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UNIVERSITAS TERBUKA



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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE



PROGRAM BOOK

FACULTY OF LAW, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITAS TERBUKA, INDONESIA

**BRIDGING TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION,
GOVERNANCE, AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY:
ADVANCING DIGITAL INTERCONNECTIVITY,
SOCIAL CAPITAL, AND GLOBAL RESILIENCE**

**15
OCTOBER
2026**

UNIVERSITAS TERBUKA CONVENTION CENTER, INDONESIA (HYBRID)

Preface

It is a pleasure to welcome all participants to the 8th Open Society Conference 2026 (OSC 2026), hosted by the Faculty of Law, Social, and Political Sciences (FHISIP), Universitas Terbuka, Indonesia. This year, we are joined by two co-hosts: the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia, and Jesselton University College, Malaysia. Their involvement shows how the conference has grown. Over seven editions, OSC has moved from a national meeting to an international event that brings together scholars from different countries and disciplines.

This year's theme, "Bridging Technological Innovation, Governance and Social Responsibility: Advancing Digital Interconnectivity, Social Capital, and Global Resilience," starts from a simple observation: technology changes quickly, but its value depends on how people govern it and use it. New digital tools can connect communities, improve public services, and open economic opportunities. They can also widen gaps, weaken trust, and leave some groups behind. We therefore invite participants to look at innovation alongside the questions of accountability, fairness, and shared responsibility that come with it. A resilient society needs strong institutions and trust among its members, not only advanced technology.

The papers in this program fall into nine sub-themes: Responsible Digital Entrepreneurship; Adaptive and Digitally-Enabled Public Administration; Technological Moderation for Collective Legal Response; Strategic Communication in the Digital Sphere; Responsible Governance in the Digital Era; Resilient Library and Information Ecosystems; Innovative Tax Governance in the Digital Economy; Digital Resilience: Cultural and Literary Discourses of Global Alliances; and Digital Power, Social Capital, and Inclusive Resilience. Together, they cover law, business and public administration, taxation, governance, communication, library and information science, sociology, and English literature.

The day opens with a keynote speech, followed by panel discussions with six invited speakers from Indonesia, Malaysia, Bulgaria, and Japan. In the parallel sessions, 100 presenters from Indonesia, Malaysia, and India will share their research. Every paper went through peer review before it was accepted for presentation. After the conference, selected papers will be considered for publication in Scopus-indexed international journals, Atlantis Press International Conference Proceedings, SINTA-accredited national journals, and international conference proceedings with an ISSN. The program also includes the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) and an Implementation Arrangement (IA) between Universitas Terbuka and the co-hosts. These agreements open the way for joint work in teaching, research, and community service.

I would like to thank the keynote speaker, the panelists, and all presenters for sharing their work, and the organizing committee for their dedication in preparing this conference and this program book. My sincere thanks also go to our co-hosts for their support and partnership. I hope today's discussions will lead to new ideas, lasting collaborations, and research that helps societies use technology wisely and fairly.

Tangerang Selatan, October 2026

Dean of the Faculty of Law, Social, and Political Sciences

Universitas Terbuka



Dr. Meita Istianda, S.IP., M.Si.

Event Overview

Main Theme:

“Bridging Technological Innovation, Governance, and Social Responsibility:
Advancing Digital Interconnectivity, Social Capital, and Global Resilience.”

Date : Thursday, 15 October 2026

Time : 08.00 AM to 16.30 PM (Jakarta Time)

Venue : Universitas Terbuka Convention Center, Indonesia

Online Zoom: <https://sl.ut.ac.id/The8thOSC>

Conference Program

No.	Details	Time (Jakarta Time)
1	Registration	07.00 - 08.00
2	Opening & Conference Introduction	08.00 - 08.10
3	Report from the committee chairman	08.10 - 08.20
4	Welcoming Remarks by Dean	08.20 - 08.40
5	Remarks by Co-host (UNDIP)	
6	Remarks by Co-host (Jesselton University)	
7	Welcoming Remarks by Vice Rector 1 Universitas Terbuka	08.40 - 08.50
8	Opening Prayer	08.50 - 08.55
9	Opening traditional dance	08.55 - 09.05
10	Keynote Speech - Meutya Viada Hafid, B. Eng, M.I.P. (to be confirmed)	09.05 - 09.25
11	Coffee Break - Press Conference	09.25 - 09.40
Pannel Discussion 1		
Advancing Digital Interconnectivity, Social Capital, and Global Resilience		
12	Dr. Edmon Makarim, S.Kom., S.H., LL.M. (Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia)	09.40 - 11.10
	Prof. Dr. Siti Aisyah, M.Si. (Universitas Terbuka, Indonesia)	
	Prof Dr Mohamad Afzhan Khan (Jesselton University College, Malaysia)	
Panel Discussion 2		
Social Moderation & Community Resilience in Global Uncertainty		
13	An-Chun Cheng (Chiba University, Japan)	11.10 - 12.40
	Prof. Rahmat Budiman, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D. (Universitas Terbuka, Indonesia)	
	Ivo Peshev (Skuzika, Bulgaria)	
14	Lunch Break	12.40 - 13.30
15	Parallel Discussion	13.30 - 15.30
16	Coffee Break	15.30 - 16.00
17	Award Ceremony	16.00 - 16.15
18	Closing remark by Dean	16.15 - 16.30

