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59 articles

Predicting Future Performance Through Selection Methods

Ira Irawati, Nunung Runiawati, Rina Hermawati

One of the demands of bureaucratic reform in Indonesia is the improvement of the professionalism of state civil apparatus (ASN). In order to obtain professional human resources, the government has implemented a competency-based selection method. This paper would identify advantages and disadvantages...

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The Advantages of Local Institutions in Improving Disaster-Affected Small Entrepreneurs and Surrounding Society - A Study of Paguyuban Kampung Sablon, Wedi Village, Klaten Regency

Syadza Alifa, Fentiny Nugroho

Paguyuban Kampung Sablon was established after Klaten District was hit by an earthquake that affected the economy of the community, including the convection industry in Pandes Wedi village, and its surroundings. The disaster aroused the spirit to empower the community in Pandes Wedi Village so they established...

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Organizational Design of Health Office to Improve the Effectiveness of Public Service in Health Affairs in Barru Regency

Mohamad Thahir Haning, Andi Imam Arundhana

Organizational design is an important issue needed to improve effectiveness of public service organization. This study aimed to explain the strategy of organizational design, shape of structural organization, and positioning of human resource in organization. This study was qualitative study through...

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E-Policy: Designing E-Aparatur In Bandung City

Yogi Suprayogi Sugandi, Dedi Sukarno, Sawitri Budi Utami, Ramadhan Pancasilawan

The aim of this paper is to describe three policies issued, they are: analysis of civil servant job; electronic-based policy named electronic aparatur (e-Aparatur), and harmonization of the evaluation of job information policy for civil servants. This research used policy gap method to find similarity...

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Radical Decentralization Reform and Communal Conflict in Indonesia, 2003-2014

Aris Rusyiana, Mujibur Rahman Khoirul Muluk, Dr. Sujarwoto

Radical decentralization reform works or does not work for reducing communal conflict is still debatable. This study examines the linkage between decentralization policy and communal conflict in Indonesia. Two measurement of decentralization: administrative decentralization, and fiscal decentralization...

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Synergy Implementation Policy -- A Case of Study of Quality Home Improvement Program in West Bandung, Indonesia

Budiman Rusli

According to Article 1 number (1) of Law Number 1 Year 2011 on Housing and Settlement Area, what is meant by housing is a collection of houses as part of settlements, both urban and rural, equipped with public utilities, facilities and utilities as a result of efforts Fulfillment of a habitable home....

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Administrative Service of Civil Servant -- A Case Study of Civil Service Agency in Majene, Indonesia

Dr. Burhanuddin

public service is the task of public organization. This study aims to analyze the performance of regional civil service agency (BKD) in Majene Regency. The research approach used is qualitative analysis. Data collection were taken through observation, in-depth interviews and documentation studies. Data...

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Behind Street Vendors Stall - A Case Study on How Organizations Plays Role on Implementing Policies

Dani Mohammad Ramadhan, Rina Hermawati

This paper aims to explain how various organization plays role on implementing policies among street vendors in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia. Using qualitative method with participant observation and structured in-depth interview as data gathering technique, the result shows that not only effectively...

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The Effectiveness Of The Socialization Strategy of Taxation Regulation in Establishing Taxpayer's Objectives in Tax Rights And Obligations

Hetti Herawati, Senny Lusiana, Roni Tabroni

To increase state revenues, it needs public awareness to perform its obligations to pay taxes. Currently, tax revenue in Indonesia is low. It takes a special effort to raise awareness of taxpayers, one of them by doing socialization. Socialization strategy conducted by the tax office is done by using...

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Evaluating Policy Implementation on the Coastal Area and Small Islands Management - A Case Study of Gili Matra Park in West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

Nur Indrayati

The Marine Recreational Park Gili Matra in North Lombok regency which is the object of research, facing serious environmental problems due to the demands of regional economic development. The study aims to evaluate the implementation of the law in the management of coastal areas that do not have local...

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Internet Memes : Representation of Indonesian Political Culture in Jakarta Gubernatorial Election 2017

Rahmi Surya Dewi, Aceng Abdullah, Eni Maryani, Dadang Suganda

Jakarta Gubernatorial Election 2017 may receive considerably significant attention from Indonesian society. Many assume it resembled the presidential election because of the 'political heat' of the moment. This is apparent in particular conversations in social media, and even seen as the message of manipulation...

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Socio-Economic Dynamics of Street Vendors in Bandung

Rina Hermawatii, Nunung Runiawati

The presence of street vendors has become a hard problem to solve in some cities in Indonesia. Some existing policies have not yet been able to optimally handle the problem of street vendors. One of the causes why the problem of street vendors is hard to handle is unavailability of sufficient data on...

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The Role of the Government Internal Auditor in Fraud Risk Management: A Case Study in Local Government of Gunung Kidul and Sleman Yogyakarta Province

Setya Nugraha, Ely Susanto

The purpose of this paper is to explore the current practices of the internal auditors in the local government of Gunung Kidul and Sleman regency regarding their role in fraud risk

management. This research has used qualitative methods through an interview with the highest level of those inspectorates,...

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Dear Mr. Mayor... Can You Clean the Housing? A Citizen's Dependency on Local Government in Environmental Collective Action

Siska Sasmita, Mohamad Fachri Adnan, Helfia Edial

This article explains inequality relationship between local government and society in Muaro Lasak in managing environmental problem which is indicated by society's tendency to hand over environmental affairs to local government. By involving society members, visitors, and apparatus from local government...

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Actors' Role in Public Asset Management -- A Study of Limboto Lake in Gorontalo, Indonesia

Trisusanti Lamangida, Haedar Akib, Muhammad Firyal Akbar, Muhamad Aswar

three pillars of development 1) Government, 2) Private Sector, and 3) Society. They had the role and function in answering public's questions and became a motor of development in providing solutions especially in asset management of Limboto Lake. Lake Rescue had made either through academic research,...

