**Health, Population and Community**

Nurliana Cipta Apsari  
Secretary of Social Work Department  
University of Padjadjaran

**Child Rights Fulfilment of Children with Thalassemia**

Thalassemia is a genetic disease detected in the early life of an individual. Blood transfusion is still the only treatment believed to prevent death for children with thalassemia. There are a number of issues for children suffering from Thalassemia among them are the need for monthly blood transfusions which can result the children not to be able to have normal interaction with their peers. A unique facial change occurs in the child suffering from Thalassemia this can also result in the child having limited interaction with other children who may be distressed by their appearance. Each of these circumstances has the potential to endanger the fulfilment of the rights of the child with thalassemia. It is found from literatures that the children with thalassemia and their siblings are at risk of not achieving the fulfilment of their child rights. The literature reveals that because of the need to concentrate on the child with Thalassemia the siblings are not always considered.

Using a desk study, the research is trying to establish the impact on the fulfilment of child rights of children with thalassemia and their siblings. It is suggested that there is a role for social workers to actively facilitate the rights fulfilment, for both the children with Thalassemia and also their siblings.
Honey-essence noni (HEN): better hope in medicinal natural product for infection-related diseases in Indonesia

Noni is a medicinal plant that is used traditionally in curative microbial infection-related diseases in Indonesia, especially in rural areas. However, it is recognizable by an unpleasant smell and taste which discourages its use. This presentation will describe the research undertaken which was aimed at improving noni’s quality as a natural antimicrobial and also to improve its stability and flavour. The study included the transformation of noni into honey – essence noni (HEN). This was achieved by a feeding method manipulation, where a mixture of noni and sugar syrup was directly fed to bees. The outcome was natural honey that contains noni essences (HEN). The antimicrobial activity of HEN was identified by agar diffusion method suggesting that the activity is greater than in each noni and honey separately. Furthermore, the potency has remained active inhibiting *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli*, and has significantly increased the prevention of the growth of dandruff isolate fungi (P. Ovale), Stability is maintained after 12 months -storage; in both room (±28°C) and cold (±5°C) temperature. It is concluded that by producing HEN, the unpleasant taste of noni is eliminated and also that antimicrobial activity is improved.

The results;

1. an improvement in curing infection-related diseases and

2. a potential improvement in the quality of the product which has the potential to improve the economy of rural communities in Indonesia where both noni and honey are farmed.
School to Work Transition Program for Students with Physical Disability in Indonesian Special School: Students perspectives.

This research investigated current practices of transition programming for students with physical disability in four special schools in Bantul, Yogyakarta Indonesia. The aspects explored in the research were students focused planning and student development in the transition program. Ten students with physical disabilities aged 15-24 years old were purposively selected as research participants. Data were collected by interview.

While school to work transition program facilitated through vocational education, schools only provided low skills vocational education for students with physical disability. Students with physical disability were not involved in program planning and apprenticeship program was not accessible for students with physical disability in most of the schools.

The improvement of Indonesian university performance using TQM approach

Universities in Indonesia are challenged by high organizational competitiveness with neighboring countries in the region. The domestic government has highlighted the performance of university governance as a strategic issue. Research results indicate that the development of this sector moves slowly. Compared to other higher education institutions in the developing countries, Indonesian universities are still in the lower ranked positions. The improvement of higher education management is, thus, argued to be central to ensuring university organizations survive in the global market today.

With respect to this challenging issue, this article overviews TQM as an approach to improving university performance in Indonesia. The concept and how its practice, specifically in improving the teaching and learning quality are discussed in this paper. Further research needs to explore broader insights about the effective management models in enhancing university performance.
Politics and Public Policy

Vinsensio Dugis
Lecturer
Department of International Relations
Airlangga University