Presentation Schedule Offline Presentation

Room 1

No	Schedule	Time
Opening		13.25 -13.30
Presentation		
1	Dwi Rahmawati	13.30 - 13.41
2	Helni Sadid Parassa	13.40 - 13.50
3	Isnaeni Yuliani	13.50 - 14.00
4	Rafika Afriyanti	14.00 - 14.10
5	Siti Khumayah/Leni Rohida	14.10 - 14.20
6	Yusup Lintang Cahyo Andrian Putro	14.20 - 14.30
7	Sarah Anistia	14.30 - 14.40
8	Siti Khumayah/Yanto Heryanto	14.40 - 14.50
9	Florentina Ratih Wulandari, Yusuf Lintang Cahyo Andrian Putro, and Nita Ryan Purbosari	14.50 - 15.00
10	Dian Andriani	15.00 - 15.10
11	Aisyah Nurul Fajri	15.10 - 15.20
12	Siti Samsiyah	15.20 - 15.30

Room 2

No	Schedule	Time
Opening		13.25 -13.30
Presentation		
1	Intan Nuraeni	13.30 - 13.41
2	Ratu Arti Wulan Sari	13.40 - 13.50
3	Pardamean Daulay, Momy Hunowu	13.50 - 14.00
4	Enggar Mulyajati	14.00 - 14.10
5	Karnedi	14.10 - 14.20
6	Farida Nurfalalah	14.20 - 14.30
7	Ika Widiastuti	14.30 - 14.40
8	Irsanti Widuri Asih	14.40 - 14.50
9	Lisda Ariani Simabur	14.50 - 15.00
10	Hasanuddin	15.00 - 15.10
11	Arifah Bintarti	15.10 - 15.20

Presentation Schedule Online Presentation

Room 1

No	Schedule	Time
Opening		13.25 -13.30
Presentation		
1	Irsad Andriyanto	13.30 - 13.21
2	Arini Adiputri	13.40 - 13.50
3	Dinalestari Purbawati	13.50 - 14.00
4	Robetmi Jumpakita Pinem	14.00 - 14.10
5	Dimas Rafi Mudiantoro	14.10 - 14.20
6	Mahesa Marvatama	14.20 - 14.30
7	Vito Reyhan Akbar	14.30 - 14.40
8	Agung Budiarmo	14.40 - 14.50
9	Nadia Dwi Irmadiani	14.50 - 15.00

Room 2

No	Schedule	Time
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1	Adisthy Shabrina Nurqamarani	13.30 - 13.21
2	Sendhang Nurseto	13.40 - 13.50
3	Syifaa Rizqina Ramadhani	13.50 - 14.00
4	Febri Noor Hediati	14.00 - 14.10
5	Susanti	14.10 - 14.20
6	Adhy Andriwiguna	14.20 - 14.30
7	Vito Reyhan Akbar	14.30 - 14.40
8	Susanti	14.40 - 14.50
9	Rosidi Roslan	14.50 - 15.00
10	Said Amirulkamar	15.00 - 15.10

Room 3

No	Schedule	Time
	Opening	13.25 -13.30
	Presentation	
1	Ahmad Tohardi, Anny Riwayati, Andika, Egi	13.30 - 13.21
2	Riza Adelia Suryani	13.40 - 13.50
3	Mustofa Kamal	13.50 - 14.00
4	Betra Sarianti	14.00 - 14.10
5	Lalu Najmul Erpan	14.10 - 14.20
6	Muawafah	14.20 - 14.30
7	Imam Hanafi	14.30 - 14.40
8	Imam Hanafi, Winda Fashihah, Czar Muhammad Tsany Hanafi	14.40 - 14.50
9	Yasir Riady	14.50 - 15.00
10	Aditia Bagus Santoso	15.00 - 15.10

Room 4

No	Schedule	Time
	Opening	13.25 -13.30
	Presentation	
1	Aprilia Cahyani Prabudiantoro Putri	13.30 - 13.21
2	Grace Prima Apriani Sihombing	13.40 - 13.50
3	Sri Pujiati	13.50 - 14.00
4	Annisa Romadloni	14.00 - 14.10
5	Silvia Annisa	14.10 - 14.20
6	Nurul Fadhillah S	14.20 - 14.30
7	Puspita Wulandari	14.30 - 14.40
8	Heilin Alber Siva Haryoko	14.40 - 14.50
9	Frans Rian	14.50 - 15.00
10	Mangakhui Tuikhar	15.00 - 15.10