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The Effectiveness of 9 Years Compulsory Education Policy towards Education Enhancement of Child Workers

Atta Irene Allorrante

The objective of this research is to determine the effectiveness level of 9 years compulsory education program in terms of increasing the accessibility of school age children to obtain education which finally can affect to the reduce of child workers. This research uses qualitative approach, whether...

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Bureaucracy in Criminal Justice A Study of Criminogen Factors in Law Enforcement on Narcotics Crime Settlement

Agus Raharjo, Yusuf Saefudin

The criminal justice system is conducted through bureaucracy, with hope that law enforcement can proceed smoothly, efficiently and responsibly. However, this does not apply in the settlement of narcotics cases. The research method used to solve the problem is the approach toward law as law in action....

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Empowerment for Women Laborers Based on "Civic Education" - A Case Study of Women Laborers of Cigarette Industry in Malang, Indonesia

Budhy Prianto, Mr. Mardiyono

Based on our previous research it was known that women workers were in weak position both personally and in the context of industrial relations. The weaknesses were caused by the lack of knowledge and understanding of: rights and obligations as workers, gender, and the rights and obligations as members...

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Revitalization of Slum Area in Semarang City with Thematic Village Program -- A Case Study in Bandarharjo Village, Indonesia

Hartuti Purnaweni

Each city in Indonesia has slum area, including in Semarang. Semarang has 415 hectares of slum area, scattered in 64 villages in 15 sub districts out of 18 sub districts all over Semarang City. Aiming at parts of solving this problem, Semarang Municipal government responding with Program of Thematic...

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A Model of Village Government System Based on Systems Thinking - A Study in Kairane village, Indonesia

Ike Wanusmawatie, Bambang Supriyono, Luqman Hakim, Mujibur Rahman Khoirul Muluk

The purpose of this study was to construct a model of village government performance system in order to realize the community prosperity. This research used system thinking approach and dynamic system as tool analysis. Based on the research results indicates that village government performance is not...

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Accountability in Public Services - A Case Study of Immigration Services in Makassar, Indonesia

Muhammad Yunus, Wahyu Nurdiansyah

This study aims to analyze and describe the accountability of the public service in the Immigration Office of Makassar. The problem in this research is how Public Service Accountability in Passport Making Service at Class I Immigration Office of Makassar is reviewed from the relation with whom to be...

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Questioning The Essence Of Bureaucratic Neutrality Dialectical Relationship Between Freedom of Speech and The Impact of Digital Democracy in Indonesia

Tedi Sudrajat, Rahadi Wasi Bintoro

As a constitutional state, Indonesian government has authority to make regulation regarding the rampant issue of freedom of expression from Civil Servants, especially in social media. The limitation in the form of restriction for Civil Servants in expressing their opinion which is contradicted with government...

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The Influence of Leadership Style on The Village Apparatus Satisfaction With Work Motivation As Moderating Variable -- A Case Study of Village Governments in Gorontalo Regency, Indonesia

Walidun Husain

This study was aimed at finding out and analyzing and empirically testing the degree of leadership style with motivation as a moderating variable to simultaneously and partially influence the work satisfaction of village apparatus in Telaga sub-district. The results revealed that: 1) F test, the F-count...

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Measuring Quality of Citizens' Participation in Local Development

Andi Ahmad Yani, Andi Rahmat Hidayat, Amril Hans, Andi Yudha Yunus, Salma Tadjang, Abdul Naris Agam

The main purpose of this study is to present the quality of citizens participation in the process of local development in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. It is argued that four main aspects of participation namely access, awareness, control and benefit are the key in determining the quality of participation....

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The Implementation Model of Poor Fisher Community Empowerment - A Study of Poor Fisher Families in Pangkep, Indonesia

Anwar Parawangi, Rulinawaty Kasmad

This study aims to figure out a model to implement the empowerment in poor fisher: (1) the tendency of local rural development has not improved the existent capability and solid society in coastal community poor fisher family. (2) There are many programs that have been done but none can solve the obstacles....

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Social Justice in Educational Policy: How do Students Perceive It?

Asal Wahyuni Erlin Mulyadi

Discussing the issue on social justice in educational policy is also important to consider the voice from the students as the beneficiaries. In this study, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were performed to a group of senior high school students in public and private schools Yogyakarta city as a data collection...

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Public Service Performance and Public Trust in Government -- An Indonesian Case Study

Gita Susanti, Siti Halwatiah, Novayanti Sopia Rukmana, Andi Ahmad Yani, Andi Rahmat Hidayat, Suherman Ahmad

This study aims to determine public performance and public trust to government over education, health, population and security. This research used a quantitative approach, and the data in this research were collected by Asian Barometer Survey conducted in 33 provinces in Indonesia. Data collection by...

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The Empowerment of Coastal Women Through Capacity Improvement of Seaweed Farmer Groups -- Obstacles and Challenges

Dr. Hasniati, Rabina Yunus, Dr. Hamsinah

This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the institutional capacity development program of women's groups in the coastal area of Sanrobone District of Takalar Regency and possible factors that influence achievement of the program. The research approach used is qualitative approach with in-depth...

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The Role of Leadership in the Implementation of Administrative Reform at the Indonesian National Institute of Public Administration

Mr. Kamaruddin, Eko Prasojo

Most administrative reforms in public organizations have not produced substantial changes, neither in structure, nor process nor attitude. Leaders in such organizations tend to prefer to implement reform as a formality or simply to comply with rules and legislations, given the great risks they will face....

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Concept of Smart City Governance in Makassar City

Muhlis Madani, Mr. Nasrulhaq

This research aims to know the core concept of smart city governance in Makassar City. Smart city is one of new program in Makassar City. Its brand is sombere and smart city. However, practice of smart city have weakness and treatness in governance aspects. This research used qualitative method with...