Strengthening Indonesia-Australia Relations

It is widely known that the bilateral relationship between Indonesia and Australia is always like a roller coaster. History indicates that at one time, the relationship could be very close and warm, while at other times it could be the other way around. President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) assumed his presidency when Indonesia-Australia relationship was once again at its low point following the revelations over Australia’s alleged wiretapping spy operations in Jakarta against Indonesia’s high ranking officers. The relationship further deteriorated following President Jokowi’s refusal of the clemency request from death sentence of two Australians found guilty in 2006 of being the ringleaders of a gang which plotted to smuggle heroin out of Bali. Since then various efforts have been made by both sides in amending the bilateral relationship. This paper attempts to consider what has been done so date and to explore other possible ways by which the bilateral relationship can be further strengthened. Being neighbours, both Jakarta and Canberra requires a stronger relationship, as only with a stronger and stable collaboration, rather than a roller coaster phenomenon is preferable. I argue that a combination of mateship diplomacy with strong people-to-people connections would strengthen Indonesia and Australia relations in the future.
Evaluation Framework of the Nursing Centre Model as a Collaborative Approach to Service Learning in Indonesia

The Nursing Centre model has been recognised globally as an integrated model of care and education approach since 1973. The Nursing Centre (NC) Indonesia was established through collaboration with the nursing education institutions, health services and the local government in West Java Indonesia with the aim of integrating health services, nursing education and research within the community. Despite having run since 2002, it has been difficult to measure the effectiveness of the NC due to the absence of an evaluation framework. There is global paucity of literature regarding ‘blueprints’ for the academic NC model. This research sought to develop an evaluation framework for the integration of the health service, nursing education and research in the NC.

This study used qualitative case studies to examine three NCs attached to Community Health Centres (CHC) in Bandung, Indonesia, using semi-structured interviews. Participants included: the founder of the NC, the coordinator of Community Health Nursing, the heads of the three CHCs, mothers, nurses, lecturers, and students. Analysis was conducted using thematic analysis and program theory.

The findings show that there are four key elements which determine success for the integration of CHN services, education, and research in the NC. The key elements include the stakeholders’ intention to integrate, consistent service provision, having a shared common ground, and agreement regarding ownership and ‘belongingness’ of the NC. These key elements are consistent with components of service learning in nursing education. The researchers argue that using service learning in academic nursing centre will enhance the comprehensive evaluation framework of the NC. Further research is needed to test the applicability of this evaluation framework to measure integration between nursing education and the health service in the NC model.
Women In Educational Leadership in Papua Province, Indonesia

The under representation of women in leadership positions in educational institutions in Papua province generates concern about development of human resources there. Although, the number of female teachers is higher than males, leadership roles in educational institutions are a fearful place for some women. Moreover, during the Special Autonomy Law era in Papua province, every individual without gender-based differentiation is expected to join and contribute to the advance of developing process. Still, social and cultural norms act as barriers hindering Papuan women from the leadership positions. Thus, the purpose of this study is to explore the ways women led in other patriarchal cultures with a view to drawing on the strengths and possibilities as a model expanding women’s leadership in Papua. The study also examined some leadership models where the Papuan female educators can step into their leadership roles without threatening the cultural values.

On Screen(s): The role of Facebook in forming “imagined communities” of a local film festival in Indonesia

Since the fall of New Order, the landscape of Indonesian film festivals has been flourishing with the launching of a variety of independent film festivals. One influential festival - both in practice and scholarship of film festival in Indonesia - is Festival Film Purbalingga. The Cinema Lovers Community, a local film community, in Purbalingga, organized the last festival, in 2007. Purbalingga is a remote city in central Java surrounded by rice fields (the population of less than 1 million are rice farmers). The festival was established based on the need of local film communities in creating local film system in the area. The festival screens local films, Purbalingga films. These films offer local casts, local narratives, and are designed in local language, Banyumasan. The festival screens Purbalingga films in Layar Tanjleb (outdoor film screenings) in about 18 villages in Banyumas Area. The organization of the film screening held by local youth organizations in the villages. Interestingly, most of the activities are mediated through media social, Facebook. To manage the virtual audience, both the festival organizer and the film communities manage two Facebook accounts (Festival Film Purbalingga and Cinema Lovers Community) in delivering the message about the activities of film screenings in the area. These accounts also update the film production process in Purbalingga as the festival channel local film production. The paper argues that the festival succeeded in combining the traditional way of screening film by forming ‘imagined communities’ of the festival through social media. This strategy is adequate as the biggest audience of the festival is the youth in Purbalingga and Banyumas area. The paper written based on a case study research that gathered data from focus group discussion, interviews, document analysis, and text analysis.
Multicultural Education in Islamic Boarding School: A Case Study in Pesantren DDI Mangkoso, South Sulawesi

The main objective of this research was to elaborate how pesantren contend with multicultural education. Qualitative methods including: interviews, focus group discussion and detailed observations of the life of pesantren were used. Particularly how students (santris) cope with multiculturalism. The researcher also examined the wide range of literature related to the topic. The research focused on pesantren Mangkoso Barru, Indonesia representing traditional pesantren in the region of South Sulawesi. The data was collected from the teachers, students, kyai (religious leaders) in this particular pesantren.

The findings suggest that pesantren have their own understanding regarding multicultural education. Their understandings were mainly based on the holy Koran without learning from western perspectives. They believe that human beings were created on the basis of difference, so people must appreciate each other. The differences relate to language, race, religion, are a must. These concepts have been implemented in the pesantren curricula. The curricula are very inclusive and more opened to any difference. The Pesantren provides different materials which come from different sects and students. There is no enforcement from pesantren management to just learn from specific sect. In addition, expanding networks of pesantren are also inclusive. They have already collaborated with different organisations in relation to development of pesantren management. Another issue considered was its vision of leadership which is perceived as very open. The leader (kyai) are frequently involved in multicultural campaign, such as seminars, workshop, benchmarking. They perceive that the progress of pesantren depends strongly on the way the kyai deals with the contemporary issues, including multiculturalism.
Power and politics at the decentralised level: Lessons from Cianjur district, Indonesia on how local governance effects the provision of maternal health services

Good governance is one of the determinants of a well-functioning health system and effective health service delivery. Under the decentralised government in Indonesia, health system management shifted from national to district level in 2001. It was believed that decentralisation would make the provision of health services responsive to the needs of the community. However, reports from national and district level have indicated continued failure to deliver services that satisfy community expectations. This study explored the impact of decentralisation on maternal health service delivery.

Data were collected using semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions and field notes in four villages in Cianjur district, West Java province, Indonesia. Forty-six informants included health stakeholders, village heads, community leaders, maternal health service providers and community members. All interviews were recorded, transcribed, translated into English, coded and analysed using NVivo10.

The findings show that the decentralisation to district-led governance impeded maternal health service delivery in four ways: 1) delayed disbursements of staff entitlements (delivery fees) decreased the motivation; 2) greater focus on tax and revenue generation compared with maternal health programmes; 3) prioritisation of the incumbent political party agenda over the community health needs which led health officials to support politic interests for fear of transfer to less attractive postings; 4) inappropriate use of earmarked health funds for political lobbying.

Our study provides lessons on governance in decentralised systems which resonate with other settings where this process is underway. Under the decentralised system, the political agenda took precedence over serving the health needs of the community. This affected staff motivation, funding for services and the quality of health services. Potential strategies to mitigate this include stronger oversight by the central government and/or by independent bodies to monitor the local government actions.
The perspectives of health-care providers on Indonesian national health insurance (Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional, JKN)

The Indonesian government commenced the implementation of the national health insurance scheme or JKN in 2014 with the aim of achieving universal health coverage by 2019. Concerns about JKN’s implementation from health-care providers’ perspective has not been much reported. This study aimed to explore the perspective of health-care providers regarding JKN implementation after two years of its commencement. Data was collected using quantitative and qualitative descriptive study. Quantitative data were collected in a one-day JKN workshop held in Jakarta, Indonesia in November 2015. Prior to the workshop, 68 of the total 103 attendants including clinicians and managers from public and private health sectors responded to a questionnaire. Two months later, a random sample of 33 participants from those who responded to the questionnaire were contacted and 20 people agreed to take a follow-up phone interview. Descriptive statistics were used to analyse the data. Fifty-three percent of the respondents expressed that JKN system did not benefit providers on the grounds of unrealistic costing in INA-CBGs (Indonesia Case-Based Groups) (44%), suboptimal payment system (19%), complicated management and patient follow-up (13%), poor referral system (6%), insufficient information provided to the providers (6%), abrupt changes in BPJS regulations (6%) and providers’ difficulties to access medicine (6%). In the follow-up phone interview, 85% participants reported there was no improvement on the JKN system. The other 15% were just starting to implement JKN system in their institutions. This study shows that JKN system is far from ideal for the providers and it needs urgent update on INA-CBGs and payment system. Although INA-CBGs were developed using data from more than 100 hospitals, the case-groups variations and sensitivity may need improvement. Independent monitoring and evaluation from well-established bodies should be encouraged to improve the current JKN system.
Indonesia’s Foreign Policy under Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono: Advancing Indonesia’s International Image.

This presentation examines the factors that influence Indonesian’s foreign policy, in particular the ‘a million friends, zero enemies’ policy under Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY). This framework asserts that foreign policy is predominantly influenced by two sets of factors: domestic and international. As such, this paper identifies two key factors that are fundamental to understand the ‘a million friends, zero enemies’ policy: (1) domestic factors such as the process of democratization, input from new foreign policy actors, the fall of authoritarian president Suharto, and (2) international factors such as: the configuration of world powers. These two factors account for the development of foreign policy pursued by SBY. It also helps us to understand the context in which this policy has been as successful as it has been in advancing both Indonesia’s national interest and its international image in advancing both Indonesia’s national interest and its international image. Comparisons to previous Indonesian governments’ reveal how ‘a million friends, zero enemies’ was SBY’s response to a unique set of domestic and international circumstances.

Diverging lenses of Indonesian policy on pluralism: a critical systemic review

In this research paper, the discussion centres on reviewing pluralism in Indonesia. It is argued that the Indonesian government’s competence to regulate socio-cultural plurality is still an open question since there exists no specific policy on pluralism. The paper draws on Nussbaum’s (1999, 2000, 2006) argument concerning human capabilities, and on the notion of ‘critical heuristics’ (2000, 2002a, 2002b) thinking about the consequences of policy choices for those affected by the decisions. The research stresses that it is vital to develop inclusive policy decisions to support social-cultural security and social justice in Indonesia. Arguably, improper policy decisions may lead to labelling people that could limit their chances for achieving quality of life. The paper highlights the continuing polemic over religious based policies in some Indonesian regional areas. As a rebuttal to this point, it might be convincingly argued that the concept of pluralism should take in to account the diversity of views of those affected by the decision, in which McIntyre-Mills’ (2008) expanded pragmatism approach of considering the consequences of short, medium and long term policy decisions for all the stakeholders is vital. This research makes the case for treating people as ends in themselves and not as a means to an end, to use Kantian phrase.
**Environmental and Sustainable Development**

Tiodora Hadumaon Siagian  
Statistics Indonesia

**Analysing Sustainable Urbanization’s Challenges in Indonesia: Disaster Risk and Vulnerability Aspects**

The Indonesian population reached 237.6 million in 2010, making it the fourth most populous country in the world. Moreover, Indonesian population distributions are becoming increasingly urban. Urbanization rate has significantly risen from 22.38 percent in 1980 to almost 50 percent in 2010. Although urbanization can bring social and economic development, however it can also cause various problems. Rapid and unplanned urbanization can increase urban risk and vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change. Therefore, this paper aims to analyze the challenges of sustainable urbanization in Indonesia, particularly disaster risk and vulnerability aspects. The result of the study can be used to support the policy makers in formulating effective strategies for guiding urban planning towards better sustainability.

**Politics and Public Policy**

Wawan Sobari  
Lecturer  
Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences  
Brawijaya University

**Powered by Patronage: Factor Making Local Democracy Works in the post-Soeharto Indonesia**

The paper addresses an empirical analysis of the paradoxical democratic situation in Indonesia post 1998. The key points are that the old practices of political patronage are alleged as one of the factors contributing to the democracy gap as well as undermining any measures of the quality of democracy. In democratic local elections, the survival of an incumbent hinges on his capacity to manage rivalry risks, namely the capability to manage support and opposition both from formal and informal actors through fair or unfair means. Ironically the success of the incumbent can lead to undermining the quality of democracy. Instead of helping liberal democracy to grow, these strategies potentially support patronage driven democracy, in which a small number of elites control patronage and thus exert influential control over the country’s electoral processes.
Nurses’ perceptions of the importance of play in hospitalised children with cancer in Indonesia

Play was identified as an important part in the life of hospitalised children with cancer. It helps them cope with their condition. However, the use of play in Indonesian hospitals is minimal. This study aims to explore the perception of Indonesian nurses on the importance of the provision of play, specifically the knowledge, beliefs and experiences in hospitalised children with cancer. A qualitative research approach using interpretive phenomenology was used to explore the nurses’ perception of the provision of play in hospitalised children with cancer in Indonesia. The data were collected via semi-structured interviews and coded with identified criteria.

The findings reflected the knowledge, belief and experience of the participants regarding the importance of play. They believed that play is important in the hospital setting especially for children with cancer. However, the provision of play was not implemented properly. Their knowledge about play was mainly derived from the culture that perceived play as a normal thing to do in children. Furthermore, play was perceived in relation to child’s well-being as a method to improve child experience of hospitalisation. Participants believed that play can promote the child’s development, help the children cope with their condition, provide distraction from the treatments and nursing activities, and enhance nursing care.

This study concludes that Indonesian nurses need training in play management to develop a practical knowledge and understanding about play. This will encourage nurses to deliver high quality nursing care to hospitalised children with cancer. There are two main recommendations:

Hospitals are encouraged to;

1. increase the awareness of health care practitioners to the importance of play.
2. employ play specialists to provide a better play environment for the children.
Problematicization of discretion policy in Indonesia’s Administration Law No. 30/2014

Discretion is one of critical issues in Indonesia’s public sector. Having discretion to solve some problem might face serious consequences, such as following the wrong procedure or being alleged to commit corruption if the discretionary decisions impacts the public budget in a negative way. If public managers face the second allegation then they will be sent to court. The accusation might be making a financial loss upon the public budget through their decisions or actions. Consequently, this phenomenon creates fear among public managers to make decisions or actions in challenging times. In 2014, the central government along with the parliament issued Administration Law No. 30/2014. This Law is intended to give legal guidance for public managers in conducting their jobs. Discretion issue is one of fourteen chapters that stated in the Law. Article 22 to 32 on chapter six discuss discretion in several aspects, such as actor, aim, scope, conditions, procedure, and consequences of discretion. This paper will critically discuss the discretion issue in the Administration Law from policy analysis perspective. Drawing on Bacchi’s WPR (What is the problem represented to be?) approach to policy analysis, this paper aims to find out how the discretion issue is constructed and the assumptions in the policy document. A question is whether it is necessary to create a discretion regulation on a specific Law. The thesis proposed in this paper is that discretion should be embedded in all official jobs both managers and staffs in accordance with their job authorities.
Mapping Social Welfare Policy and Services for Protecting Women and Children in Bandung City

It has long been known that women and children are among some of the most vulnerable populations in need of care and protection. However, in Indonesia the roles of government, policy frameworks and the work of other stakeholders involved in the protection of women and children is constituent of a relatively new paradigm. Over the last decade the central government has developed a national framework for women’s and children’s protection, provincial governments engage in policy design and oversee program implementation, and local governments are responsible for managing funding and program delivery. International donors, NGOs and communities also have a stake in the protection of women and children and are variably involved in support across all levels. Despite the new paradigm, there are still problems. It is hypothesised that problems are due to the influence of ‘old’ ways over ‘new’, societal attitudes and stigma, overlap and fragmentation in policy and services within Ministerial portfolios, across Ministries and across levels of governance, and funding management at the local government levels. International literature describes how implementing policy in practice is difficult when there is a lack in institutional capacity, collaboration, partnership, community engagement, communication and governance across government departments and the non-government and NGO organisations. Practice systems are either not well developed or have functional issues. Using Bandung City as a case study, we present research engaged in the mapping of policy and services for protecting women and children. We describe the methods informing the research, which include desk based scoping of policy and programs, interviews and focus groups with representatives from government, stakeholder groups and service providers. We expect that our research will identify both overlaps and gaps in policy and practice. With the shared aim to improve the safety and welfare of women, this research will provide critical information for the development of strategies aimed to strengthen partnership and collaboration across the parts of the governance and practice system.