II UZBEK-INDONESIAN JOINT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Economics And Management Towards Nation Character Development

SEPTEMBER 2012
II UZBEK-INDONESIAN JOINT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Economics and Management Towards Nation Character Development

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- Economic science, education and formation of human capital
- Social policy and labor market
- World economy and development of national economic system
- Financial system and financial and credit institutes

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Economics and Management Towards
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FOREWORD

Dear participants of international conference!

On behalf of staff and students of the branch of Russian economic university after G.V. Plekhanov in Tashkent allow me to greet all the participants of the international conference and express gratitude to the rector of Gunadarma University professor E. Margianti for participation in this event.

Representatives of Indonesia have been to the Branch many times. A large-scale "Uzbekistan-Indonesia" culture forum was organized and held at our university. Regular meetings with students of our university is an indicator of importance of such events in deepening and developing bilateral cooperation between Uzbekistan and Indonesia in various areas, in particular in education sphere. These aspects were the basic theme of negotiations with the Branch authorities during the visit of Ambassador of Indonesia in Uzbekistan. During his visit Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Indonesia in Uzbekistan Mr. Mohamad Asruchin made a report on the issues of economy development of Indonesia for the students of the Branch. It is very important for the university to expand outlook of our students. Meetings of such level, certainly, help to learn more about the country, its culture and history, and especially national economy. During the meeting students of Branch asked the Ambassador of Indonesia a lot of different questions on education system, opportunity of training in universities of the country, organization of joint seminars, symposiums and discussions of projects and programs representing mutual interest and student's exchange programs as well.

The delegation of Gunadarma University headed by the rector of university prof. E. Margianti visited the Branch several times. Gunadarma University specializes in the sphere of information technologies. There are 1300 teachers in the University. The university has partner programs with universities of the USA, France, England and etc. University consists of twelve departments in the capital city Djakarta and it takes the fifth place according to the rating in Indonesia. Gunadarma University was founded in 1981 and successfully functions in the sphere of education and scientific and research works. During the meetings there also signed Cooperation agreement between Gunadarma University and the Branch of REU after G.V. Plekhanov in Tashkent.

The given agreement provides bilateral cooperation between two universities in sphere of carrying out the research works which represent a mutual interest, short-term exchange of teachers and scientists for implementing scientific researches, consultations promoting scientific personnel education, organization of joint seminars, symposiums and discussions of projects and programs representing a mutual interest and students' exchange as well.

Within the limits of the given agreement the delegation of the Branch of Russian economic university after G.V. Plekhanov in Tashkent visited Indonesia in October, 2011 and took part in the work of Uzbek-Indonesian joint international conference organized by Gunadarma University. Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Uzbekistan in Indonesia in Uzbekistan Mr. Shavkat Djamalov took part and made a report at the conference.

While visiting Indonesia we admire this country and its hospitable people every time. Gunadarma University and its staff impressed us greatly; it is a great honor for us to be partners of one of the largest and well-known universities of Indonesia.

In 2012 Russian economic university celebrated its 105 anniversary from the date of its foundation. During its activity the University trained more 150 thousand highly qualified specialists, about 2300 specialists are from Tashkent Branch in the Tashkent Branch. They work successfully in Russia, Uzbekistan and in the countries of the near and far abroad. Achieving high results in various spheres of activities, the graduates of the University rank the leading positions in politics and economy, business and science, continue renowned teaching traditions at the universities of Russia and abroad. We do our best for our students to do well in studying.

At the University training is conducted on 22 educational programs of higher professional education, three sets of programs of additional professional education. We have made contracts on students' exchange and cooperation on programs of double and triple diploma with the higher educational institutions of 17 countries of the far and near abroad. High level of education in our University is known far of Russia boundaries. For more than 105 years of its existence REU after G.V. Plekhanov has always been famous for its teaching staff. For the period of its functioning the Branch in Tashkent has steadily ranked the place on the market of educational services of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Hundreds of applicants annually compete for the right to study in our Branch.

On September, 21-22 In the Branch of Russian economic university after G.V. Plekhanov in Tashkent there conducted II Uzbek-Indonesian joint international conference Economics and Management Towards Nation Character Development jointly with Gunadarma University and with the support of Embassy of Indonesia in Uzbekistan. The collection of theses of participants' reports has been published on the basis of researches materials of leading and young scientists, who have perspective views on innovative development of national economy at the beginning of the conference. Conference, its total documents and recommendations become a practical basis of consolidation of our universities with the purpose of development of higher education.

I wish all the participants fruitful and constructive work.

Director of the Branch of "Russian Economic university after G.V. Plekhanov" in Tashkent,
Doctor of economic sciences, professor Kalandar Abdurakhmanov
FOREWORD

First of all, I am honoured and pleased to present my foreword for the Proceedings of “II Uzbek-Indonesian Joint International Conference on Economics and Management Towards Nation Character Development”.

This conference was obviously became the culmination of the vision, dedication and the cooperation of Gunadarma University, Jakarta, Indonesia and Branch of Russian Economic University after G.V. Plekhanov in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The conference is planned to be held alternately in Indonesia and Uzbekistan in the time series. The first conference of October 18-19, 2011 has been organized in Jakarta, Indonesia is the first event in this plan series.

“II Uzbek-Indonesian Joint International Conference on Economics and Management Towards Nation Character Development” that will be held in Branch of Russian Economic University after G.V. Plekhanov in Tashkent, Uzbekistan on September 21-22, 2012 as the next steps of the collaboration and cooperation as well others occasion in the future, I believe will bring us to be closer in some aspects.

In the first conference has been presented 38 papers which cover a broad spectrum topics of economics and management towards nation character development. These papers captured the spirit of the Conference and reflect its major focus and objectives. The articles provide an overview of critical research issues reflecting on past achievements and future challenges, while for the second conference, Gunadarma University will send a full team delegation of Economic Faculty included Rector, and Vice Rector IV of Collaboration and Cooperation , Dean of Economic Faculty, Head of Department and Center as well Head of Departments and senior researchers from Diponegoro University, Semarang to convey the research articles and paper covering many aspects of insightful, inspirational messages, scholarly analysis of critical policy, programs issues of economics and management as well as experienced-based notes for practice. I believe that can provide a significant contribution to the development of knowledge in this interested area.

In this special occasion, I'd like to take this opportunity to expressed my gratitude and thanks to all people who made this first conference the success as it was. Firstly, allowed me to give my special appreciation and gratitude to leaders of Branch of Russian Economic University after G.V. Plekhanov in Tashkent, Uzbekistan in their trust to Gunadarma University in building cooperation for mutual benefit. I took this opportunity to make a balance situation of inviting Rector of Branch of Russian Economic University after G.V. Plekhanov in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, Prof Dr Abdurakhmanov K. Kh to become Honorary Professor in Gunadarma University, Jakarta, Indonesia as well I was in Branch of Russian Economic University after G.V. Plekhanov in Tashkent

I encourage the continuation and development of cooperation programs and services which serve to strengthen economics and management in both countries and the relationships between Branch of Russian Economic University after G.V. Plekhanov in Tashkent, Uzbekistan and Gunadarma University, Jakarta, Indonesia.

In this occasion, please allowed me also to express my appreciation and gratitude to all of the organizing team including scientific committee, program chairs, session chairs, and others, for their commitment, effort and dedication in undertaking their own task to bring the success of this conference.

Finally, I owe our gratitude to all the conference participants for their contributions to the intellectual discourse during the conference and for the overall success of it. The conference would not have been successful without the support and active contribution from all participants.

As closing remarks, Let's say thanks to the Lord Almighty God for all His blessing on us.