Room 5

No	Schedule	Time
	Opening	13.25 -13.30
	Presentation	
1	Afifatul Azizah	13.30 - 13.41
2	Cahayani Yogaswari	13.40 - 13.50
3	I Wayan Utama	13.50 - 14.00
4	Lulus Sugeng Triandika	14.00 - 14.10
5	Afriliani	14.10 - 14.20
6	Rizaldi Sardani	14.20 - 14.30
7	Muhammad Ridwan, Aam Mariyamah	14.30 - 14.40
8	Haryanto	14.40 - 14.50
9	Haryanto	14.50 - 15.00

Room 6

No	Schedule	Time
	Opening	13.25 -13.30
	Presentation	
1	Suhendra	13.30 - 13.41
2	Beatriz B Tanasale	13.40 - 13.50
3	Ajeng Fajarwati Sumarna	13.50 - 14.00
4	Amelia Yeza Pradhipta	14.00 - 14.10
5	Dyah Meita Nugraheni	14.10 - 14.20
6	Bela Amelia	14.20 - 14.30
7	Yeni Kartika	14.30 - 14.40
8	Tatik Yuniarti	14.40 - 14.50
9	Fani Nur Jannah	14.50 - 15.00

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No	Schedule	Time
	Opening	13.25 -13.30
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1	Al Fadel Arman Rizzy	13.30 - 13.41
2	Fahrizal S Siagian	13.40 - 13.50
3	Hijriani	13.50 - 14.00
4	Rachmat Arnanda	14.00 - 14.10
5	Muhammad Dawud Ashari	14.10 - 14.20
6	Gerry Anderson Gultom	14.20 - 14.30
7	Al Fadel Arman Rizzy	14.30 - 14.40
8	Erna Susanti	14.40 - 14.50
9	Rini Apriyani & Erich Extrada Neuflyapu	14.50 - 15.00
10	Ibnu Zubair	15.00 - 15.10

Room 8

No	Schedule	Time
	Opening	13.25 -13.30
	Presentation	
1	Nur Komala, Umul Khair, Yefrianto dan Lina Maulidiana	13.30 - 13.41
2	Septiawan Ardiputra	13.40 - 13.50
3	Ari Setyawati	13.50 - 14.00
4	Firdaus Ayu Palestina, Heru Dwi Herbowo	14.00 - 14.10
5	Eka Putra Budyanda Jani	14.10 - 14.20
6	Rohaini Rohaini	14.20 - 14.30
7	Abdurrahman	14.30 - 14.40
8	Sandra Leoni Prakasa Yakub, Fadhila Fitriyadi	14.40 - 14.50
9	Athian Farid Baihaqi	14.50 - 15.00
10	Johannes Pasaribu	15.00 - 15.10

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[ABS-2]

Responsive Public Service Delivery and Policy Conflict in Indonesia's Makan Bergizi Gratis (MBG) Program

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Abstract

The Makan Bergizi Gratis (MBG) Program represents an expansion of Indonesia's welfare-oriented public services, for schoolchildren. Despite its policy objectives, implementation has generated food safety incidents, distribution problems, procurement controversies, social resistance, and public skepticism, indicating tensions between policy ambition and administrative capacity. This study aims to analyze MBG implementation through the perspectives of responsive public service delivery and policy conflict, focusing on the relationship between policy design, bureaucratic capacity, risk governance, social legitimacy, public responsiveness, and public trust. The study employs a qualitative literature review based on secondary data from scientific journals, books, policy documents, institutional reports, and national and international media coverage. Data were analyzed through literature reduction, thematic categorization, theoretical interpretation, and conceptual synthesis using a descriptive-analytical approach. The findings indicate a design–implementation gap, reflected in limited bureaucratic capacity, weak food safety and risk management, inadequate oversight, fragmented inter-institutional coordination, procurement complexity, and insufficient adaptation to local conditions. Implementation conflicts also extend beyond administrative dimensions to social legitimacy, particularly where policy practices intersect with religious and community values. Limited public feedback mechanisms and administrative responses further contribute to a crisis of policy responsiveness and declining public trust. The study concludes that MBG implementation constitutes a multidimensional governance challenge characterized by wicked-problem dynamics. Effective implementation therefore requires stronger institutional and street-level capacity, integrated risk governance, collaborative coordination, participatory feedback mechanisms, adaptive policy implementation, and sensitivity to social values. These measures are essential for strengthening service quality, policy legitimacy and accountability, and public trust in large-scale welfare policy.

Keywords: Governance, Makan Bergizi Gratis, Policy, Policy Conflict, Public Administration, Responsive Public Service Delivery.