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Local Wisdom and Character Education in Youth Organizations -- A Case Study of South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

Mujib Hasib, Zulfan Nahruddin, Muchlas M Tahir, Mr. Handam, Muhamad Firyal Akbar, Wahyu Nurdiansyah

This study aimed to figure out how the characteristics of youth organization in south sulawesi. The devoloping local wisdom in youth organization in south sulawesi. Developing process of local wisdom becoming character education in south sulawesi. Research method employed is qualiatitative approach with...

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Legal Uncertainty of Islamic Personality Principle by Supreme Court Circular Letter Number 8 Year 2010

Rahadi Wasi Bintoro, Tedi Sudrajat

The increasing competence of religious courts in Indonesia still creates a polemic for its competence of other judiciary institutions. It happens due to the clash of rules and the issuance of Supreme Court circular letter. This paper discusses the solution to the clash of rules and shows the existence...

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Overcoming Challenges of Social Policy Reform in Indonesia

Ulfah Fatmala Rizky

Social security program is a common social policy to overcome the poverty in many countries. The policy making and implementation of this policy are different in every states. In many European countries, government has a strong support to fund the social protection program while in United States of America...

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Innovation Public Goods Management Based on Local Culture -- A Case Study of Forest Park Management Ir. H. Djuanda, Indonesia

Yanhar Jamaluddin

The management of Ir. H. Djuanda Forest Park needs to be designed into an urban forest development innovation in order to have the allure and evocative of the natural charms of the forest park. Development innovation can be done by exploring the potential of thematic values based on culture. Ngabandung...

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Creating a Trusted Public Organization -- Organizational Trust Analysis in Implementation Network of the Education Quality Assurance Policy in Indonesia

Prof. Alwi, Mashuri H. Tahili

The main purpose of this research is to analyze the perspective of organizational trust in the implementation network of education quality assurance policy in Indonesia. The results

showed that organizational trust has not been a key driver to achieve the effectiveness of the implementation of education...

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Analysis of Business Information Services Innovation in Bantaeng, South Sulawesi

Badu Ahmad

This article aims to explain how public service innovation forms in business licenses in local government in Indonesia. For this purpose the study was conducted in Bantaeng district, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. The research was conducted using qualitative so that data collection techniques include...

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The Implementation of Halal Tourism in Indonesia National Park

Bhayu Rhama, Mochamad Doddy Syairul Alam

Halal tourism is a new phenomenon based on demographic factors and needs to be taken into consideration by tourism destinations. Nature tourism, especially tourism in national parks, in this case, also has the potential to become a halal tourism destination. However, the parks' halal value still requires...

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Patterns of Power Relations in Governing Street Vendors - A Case Study of Bandung, Indonesia

Caroline Paskarina, Rina Hermawati, Selly Riawanti, Budiawati Supangka

This paper focuses on the discussion of power relations in governing of street vendors (Pedagang Kaki Lima or PKL) in Bandung. The objective is to identify the pattern of power relations between the government and street vendors as a consequence of the street vendors' governing approach applied in Bandung....

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Community Tourism Entrepreneurship in Disaster-Prone Areas of Mount Merapi

Citra Fathimah Salipi, Fentiny Nugroho

The eruption of Mount Merapi in 2010 has caused a rather significant material and immaterial loss for the people living around the area, particularly the district of Cangkringan in Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. As time goes by, an effort to improve the living standards of the population...

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Analysis on Handling Community Cultural Values Erosion in Semarang, Indonesia

Hardi Warsono, Dyah Hariani, Sarwo Edy

Globalization era, cultural value erosion in Indonesia, the declining interest and public concern of Semarang city people to art and culture, and the performance of Culture and Tourism Office are the backgrounds of this study. This research aims to analyze the performance of Culture and Tourism Office...

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Collaboration Through Entrepreneurship in Non Profit Organization -- A Study of Hoshizora Foundation, Indonesia

Laras Wijayanti, Fentiny Nugroho

A high degree of dependency of an NGO as a nonprofit organization toward donor's funding threaten the sustainability of an organization. Revenue diversification can be an alternative for the sustainability of an organization. One of them can be supported by independency to seek funds through entrepreneurship....

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Patronage Leadership in Decentralized Developing Countries

Mochamad Doddy Syahirul Alam, Dr. Sujarwoto

Some decentralized developing countries in Asia and Africa have the same problem on patronage leadership. The same of historical story could be influenced of the matter. Mostly the patronage happens in political leadership and business leadership. The actor represents government leadership and business...

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Comparison of Culture and Organization Effectiveness -- A Case Study of Labuang Baji Hospital and Stella

Muhamad Nur Yamin, Muhammad Nur

The objective of the study was to analyze the relationship between organizational culture and effectiveness at Labuang Baji Hospital and Stella Maris Hospital. The research is explorative using qualitative method with case study approach. Interview and observation data were analyzed dominant pattern...

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Actors' Behavior in Policy Formulation - A Case Study of Woman And Child Protection Policy in Parepare, Indonesia

Muhamad Tang Abdulah, Siti Halwatiah, Gita Susanti

This study aims to describe the processes, which are the policy actors, what their motives, competencies and roles of actors in policy formulation on the protection of women and children. This research uses descriptive qualitative method with technical analysis model data including, reduction, display...

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The Dynamism of Local Culture In Metagovernance - A Cursory Look at George Town World Heritage Site, Malaysia

Nagathisen Katahenggam

Inclusionary governance in the form of metagovernance expanded in George Town when the city was listed as a World Heritage Site. However, the governance culture in Malaysia favors hierarchism where public engagement is not entirely robust. Nevertheless, the local cultural climate in George Town allows...

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How Do Public Officials Perceive Themselves as Taxpayers? A Study of Effect of Modernized Tax Administration System, Tax Sanction, Tax Service, and Tax Morale on Tax Compliance of Public Officials in Indonesia

Abdul Rahman

Low tax compliance in Indonesia constitutes an anomaly conditions if it is referred to the considerable GDP per capita growth and the tax reforms conducted more than three decades. It means that Indonesia still faces with problematic tax compliance influenced by the behavior of public officials. Therefore,...

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Does the Government Hear Us? A Picture of Interaction between Netizen and Indonesian Local Government in Twitter

Anang Dwi Santoso, Nurul Hidayah, Dhia Khalila Rinjani

Social media is a space that allows society and government to interact and exchange information. Unfortunately, there is little empirical research to prove the benefits. This paper aims to describe the interaction between society and government in twitter. We collected 591 tweets from the community to...

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Policy Core Belief in Policy Change

Dr. Aslinda, Muhammad Guntur, Muhammad Akmal Ibrahim

Policy of spatial utilization by street vendors in Makassar city has changed from regulation determined by government. This research aims to know and analyze policy core belief from actors related to policy of spatial utilization by street vendors and impacts resulted from spatial utilization by street...

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The Dynamic of Institutional Relation of BPD and Village Head -- Problems of Local Political Representation

Dina Dwi Rahayu, Tuhfatul Maula

BPD (Badan Permusyawaratan Desa) is a public political representation instituted in the village governance structure. Institutionally, the dynamics relation of BPD and village head have been influenced by the institution of BPD such as Badan Musyawarah Desapraja, Lembaga Musyawarah Desa, BPD (Badan Perwakilan...

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The Need of Public Administration -- An Islamic Perspective for Higher Education in Indonesia

Wisber Wiryanto

Public Administration is a branch of Social Science disciplines taught at universities in Indonesia. Indonesia is a country that is predominantly Muslim. However, the education system faces problems of secularization that is split between education and religion. This can be seen in the teaching of public...

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Department of Administrative Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Hasanuddin University in collaboration with Indonesian Association of Public Administration (IAPA) organized the International Conference on Administrative Science (ICAS 2017). The ICAS was held on 20-21 November 2017 in Makassar, Indonesia under the theme of “Challenges of Public Administration in Developing Countries. This conference aims to provide a platform to share ideas, research, practices, and experiences regarding challenges of public administration in developing countries.

Public administration in developing nations is a transformation process mainly influenced by colonization and globalization process which is embedded in a systemic domination of Western society. The transfer of concepts and practices from one society to another is full of pitfalls and barriers due to different social, cultural and historical backgrounds. Some studies address inherited and borrowed Western model is often incompatible in developing societies since it makes their public administration systems contextless. Consequently, most public organizations in developing countries are reluctant to change and tend to uphold their traditional values. The bureaucrats in developing nations, however, are more likely to follow the new structure and form of the Western model, but they have no intention of making the actual transformation, specifically in cultural sense. As a result, this condition leads to undermanaged administration system which can impede the developing countries to accelerate the achievement of the sustainable development goals agenda in 2030.

The committee received 114 paper summaries from various topics including public policy, ethic on government, administrative culture, disaster management, religion and spirituality, social and political trust, gender equality, social justice, citizenship, leadership, e-Government, post-conflict governance, bureaucracy and democracy. 59 papers are selected

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PREFACE
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to go through a strict peer-reviewed process, and these papers are published in the ICAS 2017 proceeding.

We would like to thank the organizing committee and the members of reviewers for their kind assistances in reviewing the papers. We would also extend our best gratitude to Prof. Dwia Aristina Pulubuhu (Rector of Hasanuddin University), Prof. Andi Alimuddin Unde (Dean of Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Hasanuddin University), Prof. Eko Prasojo (Head of Indonesian Association for Public Administration). Furthermore, Prof. Deddy Tikson, Prof Eiji Oyamada, Prof Wilfredo Carada, and Dr. Rustamjon Urinbojev for their invaluable contributions and worthwhile ideas shared in the conference.

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Tedi Sudrajat
Faculty of Law Universitas Jenderal Soedirman
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***Abstract*__As a constitutional state, Indonesian government has authority to make regulation regarding the rampant issue of freedom of expression from Civil Servants, especially in social media. The limitation in the form of restriction for Civil Servants in expressing their opinion which is contradicted with government policy is an implication of the implementation of public service relation concept as the legal basis in behaving and acting for Civil Servants in Indonesia. The purpose of this paper is to create neutral condition for civil servants and to strengthen institutional function of government to stay solid and professional in providing public services. Actually, neutral condition will be achieved if Civil Servants are outside the system and they do not give the space to interest intervention. Also, they do not only criticize, but also providing the solutions.**

Keywords: civil servants; neutrality; freedom of speech; digital democracy

I. INTRODUCTION

It cannot be denied that in the current globalization era of communication, the role of social media is really needed by society to interact with others, include in politics. This phenomenon creates a new model of democracy called digital democracy. Unconsciously, the role of media has created an effect to society in expressing their opinion and maintaining their political choice and behavior. In this context, social media have significant impact in influencing political participation [1]. This condition makes social media used as a political media. Political media is a part of political system which created an easy way for politicians to stay in charge of political issues through communication that can reach its target community. From this perspective, the network society is constituted from autonomous individuals who connect with one another in an ever-opening space within politics. Consequently, nontraditional politicians have affected new forms of consciousness through blogs, twitter, facebook activities and online petitions [2].

Danielle N. Lussier and M. Steven Fish illustrate that if people believe that they can make a difference, they are more likely to take part in political actions to defend their rights, such as participating in protests or helping to build opposition parties. Statistical analysis of the data for Indonesia in the East Asian Barometer backs up this contention. It shows a positive correlation between respondents' sense of political efficacy and their likelihood of participating in campaign work, engaging in acts of contentious politics, and contacting public officials [3].

In Indonesia, political process is a part of democratic process (like the general election). Everyone can be free and actively involved in influencing each other, sharing information and tending to place themselves to one choice. The problem arises when the media users (which is Bureaucracy/civil servant) are potential to reduce the essence of neutrality through various forms of political statement in social media.

The urgency of this paper is to appoint the phenomenon of digital democracy into a format compatible with the legal policy regarding with the existence of bureaucratic neutrality in Indonesia. Until now, the government still has not made a policy yet, whether to allow, restrict or prohibit such activities. On that basis, the government needs to determine a rational attitude to stem the problems that will occur and determine the direction of the policy that matches the needs and the dynamics of democracy. For that reason, this paper want to find the essence of Indonesian bureaucratic neutrality related with the freedom of speech concept and the impact of digital democracy.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

Pressure point in this paper is an explorative which lead to the ideal concept in political neutrality of bureaucracy/civil servants. For that reason, this paper uses legal approach. There are - at least - 2 (two) logical consequences for the use of this approach. First, this paper will always be related to the content of legislation concerning the neutrality of bureaucracy. The content material contains various functions that are understood as the demands of activity that should be in the norm; and Second, this approach provides certain techniques for certain functions that apply on the neutral legal objects. In this approach, there are ideal values that imply the rights and obligations on the nature of bureaucratic neutrality.

Operationally, this approach is oriented to comparison of the concept of democracy, human rights and legal policy of the government where the outcome is the fulfillment of justice for bureaucrat. The policy review will be harmonized with norms, theories and doctrines and other non-legal aspects through the use of multiple interpretation models, both grammatically and systematically.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In a global context, freedom of expression is guaranteed in Article 19 of Universal Declaration of Human Right stating that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and

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to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. Even though there is international guarantee, but the space of freedom is still limited. It means that this freedom must be able to guarantee the recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and to fulfill demands fairly by considering moral judgment, religious values, security and public order in a democratic society [2]. This condition becomes the access for making regulation to limit the legal issues which potentially cause legal consequences. From this perspective, law is the instrument to an established stated through the the power it has, then one of as the deciding factors in holding power is the norm or law [2].

H.L.A.Hart stated that there are 3 (three) codes of conduct. First, Rule of Recognition, the rule determining codes of conduct that must be obeyed by a legal society; Second, Rule of Change, the rule by which existing codes of conduct can be changed; and Third, Rule of Authority, the rule that determines by whom and through which procedure the codes of conduct are established and how codes of conduct are applied if in the given event, there is obscurity [2]. Seeing these three code of conduct, in the legal relationship between the state and bureaucrat (hereinafter referred to civil servants), there are restrictions on the behavior of officers who work in the state institutions. Conceptually this relationship is called public service relationship (*openbare dientbetrekking)* in the form of obligation for the officers to obey any appointment in any position and they cannot reject (they accept unconditionally) the appointment in any position determined by government. Furthermore, the government has right to appoint an officer in certain position without adjusting the will of the officer. The implication of public service relationship is the creation of subordinate relationship between subordinates (civil servants) and seniors (government). According to Buys, public service relationship related to the appointment is based on *Contrac Suigeneris* which requires civil servants to be loyal and obedient during serving as civil servants, although they can resign from their job anytime. From Buys' statement, it can be concluded that as long as they become civil servants, they cannot fully conduct their human rights. Therefore, if civil servants expect to fully do their human rights, government can assume that Civil Servants assistance is not needed by the government [4]. From this concept, law which written in the constitution and organic regulations identify the sources, purposes, uses and restarint of public power [4]. It means that to create a professional public relations, government made a restriction of human right freedom for civil servants, in order to create a civil servants which is independent and not influenced by certain political interests.

The aim to create neutrality condition is based on the position of civil servants as a government officer. Position is an element of governmental implementation which have the function to achieve certain goal in terms of work system of an organization. On that basis, the position give an authorized and able to guarantee the continuity of rights and obligations of its position. To carrying out the activities of government, civil servants as an administrative agencies actually personifies them self because of the "position" as a source of authority as a state representation. As legal subjects, automatically the position can take legal actions which have implications of responsibility and accountability of his work [5]. This condition create ideal conditions for civil servants to be outside of the system and not affected by interests.

On the issue of civil servants participation in political activities in Indonesia, the concept of public service relation is used by government through creating legal policy on civil servants neutrality. Now government has made regulation of neutrality principle in Article 2 letter (f) of Law Number 5 Year 2014 on Civil State Aparatus. The essence of neutrality is civil servants do not tend to any form of influence and interest. Its implementation is restricting civil servants to be the member and/or organizer of political parties.

On the essence of civil servants neutrality, Eko Prasojo and Laode Rudita stated that nowadays neutrality concept still has not been whole-hearted yet since it is to keep civil servants neutrality and to avoid civil Servants from political practice [10]. Law of Civil State Aparatus only prohibits civil servants to be the member or organizer of political parties. Along with the development of democratic system, political intervention is not enough if it is "only" measured from someone's participation as member or organizer of political party [5]. The statement of Eko Prasojo has tight correlation with the weakness of regulation substance concerning neutrality which has double standard. The regulation on civil servants neutrality should be to limit the power of civil servants in order to make them not commit abuse of power [5].

In relation to the essence of neutral, the writer admits that freedom of expression in digital democratic space through updating status, sharing political information and resisting government policy has made a problem on the existence of civil servants neutrality concept. The point of this problem must be responded by government through making the legal policy which is in accordance with politics in Indonesia. As the comparison, Francis Fukuyama stated that many states with relatively high performing governments—China, Japan, Germany, France, and Denmark, for example—created modern "Weberian" bureaucracies under authoritarian conditions; those that subsequently went on to become democracies inherited meritocratic state apparatuses that simply survived the transition. The motive for creating modern governments was not grassroots pressure from informed and mobilized citizens but rather elite pressure, often for reasons of national security [6].

Fukuyama's opinion indicated that government needs strengthening within its internal institution by making policy which limits the role of its officers [12]. It is important because there is harmonization between the policy made by the government and the implementation done by the civil servants. The importance of limitation toward state power/government power is based on Lord Acton's philosophy which stated that power tends to corrupt, but absolute power corrupts absolutely. In the terminology of constitutional law science, abuse of power done by government is called as *onrechtmatige overheidsdaad.*

As a comparation, human rights restrictions on civil servants to support neutrality are also conducted in Singapore and Nigeria. In singapore, effective government was defined by the presence of a strong and neutral merit system to offset political extremism [6]. In Nigeria, the essence of making the civil servant politically neutral is hinged on the fact that since he does not leave with a change in government, he is not expected to

have a strong attachment to any particular government so as to enable him give his best to make government policies succeed irrespective of his personal feelings towards such policies or government. The civil service is responsible for continuity of policy [6].

On the basis of legal restriction concept and practice based on legal comparison in many states, the government has justified reason for limiting the behavior of civil servants in the dynamics of digital democracy. Those reason is based on the considerations that:

1. Administrators must support the law, respect political supremacy, and acknowledge the need for accountability.
2. Administrators are responsible for serving the public and supporting the democratic process.
3. Administrators are independent with the commitment to professional values and competence, and they loyal to the mission of their agency.
4. Administrators are honest in their dealing with elected officials, seek to promote the broadest conception of public interest, and act in an ethical grounded way.
5. Elected officials respect the contribution of professional administrators and integrity of the administrative process [6].

Thus, based on the explanation above, the writer suggests 6 (six) principles which can be used as limitation and criteria in implementing neutrality principle for civil servants, which are:

1. Politics and policies are different from administration. Politics create policies; meanwhile civil servants implement policies.
2. Civil Servants are chosen and promoted based on merit system rather than relationship and political interests also their contribution for political parties.
3. Civil Servants are not bound and not allowed to be involved in every practical political activity.
4. Civil Servants cannot freely state their personal opinion toward policies made by the government.
5. If there is any suggestion regarding the policies, Civil Servants can suggest directly, clearly and objectively to the government.
6. Civil Servants accept and implement decision for every policy, despite their political interests and their personal opinion.

Based on those limitations of policies, hopefully in the future, civil servants should not be affiliated with politics, express political statement against government policies, understood their place in political party and behave far from discrimination to citizens and political parties. Actually, neutral condition will be fulfilled if civil servants are outside of the system and do not give any space for interest intervention and must provide solution instead of only criticizing.

IV. CONCLUSION

Along with the development of digital democracy, on one hand, it provides convenience for politicians and people to obtain proper political literacy. On the other hand, this convenience also creates a space for everyone to interact in democratic process, including Civil Servants. This phenomenon needs to be addressed by the government through rational consideration which limits Civil Servants in order to stay neutral and keep their work integrity from the government. This shows that every Civil Servants needs to be limited in giving their opinion by not allowing them to freely state their personal perspective toward policies made by the government and when they disagree with government, they should be facilitated by the government to state their opinion directly, clearly and objectively. If there is any violation, the government needs to understand how to overcome and regulate a proper legal implication.

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE (ICAS) 2017
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE, HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
IPTEKS Building, Makassar / 20-21 November 2017

DAY	TIME	SESSION	PRESENTERS	MODERATOR	ROOM/LOCATION
Sunday/ 19 November 2017	15:00 - 18:30 WITA	City Tour	Organizing Committee		Around Makassar city
	19:00 - 22:00 WITA	Welcoming dinner	Ir. Moh. Ramdhan Pomanto **(***Major of Makassar)*	Irwan Adnan	Official house of Major of Makassar
Monday / 20 November 2017	08:00 - 08:30 WITA	Participants registration			IPTEKS Building
	08:30 - 09:00 WITA	Opening ceremony	Irwan Adnan, S.Sos, M.Si (Head of Alumni Association of Administrative Science, Hasanuddin University) Dr. Hasniati, M.Si (Head of Department of Administrative Science, Hasanuddin University Prof. Dr. Andi Alimuddin Unde, M.Si (Dean of Faculty of Social and Political Science, Hasanuddin University) Prof.Dr. Eko Prasojo, Mag.rer.Publ (*Chief of Indonesian Association for Public Administration)* Prof. Dr. Dwia Aries Tina Pulubuh, MA (*Rector of Hasanuddin University)*		IPTEKS Building
	09:00 - 12:00 WITA	Plenary session 1 (Keynote Speeches)	Prof. Deddy Tikson, PhD *(Hasanuddin University, Indonesia)* Prof. Eiji Oyamada, PhD (*Doshisha University, Japan)* Rustamjon Urinbojev, PhD *(Lund University, Sweden)*	Andi Ahmad Yani	IPTEKS Building
	12:00 - 13:00 WITA	Lunch Break			

13:00 - 15:00 WITA	**Panel Session 1**: Bureaucracy & Democracy	1. Questioning the Essence of Bureaucratic Neutrality: Dialectical Relationship Between Freedom of Speech and The Impact of Digital Democracy in Indonesia (*Tedi Sudrajat & Rahadi Wasi Bintoro*) 2. Bureaucracy in Criminal Justice: a Study of Criminogen Factors in Law Enforcement on Narcotics Crime Settlement (*Agus Raharjo and Yusuf Saefudin*) 3. Internet Memes: Representation of Indonesian Political Culture in Jakarta Gubernatorial Election 2017 (*Rahmi Surya Dewi, Aceng Abdullah, Eni Maryani, Dadang Suganda*) 4. Patterns of Power Relations in Governing Street Vendors: A Case Study of Bandung, Indonesia (*Caroline Paskarina, Rina, Hermawati, Selly Riawanti, Budiawati Supangkat*)	Yogi Suprayogi Sugandi, PhD	IPTEKS Building
	Panel Session 2: Administration Theory & Practices in Islamic Perspective	1. Legal Uncertainty of Islamic Personality Principles by Supreme Court Circular Letter Number 8 Year 2010 (*Rahadi Wasi Binto & Tedi Sudra*jat) 2. The Need of Public Administration: An Islamic Perspective for Higher Education in Indonesia (W*isber Wiryanto*) 3. The Implementation of Halal Tourism in Indonesia National Park (*Bhayu Rhama &Mochamad Doddy Syahirul Alam*)	Asal Wahyuni Erlin Mulyadi	P3KM 1 room,2nd floor
	Panel Session 3: Public Participation	1. Measuring Quality of Citizens Participation in Local Development (*Andi Ahmad Yani, Andi Rahmat Hidayat, Amril Hans, Salma Tadjang, Abd. Naris Agam*) 2. Revitalization of Slum Areas in Semarang City with Thematic Village Program (*Hartuti Purnaweni*) 3. Dear Mr. Mayor… Can You Clean the Housing? A Citizen's Dependency to Local Government in Environmental Collective Action (*Siska Sasmita,M. Fachry Adnan, Halfia Ideal*)	Nagathisen Katahenggam	P3KM 2 room, 2nd floor
	Panel Session 4: Community Empowerment	1. Evaluating Community Empowerment Program in Rural Development; A Case Study in East Luwu, Indonesia (*Nani Harlinda Nurdin & Sitti Mirsa)* 2. The Implementation Model of Poor Fisher Community Empowerment; Case Study: Poor Fisher Family in Pangkep, Indonesia (*Anwar Parawangi & Rulinawati Kasmad*) 3. Analysis on Handling Community Cultural Values Erosion in Semarang City, Indonesia (*Hardi Warsono, Dyah Hariani, Sarwo Edy*) 4. Socio-Economic Dynamics of Street Vendors in Bandung (*Rina Hermawati & Nunung Runiawati*)	Aris Rusiana	Ruang Rapat A, LP2M

	15:00 - 15:30	Coffee Break			
	15:30 - 17:30 WITA	**Panel Session 5:** e-Governance	1. e-Policy: Designing e-Aparatur in Bandung City (*Yogi Suprayogi Sugandi, Dedi Sukarno, Sawitri Budi Utami, Ramadhan Pancasilawan*) 2. Concept of Smart City Governance in Makassar City (*Muhlis Madani & Nasrulhaq*) 3. Does the Government Hear Us? A Picture of Interaction Between Netizen and Indonesian Local Government in Twitter (*Anang Dwi Santoso, Nurul Hidayah, Dhia Khalila Rinjany*) 4. Analysis of Business Information Services Innovation in Bantaeng, South Sulawesi (Badu Ahmad)	Agus Raharjo	Gedung IPTEKS
		Panel Session 6: Policy Implementation	1. Synergy Implementation Policy; a Case Study of Quality Home Improvement Program in West Bandung, Indonesia Innovation Towards the Effectiveness of Governance (*Budiman Rusli*) 2. Evaluating Policy Implementation on the Coastal Area and Small Islands Management: A Case Study of Gili Matra Water Park in West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia (*Nur Indrayati Indar*) 3. Effectiveness Implementation of Management Information System: A Case Study in Badung, Indonesia (*I Made Wimas Candranegara &I Dewa Gede Putra Sedana)* 4. Behind A Street Vendors Stall: A Case Study on How Organizations Plays Role on Implementing Policies Among Street Vendors in Bandung, West Java, Indonesia (*Dani Mohammad Ramadhan & Rina Hermawati*)	Ulfah Fatma Rizki	P3KM 1 room, 2nd floor
		Panel session 7: Gender Equality & Social Justice	1. Empowerment for Women Laborers Based On "Civic Education":A Case Study of Women Laborers of Cigarette Industry in Malang Municipality, Indonesia (*Budhy Prianto & Mardiyono*) 2. The Empowerment of Coastal Women Through Capacity Improvement of Seaweed Farmer Groups: Obstacles and Their Challenges (*Hasniati, Rabina Yunus, Hamsinah*) 3. Social Justice in Educational Policy: How Do Students Perceived? (*Asal Wahyuni Erlin Mulyadi*)	Muh. Nuryamin	P3KM 2 room, 2nd floor
		Panel session 8: Local Culture & Government	1. A Model of Village Government System Based on Systems Thinking (*Ike Wanusmawatie & MR Khairul Muluk*) 2. The Dynamism of Local Culture in Metagovernance : A Cursory Look of George Town World Heritage Site, Malaysia (*Nagathisen Katahenggam*) 3. Innovation of Public Goods Management Based on Local Culture: A Case Study of Forest Park Management Ir. H. Juanda, Indonesia (*Yanhar Jamaluddin*)	Andi Rahmat Hidayat	Ruang Rapat A, LP2M

Tuesday / 21 November 2017	08:30 - 10:15 WITA	**Panel Session 9:** Decentralization	1. Radical Decentralization Reform and Communal Conflict in Indonesia, 2003-2014 (*Aris Rusyiana, MR. Khoirul Muluk & Sujarwoto*) 2. Enhancing Local-Own Revenues: Problems and Challenges (*Nunung Runiawati & Rina Hermawati*) 3. The Dynamic of Institutional Relation of BPD and Village Head: Problems of Local Political Representation (*Dina Dwi Rahayu & Tuhfatul Maula*)	Andi Ahmad Yani	P3KM 1 room, 2nd floor
		Panel Session 10: Panel Session: Community Development & Disaster Management	1. Collaboration Through Entrepreneurship in Non-Profit Organization ; A Study of Hoshizora Foundation, Indonesia (*Laras Wijayanti & Fentiny Nugroho*) 2. Community Tourism Entrepreneurship in Disaster-Prone Areas of Mount Merapi (*Citra Fathimah Salipi & Fentiny Nugroho*) 3. Model of Capital Structure For Small and Medium Enterprises in Bandung City (*Nenden Kostini*) 4. The Advantages of Local Institutions Improve Disaster-Affected Small Entrepreneur and Surrounded Society: Study of Paguyuban Kampung Sablon, Wedi Village, Klaten Regency(*Syadza Alifa & Fentiny Nugroho*)	Maya Puspita Dewi	IPTEKS Building
		Panel Session 11: Public Accountability	1. Accountability in Public Services: A Case Study of Immigration Service in Makassar, Indonesia (Muhammad Yunus & Wahyu Nurdiansyah N) 2. The Role of The Government Internal Auditor in Fraud Risk Management: A Case Study in Local Government of Gunung Kidul and Sleman Yogyakarta Province (Setya Nugraha & Ely Susanto) 3. Enhancing Public Service Quality by Strengthening the Role of Ombudsman (Yuli Tirtariandi El Anshori & Enceng	Neneng Siti Maryam	P3KM 1 room, 2nd floor
		Panel Session 12: Leadership	1. Patronage Leadership in Decentralized Countries (*M. Doddy Syahirul Alam & Sujarwoto*) 2. The Role of Leadership in the Implementation of Administrative Reform at the Indonesian National Institute of Public Administration (*Kamaruddin & Eko Prasojo*) 3. The Influence of Leadership Style on The Village Apparatus Satisfaction With Work Motivation as Moderating Variable: A Case Study of Villages Governments in Gorontalo Regency, Indonesia (*Walidun Husain*)	Dini Waskitawati	Ruang Rapat A, LP2M

	10:30 - 12:30 WITA	**Panel Session 13:** Administrative culture	1. Local Wisdom and Character Education in Youth Organizations; A Case Study of South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia (*Mujib Hasib, Zulfan Nahruddin, Muchlas M Tahir, Handam, Muh Firyal Akbar, Wahyu Nurdiansyah*) 2. Change Tax Culture to Increase Tax Revenue; Study on Property Tax in Bandung (*Nunung Runiawati and Ira Irawati*) 3. Comparison of Culture and organization Effectiveness: Case Study of Labuang Baji Hospital and Stella Maris Hospital in Makassar (*Muh. Nur Yamin & Muhammad Nur*)	Adnan Nasution	IPTEKS Building
		Panel Session 14: Public Policy	1. To Break Dependence on Tin Mining: The Analysis of Dependency Theory on Constructive Policy in Economic Development of Bangka Belitung After Tin Mining (*M. Adha Al Kodri & Bintarsih Sekarningrum*) *2.* Policy Core Beliefs in Policy Change (*Aslinda Muhammad Guntur & Muhammad Akmal Ibrahim*) 3. Actors' Behavior in Formulation of Woman and Child Protection Policy in Parepare Regency (*Muh. Tang Abdullah, St. Halwatiah, Gita Susanti*)	Amril Hans	P3KM 1 room,2nd floor
		Panel session 15: Public Policy Analysis in Education Issues	1. The Effectiveness of 9 Years Compulsory Education Policy Towards Education Enhancement of Child Workers (*Atta Irene Allorante*) 2. Creating A Trusted Public Organization: Organizational Trust Analysis in Implementation Network of The Education Quality Assurance Policy in Indonesia (*Alwi & Mashuri Tahili*) 3. The Problems of Basic Education Policy and Its Implementation in Indonesia: A Case Study in Tasikmalaya City (*Maya Puspita Dewi, Dini Waskitawati, Neneng Siti Maryam*)	Wahyu Nurdiansyah	P3KM 2 room,2nd floor
		Panel Session 16: Human Resource Management in Public Service	*1.* Predicting Future Performance Through Selection Methods (*Ira Irawati, Nunung Runiawati, Rina Hermawati)* 2. Administrative Service of Civil Servant at Regional Civil Service Agency (BKD) in Majene Regency (*Burhanuddin*) 3. How Do Public Officials Perceive Them as Taxpayers? Study of Effect of Modernized Tax Administration System, Tax Sanction, Tax Service, and Tax Morale on Tax Compliance of Public officials in Indonesia (*Abdul Rahman*)	Rulinawati Kasmad	Ruang Rapat A, LP2M
	12:30 - 13:30 WITA	Lunch Break			

	13:30 - 15:30	**Panel Session 17:** Public Service Management	1. Organizational Design of Health Office to Improve the Effectiveness of Public Service in Health Affairs in Barru Regency (*Moh Tahir Haning & A. Imam AT*) 2. Public Service Performance and Public Trust in Government; An Indonesia Case of Study (*Gita Susanti, Novayanti Sopia Rukmana, Andi Rahmat Hidayat, Suherman Ahmad, Siti Halwatiah, Andi Ahmad Yani*) 3. Social Network Harmonization and Public Service. A Case Study of Boalemo, Indonesia (*Ismet Sulila*)	Muh. Nurjaya	P3KM 1 room,2nd floor
		Panel Session 18: Socio-economic development	1. The Effectiveness of The Socialization Strategy of Taxation Regulation in Establishing Taxpayer's Objectives On Tax Rights and Obligations (Hetti Herawati, Roni Tabroni, Senny Lusiana) 2. Overcoming Challenges of Social Policy Reform in Indonesia (Ulfah Fatma Rizki) 3. Actors' Role in Public Asset Management: A Study of Limboto Lake Gorontalo District (Trisusanti Lamangida, Haedar Akib, Muh Firyal Akbar, Muh. Aswar)	M. Doddy Syahirul Alam	P3KM 2 room,2nd floor
		Special Session 19: Leadership and Collaborative Governance	1. Dr. Mayjend. Bachtiar, MA (*Vice Commandant of Center for Training and Education, Indonesian Army, Bandung*) 2. Dr. H. A, Fahsar Padjalangi, MS (*Regent of Bone regency*) 3. Drs. H. Iksan Iskandar, M.Si (*Regent of Jeneponto regency*)	Muhammad Tang Abdullah	IPTEKS Building
	15:30 – 16:00	Coffee Break			
	16:00 – 17:00	Closing Ceremony	Dr. Hasniati, M.Si *Head of Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Hasanuddin University*		IPTEKS Building