Prof. Dr. E.S. Margianti, S.E. MM
Rector of Gunadarma University
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PART I

We would like to acknowledge these following names for contributing their paper(s) in “II Uzbek-Indonesian Joint International Conference Economics and Management Towards Nation Character Development“:

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Thank you for participating in our conference
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Abstract

Local featured program in Indonesia cannot be separated entirely from commodity strategic bases. Until in 2006, agricultural development formulation show indicative targets for featured crops commodity production. The problem of food security is forming of farmer's independence to protect local resources in efficiently and optimally, so these resources can be more utilized. It can be achieved by assist of information technologies and communication in forming of Geographic Information System (GIS) to support consistency of food security in Indonesia.

This research designs prototype geographic information system in order to conduct the accurate mapping and to know the local featured crops production in Indonesia. This level is conducted for documentation and mapping of agricultural products which is the local featured production. This documentation requires the usage of potential physical, economic, social and cultural environment by the utilization of information technology and communication, which have the ability of relevancy and accessibility of reliable information.

Keywords: geographic information system, mapping, local seed plants

Background

Local featured program in Indonesia cannot be separated entirely from commodity strategic bases. It is stated from agricultural development formulation show indicative targets for featured crops commodity production until in 2006. However, the decrease in cultivated area per farmer and limited supply of irrigation water and high input prices and relatively low price of product can be the limited factors and obstacles for welfare programs and independence farmers based on the local resources.

Efforts towards improving the welfare of farmers will be conducted by empowerment counseling, mentoring, business assurance, price protection, and promotion policies. These efforts are relatively needed, meanwhile the constraints factor should need more attention to the local level.

Grand strategy from Department of Agriculture is development of agribusiness which basically includes 4 important things, namely: (1) Agricultural development must be the priority of national development. (2) Agricultural development must be conducted through agribusiness system. (3) The success of the agribusiness development depends on the factors and policies that are beyond the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture so it is needed the excellent coordination efforts among agencies. (4) Development of agribusiness should be able to improve competitiveness, build economy, sustainable and decentralized within the framework of strengthening the local economy, so agribusiness development is conducted by patterns of development potential and capacity of the local economy.

Researchers Ai Rosita 2007, explained and applied Geographic Information System (GIS) is needed to adjust production balancing of horticultural crops in West Java and useful to get accurate information about the composition of vegetable supply needs for commodity tomatoes, potatoes and red peppers in Bandung regency. Now, this research and application of Geographic Information Systems in local commodities in Indonesia should be the basis of data on all commodities for farmers and businesses in order to increase competitiveness and value of export sales to many countries.

In fact, the food security program cannot be separated from the development of food security to fill the food needs of community in sufficient, nutritious, safe, taste quality and belief, through increased productivity, quality, and efficiency of production plant origin food and food diversification.

The problem of food security is forming of farmer's independence to protect local resources in efficiently and optimally, so these resources can be more utilized. It can be achieved by assist of information technologies and communication in forming of Geographic Information System (GIS) to support consistency of food security in Indonesia.

Efforts towards improving the welfare of farmers will be conducted by empowerment counseling, mentoring, business assurance, price protection, and promotion policies. These efforts are relatively needed meanwhile the constraints factor should need more attention to the local level. The farmers in Indonesia can understand the food commodities which classified in terms of subsistence farmers as producers as well as consumers.

Related to this explanation above, The factor which should be conducted is documentation and mapping of agricultural products which is local featured production. This documentation requires the usage of potential physical, economic, social and cultural environment. One of the potential that can be used for documentation and mapping of agricultural products in Indonesia is the utilization of information and communication technology. The use of information technology and computer in the preservation of national culture is conducted by development of local resources documentation in the field of agriculture which support the food security program with the current available of data with high complexity, and ability of relevancy and accessibility of reliable information.

The purpose of this research is forming of documentation, determination of local resources and forming of Geographic Information System (GIS) to support the improving agricultural production through design of prototype GIS for mapping product of local featured product.
The target plan of crops documentation and forming GIS is every province on the island of Java, Sumatera and Kalimantan can improve agricultural production, incomes of farmers, quality of agricultural products and agro-industry, and forming of agricultural organizations and institutions also improving of food self-sufficiency.

Research method
This research consists of four steps: (1) collecting data of crops production in selected provinces in Indonesia. (2) Designing database and crops taxonomy. (3) Mapping of crops in each district on the island of Java. (4) Designing of creation portal digital crops plan with variety of features such as database of crop productivity, crop taxonomy, e-book, CAL, Spatial Database with GIS for special area of crops and Virtual Reality.

The usage of this research includes (1) Database which is produced about food crops and taxonomy are expected to know specific of crops in district, so it can reduce dependence on crop products. (2) Database of crops Taxonomy can be reference to crops development in district. (3) Portal virtual crops can fill the needs of each district to develop characteristic of crops in district. (4) GIS map in portal of virtual crops can be reference for other users to know potential crops of province. (5) GIS map can invite investors in order to invest their funds for the food crops development.

Results and discussion
The designing steps of prototype web digitizing crops based on Geographic Information System (GIS) to the local featured commodities are (1) Decide the observation and research area in Java. (2) Determine the spatial and non-spatial data in certain areas, eg. in Yogyakarta. (3) Conduct the tracking of spatial data (4) Create Database. (5) Create web and connection.

Story-board Web GIS designed is began prototype web identification, such as on these charts (1) explanation of grant program in designing web and slide show of local featured crops picture. (2) Provide web content information and featured commodities graphics, product in each region. (3) Explanation of GIS web content. (4) Show e-book in various of local featured with information of product and picture. (5) Show map of products location which have the local featured crops. (6) Provide the information of research team. (7) Completeness of web content.

Fig. 1. Story-board of Prototype Web GIS

Design Interface Web GIS
Design interface website Geographic Information System.
Yogyakarta as the area selected for baseline data collection. These are 5 regions in the province of Yogyakarta.

Table 1. Data of harvest coverage, Production and productivity in Yogyakarta

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kulon Progo</td>
<td>5.047,00</td>
<td>5.316,00</td>
<td>4.986,00</td>
<td>33.279,00</td>
<td>33.169,00</td>
<td>27.891,00</td>
<td>65,94</td>
<td>64,11</td>
<td>55,94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bantul</td>
<td>5.739,00</td>
<td>6.290,00</td>
<td>5.523,00</td>
<td>30.177,00</td>
<td>28.776,00</td>
<td>29.539,00</td>
<td>52,58</td>
<td>45,75</td>
<td>53,48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunung Kidul</td>
<td>55.347,00</td>
<td>57.528,00</td>
<td>71.223,00</td>
<td>191.007,00</td>
<td>220.275,00</td>
<td>256.443,00</td>
<td>34,51</td>
<td>38,29</td>
<td>36,01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleman</td>
<td>5.029,00</td>
<td>5.507,00</td>
<td>5.105,00</td>
<td>30.896,00</td>
<td>32.712,00</td>
<td>31.703,00</td>
<td>61,44</td>
<td>58,73</td>
<td>62,1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yogyakarta</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>64,65</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table shows the data of each regency which contain regency code and regency name (eg DI Yogyakarta, K 02 001: show 02 DI Yogyakarta, 001 Bantul). As the table below:

This Indicators table shows the data of each indicator, which contain of Code_Indicator, Name_indicators, and unit (eg, 11: shows harvest coverage with Ha (hectare) unit. As the table below:

Table 3. Name of Observation Indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR CODE</th>
<th>INDICATOR NAME</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I1</td>
<td>Harvest coverage</td>
<td>HA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2</td>
<td>Production</td>
<td>TON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I3</td>
<td>Productivity</td>
<td>Ku/HA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This Plant table shows the data of each plant, which contain of Code_Plant, and Name_Plant (eg. T01: show maize plant, T02: Green Bean plant). As the table below:

The main table is relation table between various tables in above. The main table consists of Primary Key of each table, beside that the amount of data inputted based on the year, i.e. 2008, 2009, 2010. (eg. DI Yogyakarta and 5 (five) regency, in maize plant with Harvest coverage indicators, we input the data in 2008, 2009, 2010).

On the main web page, there are 7 menus such as Home, Profile, Map, Table, Graphic, E-book, about us. Especially, there is explanation about website in Home page

On the profile page, there is a detailed explanation about function and ways of working of all content in Web GIS "Crop Digitizing based Geographic Information System (GIS) in Local Featured Commodities in Indonesia".

Table 4. Name of Local Featured Products in DI Yogyakarta

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA CODE</th>
<th>PLANTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T01</td>
<td>Maize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T02</td>
<td>Green Bean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T03</td>
<td>Peanut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T04</td>
<td>Soybean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T05</td>
<td>Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T06</td>
<td>Sweet potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T07</td>
<td>Cassava</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 2. Design of Geographic Information System
On the map page, there is Default Java island with 6 Province. Moreover user show data mapping based on chosen of indicator category, Plant, Region, and year. Provided information is data of each regency in transparent gray for specific area which automatically works, It is based on dismouse over region and color index as data mapping reference. This is an example of data mapping in Di Yogyakarta, with harvest coverage indicators, maize plant, Kulonprogo, in 2008.

This table show data information of each regency based on chosen of indicator category, plant, area. Eg. Di Yogyakarta, with production indicator, maize plant, in 2008, 2009, 2010

Conclusion
Food security and featured commodities continue to be improved by the government, especially all of areas which able to dig featured commodities. Moreover improving of farmers’ welfare need long and short term policy such as the policy of protection farmers with the import restrictions, but it should be supported by policies to improve local production through improving effort of crop featured productivity such as in Java, Sumatra and Sulawesi.

This research tries to design prototype geographic information system in order to conduct the accurate mapping and to know the local featured crops production in Indonesia. This level is conducted for documentation and mapping of agricultural products which is the local featured production. This documentation requires the usage of potential physical, economic, social and cultural environment by the utilization of information technology and communication, which have the ability of relevancy and accessibility of reliable information.

References

DETERMINANTS OF IT GOVERNANCE EFFECTIVENESS

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Abstract
This research seeks to examine empirically the individual IT governance mechanisms that influence the overall effectiveness of IT governance. Obtaining the sample data by using questionnaire of 5 (five) companies in DKI Jakarta with 30 respondents, this research examined the influences of four proposed IT governance mechanisms which are culture of compliance, involvement of top management in IT, corporate performance measurement systems, and IT risk management on the overall effectiveness of IT governance. Using Multiple Regression techniques, this research found significant positive relationship between effectiveness of IT governance and the following two IT governance mechanisms: the involvement of top management in IT and IT risk management, and found negative relationship in culture of compliance and corporate performance measurement systems.

Keywords: IT Governance, Mechanisms IT Governance, Good Corporate Governance.

Background
In recent years, Information Technology (IT) Governance has been emerging as a central issue in the business and IT world and also proven to create value for the organization. Good governance in structure and directions will be able to support an information technology development in order to reach the vision of the company organization. The organization is started by auditing the technology information. This audit has a purpose in giving value of technology information assembling performance referring to the COBIT tool, which can be used as comprehensive devices to create IT Governance in a company organization. Every organization has to do communication’s audit regularly in order to know how effective the communication’s programs, activities, performances or policies that they have done. Communication audit uses integrated, planned and systematic method of researches, objective data and standardized bench marking.

Formally, Information Technology governance (IT governance) has the following definition (ITGI, 2000): “IT governance is a structure and processes are interconnected as well as directing and controlling the company in achieving goals companies through value-added and balancing between risks and benefits of information technology and processes.”