[ABS-5]

Mental Health Accessibility Through E-Government Initiatives: The Case of Jakarta

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Abstract

This study examined the implementation of digital mental health services through the E-Jiwa application in DKI Jakarta as a step toward inclusive and responsive public service innovation. The research aimed to assess the accessibility and effectiveness of e-government-based mental health services and to identify challenges in their adoption. Using a qualitative approach, data were collected through interviews with health workers, field observations, and secondary data analysis from the DKI Jakarta Health Office. The findings showed that E-Jiwa remained at an early stage of development. Although the system was available, it was not yet fully integrated with the national health information system, resulting in data fragmentation and administrative inefficiencies. Accessibility gaps persisted due to an imbalance between the number of health workers and patients at community health centers and low levels of digital literacy among users. The study also revealed that public acceptance of E-Jiwa was influenced by perceived usefulness and ease of use, which were still limited. The results indicated that digital technology could complement, but not replace, face-to-face mental health services. Strengthening referral systems, improving administrative efficiency, and promoting digital literacy were identified as essential strategies. The study suggested increasing the number of health workers, integrating digital systems, and enhancing community outreach through cross-sector collaboration. Overall, the digital transformation of mental health services in DKI Jakarta progressed in a positive direction but required stronger institutional readiness and evidence-based policy to ensure equitable access and sustainable outcomes.

Keywords: E-Government, Mental Health, Public Service, Urban Area.

[ABS-17]

Strengthening Digital Governance in Environmental Monitoring: Evaluating Transportation Agency Supervision of Ship Waste Management Compliance in Kubu Raya Regency

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Abstract

Ship waste management supervision is an important component of environmental governance, particularly in areas where rivers serve as major transportation routes. This study examines the strengthening of digital governance in ship waste management supervision in Kubu Raya Regency, West Kalimantan, as an effort to prevent water pollution. The study employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive evaluative design. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation involving three informants from the Kubu Raya Regency Transportation Agency. Data were analyzed using the Context, Input, Process, and Product (CIPP) evaluation model developed by Stufflebeam. The results show that supervision has been conducted through monitoring, inspections, socialization, guidance, provision of waste facilities, and the issuance of warnings. However, its effectiveness remains suboptimal due to littering behavior, low compliance among passengers and ship operators, limited human resources and facilities, the absence of specific standard operating procedures (SOPs), regulatory limitation, fragmented interagency authority, and limited supervision of vessels operating in open waterways. Supervision is also still dominated by conventional mechanisms and has not been supported by an integrated digital system. The study concludes that strengthening supervision requires integrated digital governance through a database of vessels and waste facilities, e-monitoring, digital reporting, public complaint channels, interagency information integration, compliance indicators, and follow up management systems. Digital governance is expected to establish a more transparent, accountable, responsive, and sustainable supervision system to support the prevention of water pollution in Kubu Raya Regency.

Keywords: CIPP evaluation, Digital governance, Ship waste management, Supervision, Water Pollution.

[ABS-18]

Collaborative Governance in the Free Nutritious Meal Program: A Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract

The Free Nutritious Meal Program has emerged as a strategic public policy instrument to address food insecurity, improve child nutrition, and support educational outcomes. In recent years, the implementation of school feeding programs has increasingly relied on digital technologies to enhance coordination, transparency, accountability, and service delivery. Given the involvement of multiple stakeholders, including government agencies, schools, food suppliers, farmers, health professionals, and local communities, the concept of Digital Collaborative Governance has become increasingly relevant in ensuring effective program implementation. This study aims to analyze the development of research on digital collaborative governance in free nutritious meal programs through a Systematic Literature Review (SLR). Data were collected from the Scopus database covering publications from 2020-2026 using keywords related to school feeding programs, digital governance, e-government, and collaborative governance. The review process followed the PRISMA 2020 guidelines and resulted in 175 eligible articles for analysis. Data were analyzed using content analysis based on the Collaborative Governance framework of Ansell and Gash (2008). The findings reveal that digital technologies play a significant role in strengthening inter-organizational coordination, information sharing, stakeholder participation, monitoring systems, and decision-making processes. Furthermore, successful implementation is influenced by supportive institutional arrangements, facilitative leadership, stakeholder commitment, and the integration of digital platforms across sectors. This study highlights the importance of digital collaborative governance as a strategic approach to improving the effectiveness, transparency, and sustainability of free nutritious meal programs and provides policy implications for strengthening the implementation of Indonesia's Free Nutritious Meal Program.

Keywords: Digital Collaborative Governance, Digital Governance, Free Nutritious Meal Program, School Feeding Program, Systematic Literature Review.

[ABS-21]

Digital Era Governance Paradigm in Public Administration: An Integrated Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract

Digital transformation has increasingly reshaped public administration, yet the literature on Digital Era Governance (DEG) remains fragmented across governance, administrative, technological, and collaborative perspectives, with limited integration of contextual and implementation dimensions. This study aims to synthesize the evolution of DEG research, identify its dominant thematic and geographical patterns, and develop an integrated framework for understanding digital transformation in public administration. A Systematic Literature Review (SLR) was conducted following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) protocol. Literature was retrieved primarily from Scopus using the keywords digital era governance, digital public collaboration, and digital public administration, supported by Watase Uake for literature identification and thematic synthesis. From 178 initial records, 61 studies met the inclusion criteria and were subjected to thematic and comparative analysis. The findings reveal three interconnected thematic clusters: Digital Era Governance (DEG), comprising 29 studies (47.54%); Digital Public Administration (DPA), comprising 23 studies (37.70%); and Digital Public Collaboration (DPC), comprising 6 studies (9.84%). The geographical distribution is highly asymmetric, with developed countries accounting for 72.13% of the reviewed studies, compared with 18.03% from developing countries and 9.84% cross-country studies. The thematic-stage synthesis further demonstrates that DEG is concentrated in the Design stage, DPA is more strongly associated with Implementation and Evaluation, while DPC predominantly operates at the Implementation stage. These findings support an integrated Design, Implementation, and Evaluation continuum, in which DEG provides institutional and strategic architecture, DPA translates it into administrative and service transformation, and DPC enables relational and participatory governance. The study contributes by repositioning DEG as a multidimensional, context-sensitive, and outcome-oriented governance architecture rather than a technology adoption paradigm. The findings also highlight the need for empirical research in developing countries and for policy approaches that integrate institutional capacity, accountability, inclusion, collaboration, and public value into digital transformation.

Keywords: Digital Era Governance, Digital Transformation, Digital Public Administration, Digital Public Collaboration, Public Value.

[ABS-23]

Adaptive Collaborative Governance for Post-Pandemic Tourism Development: A Case Study of Kemit Forest Education in Cilacap Regency, Indonesia

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has driven a significant transformation in the tourism sector, especially in terms of changes in tourist behavior and preferences related to travel experiences. This change has led to a decline in the relevance of visual-oriented and photopot tourist destinations, which previously experienced rapid growth before the pandemic. This study aims to analyze adaptive collaborative governance in the development of local tourist destinations in the post-COVID-19 era at Wanawisata Kemit Forest Education in Cilacap Regency. This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. The data collection technique includes in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation of actors involved in the management of tourism destinations, namely Perhutani, CV Masterbee Indonesia as the operator, the Cilacap Regency Tourism Office, and tourists. The data analysis was carried out using an interactive analysis model, using triangulation of sources and methods to ensure the validity of the data. The findings of the study show that the management of Kemit Forest Education is carried out through a collaborative governance model between Perhutani as the landowner and CV Masterbee Indonesia as the manager of tourism destinations. However, changes in tourism trends after the pandemic have encouraged the emergence of adaptive governance processes in tourism destination management. This adaptation is reflected in the development of various destination transformation plans aimed at encouraging experience-based tourism rooted in local culture, creating community creative spaces, and strengthening social interaction among tourists. This study finds that adaptive collaborative governance is not only related to collaboration between actors but also to institutional capacity in interpreting changes in the tourism market, engaging in institutional learning, and formulating adaptive strategies for tourism destination transformation. The uniqueness of this study lies in the synthesis of the concepts of collaborative governance and adaptive governance to explain the transformation of tourism destination governance in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic: the study emphasizes that the sustainability of post-pandemic tourism destinations is no longer only determined by the ability of stakeholders to collaborate, but also by the adaptive capacity of governance to respond to changing tourist preferences, tourism market dynamics, and the transformation of community social experiences.

Keywords: Adaptive, collaborative, post-pandemic, tourism transformation.

[ABS-25]

Digital Governance of Hajj Embarkation Health Surveillance in 2026 Based on SINKARKES: A Study of Adaptive and Responsive Public Administration

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Abstract

This article examines the digital governance of Hajj embarkation health surveillance in Indonesia in 2026 through SINKARKES (Sistem Informasi Karantina Kesehatan). Using a qualitative descriptive-analytical, document-based case study, the study analyzes one official aggregate SINKARKES report dated June 2, 2026, and uses simple descriptive statistics only to summarize the reported indicators. The report documents 100% reporting compliance across 20 embarkation points and 528 reported flight groups, 204,248 pilgrims entering Hajj dormitories, 204,010 pilgrims departing for the Holy Land, and 199 replacement pilgrims. It also reports health-eligibility categories, postponed and cancelled departures, fit-to-fly status, vaccination locations, and sanitation and catering inspections. These figures demonstrate the breadth of reported surveillance coverage and the availability of standardized administrative-health categories, but they do not by themselves establish the technical effectiveness, timeliness, data quality, or causal impact of SINKARKES. Analytically, centralized reporting and standardized indicators are interpreted as features relevant to digital governance; differentiated health-status categories are interpreted as features relevant to adaptive administration; and records of postponement, cancellation, and flight fitness are interpreted as features relevant to responsive administration. Because the study relies on a single aggregate report and does not include interviews, direct observation, system audits, or longitudinal comparison, its conclusions are limited to documented system functions and governance potential. The article contributes a cautious framework for relating Hajj health surveillance data to digital, adaptive, and responsive public administration.

Keywords: Adaptive Public Administration, Digital Governance, Hajj Health Surveillance, Public Health Surveillance, Responsive Public Administration, SINKARKES.

[ABS-26]

The Digital Transformation of Dynamic Archives Management to Support Effective Information Retrieval at the Teluk Bintuni Regency Regional Secretariat

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Abstract

This research is motivated by the management of dynamic archives at the Teluk Bintuni Regency Regional Secretariat, which still faces challenges due to digitalization not yet being integrating with file naming standards, folder classification, and metadata, data backup, and access management. This situation results in information retrieval not always being carried out quickly, accurately, and consistently, especially when documents are needed for disposition, reporting, coordination, and decision-making. This research aims to describe changes in the digital management of active archives and examine their contribution to improving the efficiency of information retrieval. A descriptive qualitative approach was applied as the research method, with data collected through direct observation, in-depth interviews, and document review. The data were analyzed through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The findings show that archive digitization has been carried out through document scanning and digital file storage, followed using computers, but its implementation is still combined with a manual system. Information retrieval is facilitated by the availability of digital archives, but the results are not optimal because retrieval procedures still rely on employees' memory and the prevailing practices in each work unit. This study recommends the development of standard operating procedures for digital archive management, the establishment of file naming rules, and the compilation of electronic archive lists. In addition, regular backups, access rights management, and employee training are needed to ensure more orderly, secure, and accessible archive management while supporting administrative efficiency within the local government.

Keywords: Active Archives, Administrative Efficiency, Archive Management, Digital Archives, Information Retrieval.

[ABS-40]

Opportunities to Accelerate Public Access to the Amdal Document via Electronic Systems

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Abstract

An Environmental Impact Analysis or Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan (Amdal) constitutes public information in the environmental sector pursuant to Article 65(2) of Law No. 32 of 2009 and its explanatory notes. Nevertheless, obstacles remain to accessing Amdal documents. Public agencies argue that Amdal is not a government product and that they are not obligated to provide it. Furthermore, EIA documents are often not in the possession of the public agencies deemed to have authority over them. This study employs a normative legal approach, drawing on primary and secondary legal sources and secondary data. The EIA exhibits varying degrees of transparency at each stage: during preparation; during the processing of Environmental Approval and Business Licensing; after obtaining Business Licensing; and once the business or operation is in operation. Amdalnet is an environmental document information system that forms part of the Environmental Information System (SILH) as regulated in Article 62 of Law No. 32 of 2009. Amdalnet already provides access to EIA documents at any time, though with various limitations. Amdalnet could incorporate repository or directory features to store, sort, and share EIA documents more effectively.

Keywords: Amdal, Amdalnet, Public Information Disclosure, Right to Information.

[ABS-44]

From Private Litigation to Responsive Public Governance: Reconceptualizing Child Support Enforcement through the Principle of Parens Patriae

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Abstract

Indonesia continues to experience a significant increase in divorce cases, resulting in persistent challenges in enforcing children's post-divorce maintenance rights. Although courts routinely order child support obligations, compliance remains low because the existing legal framework treats child maintenance as a private civil dispute, relying primarily on execution proceedings initiated by custodial parents. This private-law paradigm limits the State's capacity to guarantee children's constitutional rights effectively. While previous studies have largely examined child support from family law and civil enforcement perspectives, limited attention has been paid to reconceptualising its enforcement through the doctrine of Parens Patriae within an administrative law framework. This article aims to develop a conceptual framework that repositions child support enforcement from private litigation to proactive state responsibility. Using normative legal research with conceptual, statutory, and comparative approaches, the study critically examines the limitations of the current enforcement model and formulates an alternative administrative law framework. The study argues that the doctrine of Parens Patriae provides a constitutional and administrative basis for transforming child support enforcement into an affirmative obligation of the State through accountable and responsive public governance. This paradigm strengthens legal certainty, improves children's access to justice, and reinforces state responsibility in protecting vulnerable children after divorce. Furthermore, the proposed framework establishes a conceptual foundation for future digital governance reforms through integrated public administration and technology-enabled enforcement mechanisms while preserving child maintenance as a constitutional right rather than merely a private financial obligation.

Keywords: Administrative Child Protection Law, Child Support Enforcement, Parens Patriae, Post-Divorce Rights, Responsive Public Governance.

[ABS-57]

SERVQUAL and New Public Service in Public Emergency Departments: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Emergency departments in public hospitals serve as the primary entry point for acute healthcare services. Empirical studies on service quality evaluation using SERVQUAL and public service perspectives remain dispersed across disciplines. This systematic literature review aimed to synthesise evidence on SERVQUAL dimensions and expectation-perception gaps, determinants of perceived service quality and satisfaction, and New Public Service (NPS) interpretations in public emergency departments. The review followed PRISMA 2020. Literature was searched in Scopus (2021-2026, Tier Q1 filter) and supplemented through snowballing, citation tracking, and hand searching. PICO-based eligibility criteria were applied. Sixty reports were included (22 from Scopus- 38 from other sources). Thematic synthesis was conducted because of heterogeneous study designs. Results indicated that the SERVQUAL five-dimensional model was the dominant assessment framework, with negative service quality gaps reported across dimensions, especially responsiveness and empathy in public emergency settings. The reported determinants included waiting time and patient flow (operational), health literacy, patient rights and equity (patient), and nurse autonomy, resilience, and facility readiness (organizational). Citizen participation, equitable access, and accountability, all NPS-related elements, were separately measured from the SERVQUAL measurement. No study simultaneously applied SERVQUAL gap analysis, a public emergency department setting, and an explicit NPS framework. The review consolidates existing evidence and identifies an integrative research gap relevant to the evaluation of quality in regional public hospital emergency services.

Keywords: Emergency Department, New Public Service, Public Hospital, SERVQUAL, Systematic Review.

[ABS-59]

#KotaKolaborasi: City Branding as Collaborative Digital Governance for Responsive Public Service Innovation

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Abstract

Urban governments are increasingly employing City branding not merely as a promotional instrument for constructing territorial identity, but also as a strategic means of reshaping governance narratives, institutional partnerships, public responsiveness, and innovation in public service delivery. This study examines #KotaKolaborasi, a city-branding initiative adopted by the Banda Aceh City Government, as a strategic framework for promoting collaborative and digitally enabled governance. Drawing on Ansell and Gash's Collaborative Governance framework. This study employs a qualitative research design, using data derived from policy documents, development planning documents, official government websites, online media reports, and digital traces of public service programs. The data were analyzed using NVivo 12 Plus. The findings indicate that inclusive stakeholder engagement is the most dominant dimension of collaborative governance, followed by trust-building, institutionalized collaborative processes, and shared commitment. The study further demonstrates that #CollaborativeCities is associated with three interconnected outcomes: integrated public services, digital governance, and public service innovation. The existence of the Public Service Mall, improvements in the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) Index, intergovernmental collaboration, and high levels of public satisfaction indicate a strong foundation for collaborative digital governance. Overall, the implementation of #KotaKolaborasi in Banda Aceh City has shown positive progress and has increasingly been translated into collaborative practices, government digitalization, and improvements in public service delivery. However, challenges remain in integrating fragmented applications, strengthening data interoperability, expanding the coverage of digital services, and improving service responsiveness and delivery speed. These findings suggest that #KotaKolaborasi has the potential to serve as an institutional instrument that connects city branding with collaborative digital governance, thereby promoting more integrated, responsive, and innovative public services.

Keywords: City Branding, Digital Governance, #KotaKolaborasi, Public Service.

[ABS-62]

From Local Partnerships to Global Frameworks: Evolution and Emerging Paradigms of Collaborative Governance for Sustainable Development

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Abstract

This systematic literature review (SLR) explores the evolution and emerging paradigms of collaborative governance (CG) from local partnerships to global frameworks for sustainable development. Drawing upon studies published between 2021 and 2025, it synthesizes insights from 260 peer-reviewed sources to examine how digital transformation, accountability, power dynamics, and inclusivity shape governance effectiveness. The review identifies four thematic paradigms: (1) digital and data-driven collaboration, (2) accountability, performance, and legitimacy, (3) multi-level and cross-sector coordination, and (4) contextual diversity, power, and inclusion. The findings reveal that digitalization enhances transparency and coordination through open-data ecosystems but also risks exclusion when digital literacy and access are unequal. Effective accountability frameworks balance vertical oversight with horizontal learning, promoting both efficiency and legitimacy. Cross-sectoral and multi-level coordination emerges as vital for scaling local innovations into national and global sustainability agendas. Additionally, inclusivity and emotional dimensions such as trust, empathy, and relational care prove essential for sustaining collaboration and mitigating power asymmetries. The study advances a conceptual model of “reflexive collaborative governance,” emphasizing adaptability, ethical data practices, and affective engagement. It concludes that achieving sustainable and equitable governance requires integrating technological innovation with participatory justice and emotional intelligence. These insights contribute to both theory and practice by guiding policymakers, scholars, and practitioners in designing inclusive, accountable, and digitally enabled governance systems that support the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Keywords: Accountability, Collaborative Governance, Digital Transformation, Emotional Intelligence, Inclusivity, Multi-Level Coordination, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

[ABS-99]

Legal Readiness of Cyber Notary in Supporting Adaptive Digital Governance: An Administrative Law Perspective

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Abstract

The acceleration of digital transformation has reshaped public service delivery, including legal services provided by notaries as public officials. The emergence of cyber notary reflects efforts to modernize notarial services through electronic authentication, digital documents, and online legal transactions. However, Indonesia still lacks a comprehensive legal framework governing the authority, procedures, and legal validity of cyber notary practices. This regulatory gap creates legal uncertainty and challenges the development of adaptive digital governance. This study aims to analyze the legal readiness of cyber notary in supporting adaptive digital governance from an Administrative Law perspective. It also evaluates the readiness of Indonesia's legal system using Lawrence M. Friedman's Legal System Theory, which examines legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture. The research employs normative legal methods through statutory, conceptual, and analytical approaches. The findings indicate that existing regulations provide only limited recognition of cyber notary, resulting in fragmented legal arrangements and uncertainty regarding electronic notarial deeds. Indonesia's legal system remains in a transitional phase, as regulations, institutions, and legal culture have not been fully aligned with digital governance requirements. Therefore, regulatory reform is necessary to strengthen legal certainty, administrative accountability, public trust, and sustainable legal innovation in Indonesia's digital era.

Keywords: Administrative Law, Cyber Notary, Digital Governance, Legal Readiness, Legal System Theory.

[ABS-101]

Bridging Technology and Policy for Agro-Resilience: Geospatial Innovation, Governance Reform, and Social Responsibility in Food Systems*Imam Hanafi¹, Bintang Aulia Pradnya Paramita^{1,2}, Andy Fefta Wijaya¹, Fadillah Putra¹, Hermawan¹*¹Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia²Kementerian Agraria dan Tata Ruang/Badan Pertanahan Nasional, Indonesia**Abstract**

Global food systems faced escalating pressure from climate change, land degradation, and a widening gap between the pace of technological innovation and that of public policy reform. Geospatial technologies, integrating satellite observation, artificial intelligence, and spatial decision support, offered transformative capacity for monitoring agricultural landscapes and grounding resource allocation in evidence, yet this capacity yielded agro-resilience only where institutions translated digital insight into inclusive, accountable governance. This conceptual-analytical study developed the Geospatial-Policy Governance (GPG) model, an integrative framework in which geospatial innovation, governance reform, and social responsibility converged into an Integrated Geospatial Policy capable of sustaining resilient food systems. The model drew on an integrative review of geospatial-AI, digital-era governance, public value, and social-ecological resilience scholarship, and was examined against documented evidence from Indonesia's food-security architecture and East Java's agricultural land governance, including the LP2B land-protection regime and the Satu Data Indonesia interoperability policy. The analysis demonstrated that geospatial innovation supplied the evidentiary foundation for agro-resilience yet yielded resilient outcomes only where governance reform closed the gap between technological capacity and regulatory practice, and where social responsibility ensured affected communities acted as genuine participants, rather than passive subjects, of data-driven policy. The East Java case illustrated both this promise, through documented gains in land-use classification accuracy, and the framework's central concern, persistent non-conforming land conversion despite existing legal protections. The study concluded by proposing mechanisms for embedding geospatial evidence, governance reform, and participatory ethics within a single architecture, together with an agenda for empirically validating the GPG model.

Keywords: Agro Resilience, Geospatial Innovation, Governance Reform, Public Policy, Social Responsibility.

[ABS-102]

Digital Maturity and Its Policy Implications: A Governance Analysis of Smart City Development in the City of Jakarta and the City of Madiun

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Abstract

Digital transformation has shifted urban governance away from mere technology adoption toward a foundation for the sustainability of the urban ecosystem. In Indonesia, the Movement Toward 100 Smart Cities, launched in 2017, has yet to be matched by commensurate empirical achievement. The 2024 National SPBE (Electronic-Based Government System) Index stands at only 3.12 out of a maximum of 5, while the 2025 Digital Society Index (IMDI) reveals a stark gap between the infrastructure pillar (53.06) and the empowerment pillar (34.42). This phenomenon points to a research gap concerning how uniform digital maturity models fail to accommodate differing city typologies, particularly between megacities and mid-sized cities. This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach with a comparative case study design in DKI Jakarta and the City of Madiun, drawing on semi-structured interviews, documentary study, and field observation, and analyzed using an interactive model. The findings show that Jakarta (with an SPBE score of 4.35 and more than 7 million downloads of the JAKI application) has adopted a technology-driven smart city paradigm grounded in big data and IoT integration, yet remains constrained by sectoral ego among agencies and spatially patterned digital literacy gaps. In contrast, the City of Madiun (with an SPBE score of 4.10) demonstrates policy agility through a human-centric smart city approach, expanding equitable internet access, strengthening civil servants digital literacy, and providing intensive assistance to micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), despite being constrained by limited fiscal capacity and a shortage of ICT expertise. The analysis indicates that smart city success is determined by the contextual fit between technology and institutional capacity rather than by the magnitude of digital maturity alone, such that the two cities policy trajectories are divergent rather than convergent. This study implies the need to reorient national policy away from uniform smart city evaluation indicators toward a framework that accommodates heterogeneity in inter-city capacity, alongside the strengthening of collaborative governance and adaptive regulation in Indonesia.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance, Digital Maturity, Public Policy, Smart City.

[ABS-104]

From Digital Transformation to Governance Transformation: Examining the Role of Capacity Building in Adaptive Public Administration

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Abstract

Indonesia's digital transformation agenda has accelerated significantly through the implementation of Electronic-Based Government Systems (SPBE), digital public service initiatives, and broader bureaucratic reform efforts. While these initiatives have improved the utilization of digital technologies in government, the transition from digital transformation to meaningful governance transformation remains a critical challenge. Technological adoption alone is insufficient to enhance governance performance without corresponding improvements in the capacities of public institutions and civil servants. This study examines the role of capacity building as a strategic mechanism for fostering adaptive public administration and supporting governance transformation in Indonesia's digital era. This paper employs a qualitative research approach based on a literature review and secondary data analysis. