation of human rights in the social environment of correctional institutions (Prison) from the perspective of legal development and Pancasila values. Correctional institutions as institutions that accommodate prisoners have an obligation to not only carry out the function of guidance, but also ensure that the basic rights of prisoners are respected. This research uses empirical juridical method, the results show that although there are regulations that guarantee the protection of human rights for prisoners, implementation in the field still faces various challenges. Factors such as excessive prison capacity, lack of facilities, and limited human resources often cause prisoners' rights to be neglected, such as the right to health, education, and humane treatment. However, there are efforts from some prisons that try to integrate the values of Pancasila, especially the second principle of just and civilized humanity, into prisoner development policies. Even so, the implementation of Pancasila values has not been evenly distributed and still requires strengthening. The conclusion of this study explains that the implementation of human rights in the social environment of correctional institutions from the perspective of legal development and Pancasila still requires significant improvement. Existing regulations

1st International Conference on Social Environment Diversity (ICOSEND 2024) 99

must be more consistently enforced with an emphasis on Pancasila values as an ethical guide in fostering prisoners.

Keywords: Human rights- Correctional Institution- Pancasila.

[ABS-92]

Due Process of Law in the Process of Asset Forfeiture in the Crime of Money Laundering Derived from Corruption Crime

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Abstract

Corruption is an extraordinary crime that has created an emergency condition in Indonesia. Based on the Corruption Perception Index, Indonesia ranks at the bottom, indicating that Indonesia is in a corruption emergency. Corruption is a predicate crime that can then lead to money laundering crime. These two crimes are also called extraordinary crime and transnational crime, therefore they must be dealt with in an extraordinary way as well. Therefore, it is necessary to seize assets in money laundering crimes originating from corruption crimes. Some of the main problems that will be discussed are how is the legal framework for asset forfeiture in the case of money laundering that begins with a criminal act of corruption? Then, how is the criminal law policy for asset forfeiture that can guarantee Due Process of Law? The purpose of this research is to answer these research problems. This research uses normative juridical method with statutory, case, and conceptual approaches. The result of the research is that the legal framework for asset forfeiture in the case of money laundering that begins with the crime of corruption in the current criminal justice system is still not spearheaded and does not seem to be running well. A good framework is to maximise the legal system in law enforcement with

certainty. The criminal law policy for asset forfeiture that can guarantee the expected Due Process of Law is that asset forfeiture is carried out to all cronies involved in corruption, without exception to the family, and the death of the suspect or defendant does not cancel the obligation to return assets to the state. This needs to be maximised in order to reduce the number of state financial losses due to corruption and money laundering crime.

Keywords: Asset Forfeiture- Corruption- Due Process of Law- Money Laundering.

[ABS-93]

**Asset Forfeiture in the Crime Money Laundering Derived from
Corruption Crime based on Due Process of Law**

Hanifah Azizah Topo Santoso* Yunus Husein* Mahmud Mulyadi*

Universitas Sumatera Utara Universitas Indonesia*

Abstract

Corruption is an extraordinary crime that has created an emergency condition in Indonesia. Based on the Corruption Perception Index, Indonesia ranks at the bottom, indicating that Indonesia is in a corruption emergency. Corruption is a predicate crime that can then lead to money laundering crime. These two crimes are also called extraordinary crime and transnational crime, therefore they must be dealt with in an extraordinary way as well. Therefore, it is necessary to seize assets in money laundering crimes originating from corruption crimes. Some of the main problems that will be discussed are how is the legal framework for asset forfeiture in the case of money laundering that begins with a criminal act of corruption? Then, how is the criminal law policy for asset forfeiture that can guarantee Due Process of Law? The purpose of this research is to answer these research problems. This



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Keywords: Asset Forfeiture- Corruption- Due Process of Law- Money Laundering.

[ABS-95]

Legal Protection Of Indigenous Peoples And Traditional Communities In Indonesia From The Perspective Of The Social Environment

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Abstract

Legal protection for indigenous peoples and traditional communities in Indonesia has become a crucial issue in the context of a dynamic social environment. Indigenous and traditional communities have inherent rights to the land, culture and natural resources that support their lives. However, modernization and industrial development often threaten the survival of these rights. This article aims to analyze the effectiveness of

legal protection for indigenous and traditional communities in Indonesia from a social environmental perspective, particularly in relation to the utilization and conservation of natural resources and community welfare. The analysis is conducted by highlighting existing legal and regulatory policies, as well as the role of the government, social institutions, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in providing legal protection. This research uses a normative juridical approach with a case study method in several regions in Indonesia that have indigenous and traditional communities in Indonesia. The results show that although there are various regulations and policies implemented to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, their implementation in the field still faces many challenges. The gap between legal regulations and practical realization leaves indigenous peoples vulnerable to land conflicts, environmental degradation and social discrimination. The government and relevant agencies tend to focus on economic and development interests, which are often at odds with the principles of social and environmental sustainability for indigenous peoples. However, in some areas, interventions by NGOs and international organizations have had a positive impact in raising awareness of indigenous peoples' rights and encouraging their participation in decision-making. This research recommends strengthening more inclusive policies and improving monitoring mechanisms and law enforcement at the local level so that the protection of indigenous peoples can be realized more effectively and sustainably

Keywords: legal protection, custom, traditional, social environment

[ABS-96]

**THE URGENCY AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CROSS-COUNTRY
COMPARISON OF PRODUCTIVE WAQF TO IMPROVE THE
WELFARE OF PEOPLE IN THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT**

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Abstract

Productive waqf not only covers financial aspects but also has a great influence on the social environment, as the funds generated are used to support various community needs, such as education, health, and poverty alleviation. Under the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic, the role of productive waqf becomes even more vital to meet the urgent needs of the community, create solidarity networks, and support social stability through sustainable social assistance. Effective productive waqf management can make a significant contribution to improving people's welfare by ensuring that optimized waqf assets have a direct positive impact on the beneficiary community. This research is conducted descriptively analytically, with an empirical juridical approach, so the data used in this research are primary data, and secondary data. Primary data is collected by interviewing the subjects determined by the researcher, namely the authorized agency / institution, while secondary data is obtained from literature, laws and regulations and related documents. The problem is how the urgency and implementation of productive waqf in various countries and how the forms of productive waqf. The result is that the development of waqf in the social environment does not only occur in Islamic countries or countries where the majority of the population is Muslim. In the United States, for example, as a country where the Muslim population is still a minority, they are able to develop the existing waqf productively. To develop waqf assets, various programs are carried out that greatly support the increase of waqf assets. Programs related to the 1st International Conference on Social Environment Diversity (ICOSEND 2024)

development and utilization of waqf assets receive a lot of support from various parties. This is clearly one of the success factors of the state in managing waqf in the social environment

Keywords: productive waqf, covid 19, welfare, social environment

[ABS-97]
**RESPONSIBILITY OF SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS FOR CRIMES
OF ELECTRONIC-BASED SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
IN INDONESIA**

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Binus University Indonesia

Abstract

In writing this thesis, the author explores the responsibility of social media platforms in overcoming electronicbased sexual violence in Indonesia. The author discusses the current state of social media in the country, defines and explains electronic-based sexual violence, examines steps taken by platforms to combat it, and identifies challenges in holding platforms accountable. The author also provides recommendations for a safer online environment. The new violence brought by technological advances is known as Electronic-Based Sexual Violence (^KSBE^). Indonesian society still has no knowledge about this form of violence. Cyber grooming, cyber abuse, hacking, illegal content and privacy violations are categories of electronic-based sexual violence or often referred to as KSBE. Social media also uses web-based technology to turn communication into interactive dialogue, supporting online social interaction. Sexual violence is frequent and ongoing, with serious, traumatic and sometimes lifelong impacts on victims. The TPKS



Law is a tool for building the morality of a just and civilized human society and nation based on the belief in the Almighty God. Systemic and participatory prevention of sexual violence, legal protection, justice and recovery for victims and victims. Although electronic system operators (^PSE^) such as social media platforms have taken steps to combat electronic-based sexual violence, there is still more that can be done. The government must build a strong legal framework and work with various institutions to address this problem effectively. Public awareness campaigns and educational programs should also be prioritized to promote a safer online environment. Together, we can create a society where electronic-based sexual violence is no longer tolerated.

Keywords: Electronic Based Sexual Violence, TPKS Law, Electronic System Operators.

[ABS-98]

**IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE SOCIAL
ENVIRONMENT OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FROM THE
PERSPECTIVE OF LEGAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCASILA**

Nurhamdan

Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the implementation of human rights in the social environment of correctional institutions (Prison) from the perspective of legal development and Pancasila values. Correctional institutions as institutions that accommodate prisoners have an obligation to not only carry out the function of guidance, but also ensure that the basic rights of prisoners are respected. This research uses empirical juridical method, the results show that although there are regulations that guarantee the protection of human rights for prisoners, implementation in the field still faces various challenges. Factors such as excessive prison capacity, lack of facilities, and limited human resources often cause prisoners' rights to be neglected, such as the right to health, education, and humane treatment. However, there are efforts from some prisons that try to integrate the values of Pancasila, especially the second principle of just and civilized humanity, into prisoner development policies. Even so, the implementation of Pancasila values has not been evenly distributed and still requires strengthening. The conclusion of this study explains that the implementation of human rights in the social environment of correctional institutions from the perspective of legal development and Pancasila still requires significant improvement. Existing regulations must be more consistently enforced with an emphasis on Pancasila values as an ethical guide in fostering prisoners

Keywords: HUMAN RIGHTS ,SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT ,CORRECTIONAL

[ABS-101]

Trends and Best Practices in Asset Forfeiture as a Strategy Against Money Laundering

Hanifah Azizah, Topo Santoso, Yunus Husein, Mahmud Mulyadi

Universitas Sumatera, Universitas Indonesia, Universitas Indonesia,
Universitas Sumatera Utara

Abstract

Corruption represents a serious crime that has resulted in a state of emergency in Indonesia. The Corruption Perception Index indicates that Indonesia is ranked among the lowest countries, signifying a critical corruption crisis in the nation. Corruption serves as a predicate offense that can subsequently facilitate money laundering. Both of these crimes are classified as extraordinary and transnational, necessitating an exceptional response for effective intervention. Both of these crimes are categorized as extraordinary and transnational, requiring an extraordinary response for effective intervention. Consequently, it is essential to confiscate assets linked to money laundering stemming from corruption. This discussion will focus on key issues, including the legal framework for asset forfeiture in cases of money laundering originating from corrupt activities. Additionally, it will examine how criminal law policies regarding asset forfeiture can ensure due process of law. This research aims to address these questions. This research employs a normative juridical method, utilizing statutory, case, and conceptual approaches. The findings indicate that the current legal framework for asset forfeiture in cases of money laundering originating from corruption is still inadequate and not functioning effectively within the criminal justice system. An improved framework should focus on enhancing the legal system to ensure certainty in law enforcement. For asset forfeiture policies to uphold Due Process of Law, it is essential that all associates involved in corruption, including family members, are subject to asset recovery. Additionally, the death of a suspect or

1st International Conference on Social Environment Diversity (ICoSEND 2024) 108



defendant should not absolve the responsibility to return assets to the state. Maximizing these measures is crucial to mitigating the financial losses to the state caused by corruption and money laundering.

Keywords: Money Laundering, Corruption, Due Process of Law, Asset Forfeiture

[ABS-102]

**Optimizing the Role of the Supervisory Board of Tirta Moedal
Semarang Regional Drinking Water Company in the Perspective of
Constitutional Law in the Social Environment**

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Universitas Semarang

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the optimization of the role of the Supervisory Board in the management of the Regional Drinking Water Company (PDAM) Tirta Moedal Semarang from the perspective of constitutional law in the social environment. PDAMs have an important responsibility in ensuring public access to clean water, which is a basic right regulated in the constitution. However, in practice, there are still challenges in maintaining transparency, accountability and operational effectiveness. The urgency of this research lies in the need to improve the quality of supervision to ensure that PDAMs implement the principles of good governance. The methodology used is normative juridical, with a statutory approach and legal doctrine analysis. The novelty of this research lies in the proposal to increase the capacity of the Supervisory Board through regulatory training, implementation of supervisory technology, and strengthening mechanisms for transparency and public participation. The results show that optimizing the role of the Supervisory Board plays a significant role in the social environment in balancing public interests with company profitability, as well as supporting the fulfillment of community constitutional rights. By implementing the resulting recommendations, PDAM Tirta Moedal Semarang is expected to improve service quality in the social environment and maintain transparency in the management of water resources

Keywords: Optimization- Transparency- Accountability, Social environment

[ABS-103]

**Optimisation of Investigation in Disclosing the Crime of Gold Theft
In the Legal Area of the Demak Resort Police
(Study of Decision 274/Pid.B/2023/Pn. Dmk)**

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Abstract

Increasing demands for transparency and efficiency in law enforcement, especially in criminal investigations. Demand for transparency and efficiency in law enforcement, especially in criminal investigations, has made the Demak Police, in this case the Sayung Police Station, have to make developments both in terms of human resources and improving the quality of services. The application of technology in investigations that currently exist is considered insufficient in dealing with various obstacles that arise, such as limited human resources (HR) and coordination problems between law enforcement agencies. This research uses the normative juridical method, by examining legal literature and field data. This method was chosen to obtain an in-depth analysis of the investigation procedures as well as the optimisation needed in the existing legal system. The results show that although the application of technology, such as the Electronic Management of Investigation (EMP), Daily Operation Reporting System (DORS), and E-Berpadu applications at Demak Police Station has improved efficiency, operational constraints, especially related to limited human resources and lack of information accessibility for the public, are still a major obstacle. This study provides recommendations to increase the capacity of investigators through training, improve technological infrastructure, and encourage community participation in the investigation process to achieve a more responsive and fair law enforcement system.

Keywords: Information Technology, Investigation, Theft Crime

[ABS-111]

**OPTIMIZATION OF INVESTIGATIONS IN THE DISCLOSURE OF
GOLD THEFT IN THE JURISDICTION OF THE DEMAK RESORT
POLICE (Verdict study 274 / Pid.B/2023 / PN. Dmk)**

SUPRAPTO, KUKUH SUDARMANTO, AAN TAWLI, AYU MELATI RAK

universitas semarang

Abstract

Increasing demands for transparency and efficiency in law enforcement, especially in criminal investigations. Demand for transparency and efficiency in law enforcement, especially in criminal investigations, has made the Demak Police, in this case the Sayung Police Station, have to make developments both in terms of human resources and improving the quality of services. The application of technology in investigations that currently exist is considered insufficient in dealing with various obstacles that arise, such as limited human resources (HR) and coordination problems between law enforcement agencies. This research uses the normative juridical method, by examining legal literature and field data. This method was chosen to obtain an in-depth analysis of the investigation procedures as well as the optimisation needed in the existing legal system. The results show that although the application of technology, such as the Electronic Management of Investigation (EMP), Daily Operation Reporting System (DORS), and E-Berpadu applications at Demak Police Station has improved efficiency, operational constraints, especially related to limited human resources and lack of information accessibility for the public, are still a major obstacle. This study provides recommendations to increase the capacity of investigators through training, improve technological infrastructure, and encourage community participation in the investigation process to achieve a more responsive and fair law enforcement system

Keywords: Information Technology, Investigation, Theft Crime

[ABS-112]

**Please Just Try to Submit This REFORMULATION OF JUDICIAL
REVIEW IN THE SUPREME COURT Sample Abstract**

Muhammad Junaidi
Universitas Semarang

Abstract

Judicial review which is the process of testing regulations under the law is very important, but until now the nature of the test in its procedural law is closed. This is a problem considering the concept of open regulations that contain the meaning of the principle of legal fiction that everyone must understand and follow, but in the process of formation it is closed. Based on the results of the study, it shows that if the concept of judicial procedural law review of regulations must be open. The openness of the mechanism for testing regulatory material under the law must be a priority scale to be open in the development of law as applied in testing in the constitutional court, namely testing laws.

Keywords: Reformulation, Judicial Review, and Supreme Court

Topic: Psychology

[ABS-2]

The Role of Social Support on Psychological Well-Being and Quality of Life for Social Assistance Recipients

Afitria Rizkiana, Devid Dwi Erwahyudin, Dwi Estiningsih, Afifah Ismahani Nur

Islamic Psychology Study Program, University Muhammadiyah of Ponorogo

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of social support on psychological well-being and quality of life of social assistance recipients. The sample of this study was 190 social assistance recipients. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. The Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) consisting of 12 items, Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scale consisting of 18 items, and the Quality of Life Scale (QOLS) has 16 items were given to the research participants. This study used a quantitative method, with a cross-sectional survey design. The analysis test used statistical techniques with multiple regression tests, using SPSS 26. The results showed that Social Support had a significant positive effect on Psychological Well-being and quality of life of social assistance recipients. Psychological Well-being can be influenced by 46.6% by Social Support. Quality of Life can be influenced by 51% by Social Support.

Keywords: Social support, Psychological wellbeing, Quality of life, Social assistance recipients

[ABS-3]

Psychotherapy Based on Group and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Depressive Disorders in Survivors of Domestic Violence

Yudi Kurniawan, M.M. Shinta Pratiwi, Agung Santoso Pribadi, Cinta Metatarsal Listya Putri, Prita Febriani

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Abstract

This study aims to empirically test the effectiveness of Cognitive Behavioral Group Therapy to reduce depression in female survivors of domestic violence. This study used a quasi-experimental design with a pretest-posttest control group design model. The number of respondents in this study was 16 participants, divided into 8 respondents in the experimental group and 8 respondents in the control group. The experimental group ($n = 8$) received Cognitive Behavioral Group Therapy intervention, while the control group ($n = 8$) was on the intervention waiting list. The level of depression was measured by the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) before the intervention, after the intervention, and two weeks after the post-intervention follow-up. The results of the analysis with the independent sample t-test showed a significant difference in the mean depression score between the control and experimental groups in the post-test phase (after being given Cognitive Behavioral Group Therapy), with a p value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$). In conclusion, this research proves that Cognitive Behavioral Group Therapy is effective in reducing depression in female survivors of domestic violence.

Keywords: Cognitive Behavioral Group Therapy- depression- domestic violence survivors.

[ABS-10]

Elementary School Age Children, Do They Still Often Tell Stories?

Yudho Bawono, Wasis Purwo Wibowo, Puji Restu Aditiya, Ar Liza

Listiyana, Samsul Muarif

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to find out whether or not elementary school age children are often told stories. This research method uses a quantitative approach with survey methods. The research subjects were all students of class IV and V from SDIT Ulil Albab, Kamal District, Bangkalan Regency, totaling 57 students. The data collection tool used in this research was the Storytelling Intensity Questionnaire. The data analysis used is Descriptive Statistical Test. The results of data analysis show that 7 students who are often told stories and 50 students are not often told stories. Based on the results of data analysis, it can be said that elementary school age children, especially those in class IV and V (aged 10-11 years), are not often told stories in their daily lives. One of the factors that is thought to be the cause of elementary school age children not being told stories often is because nowadays, children are more often exposed to gadgets in their daily lives. This is also supported by the lack of role of parents in providing fairy tales to children. The advice given is to reduce the use of gadgets by children and parents to start spending time telling stories to their children.

Keywords: fairy tale- elementary school age children

[ABS-29]

**The Effect of Commitment and Communication on Performance
with Organizational Citizenship Behaviour (OCB) as an
Moderating**

Dewi Ulfah Arini, Agita Tunjung Sari, Puji Rahayu
Universitas Semarang- Universitas Persada Indonesia

Abstract

This study aims to analyse the effect of commitment and communication on employee performance with Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) as an moderating. Using a quantitative method with a survey approach, data was collected through questionnaires distributed to 100 employees. Path analysis techniques were used to examine the direct and indirect relationships between commitment, communication, and performance, as well as how OCB mediates these influences. The results showed the reliability and validity values of Commitment are (0.806- 0.720), Communication (0.837- 0.606), OCB (0.907- 0.729), and Employee Performance (0.880, 0.627). So the final result shows that commitment and communication significantly affect employee performance, and OCB plays an important role in strengthening this relationship. The findings provide strategic insights for organizations in improving performance through increased commitment, effective communication, and OCB behaviors in the workplace.

Keywords: Commitment, Performance, Organizational Citizenship Behaviour, Communication

[ABS-67]

**Technology-Driven Educational Management: Semarang's Path to
Becoming a Smart City**

Erwin Erlangga

Universitas Semarang

Abstract

In the era of rapid technological advancement, Semarang is leveraging technology to revolutionize its educational management, positioning itself as a smart city. This article explores how digital tools and innovations are being integrated into the educational system to enhance efficiency, accessibility, and overall quality of education. Key initiatives, including the implementation of smart classrooms, online learning platforms, and data-driven decision-making processes, are examined in detail. Furthermore, the role of educational management in bridging the gap between traditional practices and future-oriented learning models is discussed. The challenges and opportunities that arise from these transformations are also analyzed, offering insights into how technology can shape a more adaptive and resilient education system in Semarang. Ultimately, this article highlights how effective management of technology in education contributes to Semarang's broader vision of becoming a leading smart city in Indonesia.

Keywords: Educational management, technology integration, smart city, digital learning, Semarang, educational innovation,

[ABS-70]

**LECTURER HAPPINESS AS SEEN IN THE FRAMEWORK-FAMILY
CONFLICT AND FAMILY CLIMATE: THE ROLE OF MINDFULNESS
AS A MEDIATOR**

*Rusmalia Dewi¹, Rini Sugiarti², Erwin Erlangga³, Tatas Transinata⁴, Yudi
Kurniawan⁵*

Semarang University (USM)

Abstract

The main happiness of a lecturer is when he/she feels healthy in body and soul, one of which is by getting attention from his/her immediate family. The culture of collectivism in Indonesian people, coupled with the ability of lecturers to manage work-family conflict and mindfulness in every activity is very helpful in creating personal happiness. Lecturers' lives often experience problems with their workplace and also their families due to the lack of good management of conflict and not working in a focused manner. Family support is needed so that lecturers are able to manage the conflicts that occur and carry out their daily activities at work happily. The purpose of this study is to empirically test the happiness of Lecturers reviewed from work-family conflict and family climate through the role of mindfulness as a mediator variable. The method used is quantitative, using 120 Lecturer respondents in the city of Semarang. Using purposive sampling techniques and data analysis methods using path analysis, Smart PIs with the Amos program. The results of this study indicate that there is an influence of family climate and work-family conflict on lecturer happiness through mindfulness of $RSquare = .637$ $p < 0.05$. Family climate has a smaller influence than work-family conflict on lecturer happiness due to the many support systems in collectivist society in Indonesia. This study has implications so that it can be used as a reference for the application of Lecturer happiness through internal and external support systems.

Keywords: Keywords: Lecturer Happiness, Family Climate, Work-family Conflict, Mindfulness.

[ABS-87]
**TEENAGERS SELF-DISCOVERY ABOUT FAMILY CONFLICT IN
SOCIAL MEDIA**

Kimmy Katkar, Maria Yuliana Wangge, Feti Pratiwi
Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Semarang

Abstract

Adolescents' self-disclosure to their parents is used as a place to build closeness between adolescents and parents. To carry out this self-disclosure requires trust and closeness between adolescents and parents. Teenagers will easily express themselves to their parents if they have emotional closeness, a trustworthy relationship, parents with an authoritative, responsive and accepting pattern. The aim of this research is to describe the description of adolescents' self-disclosure regarding family conflicts on social media and to find out what factors influence adolescents' self-disclosure regarding family conflicts on social media. The research method used is a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach, the data analysis technique is interactive using the Miles and Huberman model. The results of this research show that the family conflicts experienced by respondents include conflicts of intimacy, identity and rejection. Internal factors that influence self-disclosure of adolescents with family conflicts are the need for affiliation, lack of family social support, friendship intimacy, and trust. Meanwhile, the external factor is the social environment. The respondents were able to express themselves about the family conflicts they experienced through their two social media accounts.

Keywords: Self Disclosure- Teenager Family Conflict- Social Media

[ABS-91]

**Resilience on Mothers Who Have Intellectual Disabilities Children
with High-Achievement**

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Abstract

This study aims to explore the resilience of mothers who have intellectual disabilities children with High-Achievement. The study employs a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. The participants in this study were four mothers of children with intellectual disabilities who had high-achieved (first to third place winners in the Special Olympics Indonesia 2022 competition) and who reside in the city of Semarang. Data collection was done through interviews with the four participants who met the study's criteria. The data analysis technique used in this qualitative study, following the phenomenological model, is phenomenological analysis. The researcher found that all four participants demonstrated strength, persistence, and optimism in supporting their children with intellectual disabilities. These three aspects are typically present in individuals with a high level of resilience. The four participants accepted their children's condition, were able to nurture and support their children's growth and development until they achieved success, and expressed gratitude and pride in their children's achievements. All four participants believed that there are strengths behind the challenges or limitations their children face.

Keywords: Resilience- Mothers- intellectual disabilities children with High-Achievement

[ABS-105]

Emotional Stabilization Training to Improve Psychological Well-being of Prisoners

Retno Ristiasih Utami & Purwaningtyastuti
Semarang University

Abstract

The aim of this research was to examine the effect of emotional stabilization training on improving psychological well-being in prisoners. This research uses an experimental method with Pre-test Post-test one group Design. The respondents in this research were inmates at the Class I A Semarang Correctional Institution and the Class II A Semarang Women's Correctional Institution. The respondents used were prisoners who had psychological well-being scores below the average, as measured using the Psychological Well-being Scale. The data analysis technique uses a paired sample t test (psychological well-being before and after training) and an independent sample t test to determine whether there are differences in psychological well-being before and after training in male and female inmate subjects. Based on the results above, it is known that there are differences in psychological well-being scores for male prisoners so that Emotional Stabilization Training is more effectively applied to male prisoners.

Keywords: Emotional Stabilization Training, Psychological Well-being, Prisoner

[ABS-17]

Actor Interaction in the Expansion Of West Sulawesi Province

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90245, Indonesia

Abstract

Regional expansion as a manifestation of regional autonomy is considered the right solution to accelerate development and improve welfare in the region, but it has become a forerunner of competition between local political actors in bringing their interests. The process of expansion of West Sulawesi Province from South Sulawesi was coloured by various problems, the issue of the struggle for the provincial capital became a trigger for conflict between regions that each claimed to be worthy of being the capital of West Sulawesi Province. This research aims to describe and analyse the Interaction between local political actors in the division of West Sulawesi Province. The author uses the actor network theory. This research is a type of qualitative research with a descriptive approach. The results showed two things: First, there was interaction for power between local political actors from Polmas, Majene and Mamuju districts in the West Sulawesi expansion process. Dynamics occur at the level of executive actors, legislators, expansion fighters, communities and students. Second, the birth of a political contract became an absolute agreement, namely, Polmas Regency as the head of government (Governor), Majene as the education service centre and Mamuju as the provincial capital.

Keywords: Actor, Interaction, Regional Expansion

[ABS-110]

**Technological Innovation in the Exploration of Self Esteem Models
Based on Education 5.0 on Special Intelligent Students.**

Rini Sugiarti, Erwin Erlangga, Agusta Praba Ristadi Pinem, Prita
Febriani, Navisa F. Rahmawati* Please Just Try to Submit This Sample

Abstract

Universitas Semarang

Abstract

Education is the main foundation in character formation, including for special intelligent students. Self-esteem or self-esteem plays an important role in the development of students' personalities. Challenges in conventional education often hinder the development of self-esteem in students with special intelligence. This research aims to integrate technological innovations in the exploration of the 5.0-based self-esteem model or Exploration of Self Esteem Model (Exseed) to strengthen the character of special intelligent students. Education 5.0 emphasizes the use of technology as a tool to enrich the learning experience. The method used in this study is the waterfall method. The waterfall method has five stages of process, including analyzing requirements, making designs, implementing, testing, and maintenance. Technological innovations are developed based on the concept of Education 5.0 and the technology-based Self-Esteem Model. The flow diagram and stages of the research are described in detail to show the steps taken. The results of this research are technology products in the Exploration of the Education-Based Self Esteem Model 5.0 under the name of the Exseed platform to Strengthen the Character of Special Intelligent Students. The practical implications of this study include the development of the Exseed learning platform can be tailored to the individual needs of special intelligent students, as well as increased learning engagement through the use of technology. The integration of



technology in this 5.0-based education Exseed in exploring self-esteem in special intelligent students can be a step forward to strengthen character in the context of inclusive learning centered on them.

Keywords: Technological Innovation, Education 5.0, Self Esteem Model - Exseed, Special Intelligence Students. Please Just Try to Submit This Sample Abstract

Topic: Sociology

[ABS-21]

Gandrung Sewu Festival Impact: A Quantitative Study on Local Community Perspective in Kampung Mandar Banyuwangi

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Abstract

The existence of Gandrung Sewu Festival cannot be neglected for its role in our national tourism. It can be seen by the fact that this festival always attracts many local, national, and international visitors. Gandrung Sewu Festival has been included in Banyuwangi Regency Government's official tourism event calendar and Kharisma Event Nusantara (KEN) since 2021. Looking at this phenomenon, research examining the role of festivals becomes crucial since it is associated with the local communities. This research involves 73 local communities as respondents. Meanwhile, the data collected were analyzed using a quantitative approach. The data used were collected through surveys with a questionnaire as the main research instrument. The analytical tool used to confirm the research result is factor analysis. The role of festivals is measured in terms of its positive and negative impacts resulted on local communities. Therefore, the research results show two factors which are divided into each aspect, namely: benefits and burdens from economic aspects, social-cultural aspects and environmental aspects.

Keywords: Festival, Local Community, Impact, Economic, Social-Cultural, Environmental

[ABS-38]

**Analysis Of Social Dynamics And Optimization Of Online
Motorcycle Taxi Services: Application Of Bench Marking Using
Structural Equation Modeling (Sem), Analytical Hierarchy Process
(AHP), And Operations Research Methods (OR).**

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University

Abstract

This study aims to examine social dynamics and service optimization in the online motorcycle taxi industry, by applying a benchmarking methodology involving Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), and Operations Research (OR). The main focus of the study is to evaluate how social factors affect the interaction between drivers and customers and affect the quality of service. This study combines quantitative and qualitative analysis to assess and compare service standards between online motorcycle taxi platforms operating in urban areas. Using SEM, this study identifies and verifies the causal relationship between driver job satisfaction, customer satisfaction, and customer loyalty. AHP is used to determine the priorities and weights of various satisfaction criteria that customers consider important. Operations Research is applied to suggest operational improvements that can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of services. The results of the research are expected to provide valuable insights for online motorcycle taxi platform managers in formulating strategies that not only increase customer satisfaction but also promote a supportive and satisfying work environment for drivers. In addition, this study has the potential to make a significant contribution to the literature that examines service and transportation management in the digital era.

Keywords: Please Just TrKeywords: Social Dynamics, Service Optimization, Online Motorcycle Taxi, Bench Marking, SEM, AHP, OR.y to Submit This Sample Abstract

[ABS-46]

From Agent to Agency: Management of the AerMata Ebhu Tourism Destination, the Noble Burial Complex of West Madura, by the Local Community in Arosbaya, Bangkalan

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Abstract

The AerMata Ebhu Burial Complex is estimated to date back to the 15th century, serving as the final resting place of the Cakraningrat dynasty, their families, and retainers. This study aims to identify the process by which the local community transitions from acting as agents to becoming agents of agency in managing the AerMata Ebhu Burial Complex. The research employs an ethnographic approach and draws upon the theoretical perspective of Anthony Giddens. Interviews were conducted with three components of the local community responsible for managing AerMata Ebhu, the Bangkalan Tourism Office, and the Cultural Heritage Preservation Agency (BPK) Region XI East Java. The findings reveal that this destination ranks among the top three religious tourism sites in Bangkalan in terms of visitor numbers. The burial complex serves not only as a cultural symbol but also as a heritage site reflecting the dynamic interplay of various interests. Administratively, the site is a historical and archaeological relic under the supervision of the BPK Region XI East Java. However, its management is heavily influenced by local community interests, which are represented in the 1st International Conference on Social Environment Diversity (ICoSEND 2024)



three-tiered spatial structure of the complex, comprising the first courtyard, the second courtyard, and the main courtyard. These courtyards, connected by ascending steps, reflect the hierarchical distribution of power among local community actors, illustrating the process of transitioning from agent to agency, as they sustain power dynamics through the physical structure and economic interests associated with the site.

Keywords: AerMata Ebhu Burial Complex, power, space, agency, local community

[ABS-48]

Identifying the Potential and Existence of Traditional Blacksmith Crafts In Paterongan Village, Galis District, Bangkalan Regency

Yuliana Windi Sari, Merlia Indah Prastiwi

Universitas Trunojoyo Madura

Abstract

Blacksmith craftsmanship is a local potential found in the Madura Islands. The Madura Islands consist of four districts namely Bangkalan, Sampang, Pamekasan and Sumenep. The blacksmith craft in Bangkalan Regency is one form of creative local economy based on local potential owned by the community, especially the people of Madura. The blacksmith craft itself is a creative economy that requires further development, based on this aspect, it is known that the blacksmith craft has not received special attention from the local government so that the existence of blacksmith craftsmen has stagnated both in the innovation of the products produced, the marketing range so that the follow-up that needs to be done is through the identification of potential in blacksmith craftsmen to see how the development of blacksmith craft businesses is carried out and the important role of blacksmith craftsmen in showing its existence as a main livelihood and as a side livelihood, The research conducted aims to identify the potential for the development of blacksmithing businesses in producing handicraft products in Paterongan Village, Galis District, Bangkalan Regency and to find out about the existence and existence of traditional blacksmith crafts in Paterongan Village, Galis District, Bangkalan Regency. The existence of traditional blacksmith craftsmen in the structure and social system is part of the mechanism of community life to maintain traditions for generations because this blacksmith craft is a family heritage business, the expertise possessed is also related to how the community maintains its business, abilities and expertise possessed. This blacksmith craft produces products such as knives and other sharp



weapons used for household needs and other activities. The blacksmith craft also involves the role of the nuclear family consisting of husband and wife with the traditional division of labour in accordance with the agreement. This research uses qualitative methods for and in-depth interviews with blacksmith craftsmen.

Keywords: Potential Identification, Business Development, Existence, Blacksmithing

[ABS-56]

Beyond Religion: Negotiating Islamic-Catholic-Confucian Identities and the Models of Radical Pluralism in Madura

Agustinus Gergorius Raja Dasion, Edy Purwanto

Trunojoyo University of Madura

Abstract

Religious intolerance in Indonesia has become the hottest issue in recent months. There is an urgency to find a more appropriate formulation of tolerance for pluralistic Indonesia. The model of diversity and pluralism in Pabian village, Madura, is an example of a tolerant living system. This study seeks to answer two basic questions. First, how is the negotiation of Catholic, Confucian and Islamic community identities in Pabian village. Second, what kind of diversity practices are carried out so as to create a tolerant life. This research method is descriptive qualitative with an ethnographic approach. Laclau-Mouffe's theory of identity and radicalization of pluralism through agonistic politics is the basis of this study. The results of this study are, first, the people of Pabian, Madura build three adjacent houses of worship as a symbol of pluralism and relationships that do not negate each other. Second, the concept of radical pluralism is carried out in real social practices of diversity. This means that in every practice of life, people try to build a way of life that does not negate other. This is the basis for building a model of radical pluralism.

Keywords: Religion, tolerance, radical pluralism, Pabian-Madura.

[ABS-62]

**Policy Networks in Improving the Quality of Meranti Slum Area as
an Effort to Realize Sustainable Cities and Settlements in
Pekanbaru City**

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Abstract

Efforts to alleviate slums have gained international attention so that slum alleviation has become the 11th point of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely sustainable cities and settlements with the target of ensuring access to decent, safe, affordable housing and basic services, and organizing slums. Based on the Decree of the Mayor of Pekanbaru Number 703 of 2021, the location of housing and slum settlement areas based on the data update of Permen PU No. 14/M/PRT/2018 is 267.76. There are 10 areas spread across 13 urban villages that have slums and slum housing. The Meranti Slum Area with a slum area of 65 Haktar received intervention by being designated as the priority of the Pekanbaru City government in improving the quality of slum areas. The research method used is qualitative, data collection is carried out by observation to obtain empirical data on Meranti slum areas and conducting focus group discussions to obtain information from various actors involved in improving the quality of Meranti Slum Areas. In the principles of triple helix and quadruple helix, the element of society is still a weak party so that mass media support is needed so that the Penta helix emerges consisting of academics, business, government, civil society, and mass media. Cazalda (2017: 27) says that the penta helix is a multi stakeholder consisting of public, private, academia, civil society, and social entrepreneurs. The results showed that the application of policy networks can realize efforts to improve the quality of settlements through active participation, collaborative leadership, and synergy between actors. Collaboration is based on the

1st International Conference on Social Environment Diversity (ICOSEND 2024) 133



principles of reciprocity, trust, and participatory decision making. However, the implementation still lacks the involvement of the private sector so that it becomes a challenge in achieving the goal of realizing sustainable cities and settlements

Keywords: Policy Networks, Slums, Sustainable Cities, SDGs

[ABS-68]

Tourism Village as A Community Empowerment Effort

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Abstract

Community empowerment is the moat important effort in development, surpassing development that relies on economic power and political power. Himat (2004) states that there are 3 pillars pf community empowerment : awareness, capacity building and empowerment. This research was conducted i. Kemoning village, Tragah District, Bangkalan Regency. This village is famous for Anjhir Hill as its tourist icon. The research was conducted using the PAR (Participatory Action Research) method. Researchers and the community jointly plan, implement and evaluate work programs that have been mutually agreed upon. The research result found that these 3 pillars were implemented in the developmen of Anjhir Hill tourism. Awareness is carried out in the form of socializing the importance of community involvement in tourism bussiness in their area. The event was held on Nopember 5, 2022. Capacity building was carried out by establishing the Pokdarwis Maju Bersama on December 22, 2022. In addition, training was carried out by empowering the Pokdarwis administration to synergize with all stakeholders for the development of the Bukit Anjhir torism village.

Keywords: Tourism Village, Community Empowerment, Anjhir Hill

[ABS-88]

Regional Synergies: South Sumatra's Strategy for Sustainable Connectivity in the Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle

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Abstract

Regional connectivity among ASEAN members is crucial for the effective implementation of the ASEAN community. One example of such collaboration is the Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT), which involves sub-regional cooperation between these three countries. This study examines IMT-GT cooperation, focusing on South Sumatra Province, a strategic area with key commodities like palm oil, rubber, coffee, and coal, and an important geopolitical role in regional economic ties. Using Jensen's (2013) neofunctionalism framework, this qualitative descriptive research draws on interviews with officials from the South Sumatra Provincial Planning Board (Bappeda) and secondary sources such as books, journals, and institutional documents. The study finds that the South Sumatra government implements IMT-GT through two phases: Task Expansion and Task Consolidation, addressing the program's challenges. The research also highlights sustainability as a key component of South Sumatra's strategy. By enhancing connectivity, the province promotes economic integration while ensuring sustainable development, particularly in sectors like palm oil and coal. This approach not only strengthens regional economic cooperation but also aligns with long-term environmental goals.

Keywords: Regional connectivity, IMT-GT (Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle), South Sumatra, Sustainability, Neofunctionalism

[ABS-99]

**Communication Experience of Male Sinden in Ludruk Art in
Madura**

Dinara Maya Julijanti, Bani Eka Dartiningsih, Fery Agus Setyawan
Trunojoyo University

Abstract

This study examines the communication experience of male sinden in ludruk art in Madura. The profession of sinden for some Madurese people is considered inappropriate because the profession of sinden is identical to women. In gender stereotypes, it appears that men are required to show their masculinity. Therefore, men are required to have masculine jobs. The formulation of the problem in this study is how the communication experience of male sinden in tandak art in Madura. This study uses a qualitative analysis method with critical analysis because it sees a marginalized group, namely men who work as sinden. After conducting the study, the researcher obtained a result that male sinden felt ostracized and considered something taboo in society. Through this critical research, it can also be used to voice something that is unequal in the lives of marginalized male singers.

Keywords: communication experience, singers, men

[ABS-104]

Urban Regeneration and Community Sustainability: The Growth of Commercial Activity in the CBD and its Impact on the Urban Kampong

Retno Susanti, Nadia Eki Salsabila, Junica Andhiny

Diponegoro University

Abstract

This research examines the community's perspective on living in urban kampong and experiencing regeneration due to the rapid growth of trade and service activities. It underscores the need for proactive planning, as the regeneration of urban kampong, if not anticipated, can lead to the degeneration of the area and a decline in environmental quality. This phenomenon also occurs in the triangular area of Pandanaran street, Pemuda street, and Gajahmada street in Semarang Municipality. The corridor of the three roads surrounding the area is becoming more potent as a commercial corridor. The inner area of the triangle is a settlement area with the characteristics of an urban kampong. Our data collection involved observing the houses and mapping the building's functions on the main road. We also conducted interviews with 98 residents of the urban kampong to understand their perceptions and adaptations to the urban regeneration process. Our analysis using N-Vivo 12 reveals the crucial relationship between the transformation of the function of residential buildings in urban villages, the urban regeneration process, and the sustainability of their existence through adaptation.

Keywords: Urban Regeneration, Community Sustainability

[ABS-109]

**Portraying Risk Communication of Maritime Meteorological
Station to Fishermen in Semarang City**

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Abstract

This study explores the Extended Parallel Process Model (EPPM) applied in risk communication by the Maritime Meteorology Station Tanjung Mas, Semarang, for the safety of local fishermen. EPPM focuses on perception of threat and efficacy, essential for understanding fishermen's responses to weather warnings. Observations, interviews, and secondary data are analyzed to gauge EPPM's impact on improving safety measures among fishermen. The findings reveal that response efficacy increase preventive measures, highlighting EPPM's effectiveness for risk communication in maritime contexts. The fishermen were able to process the risk information cognitively and exercise action based on the information and the knowledge they earn before in the training. The fishermen also experienced behavioral change that tended to more dependent on the information provided by the Maritime Meteorology station before conducted their daily economic activities.

Keywords: Risk Communication, Extended Parallel Process Model, Weather Information



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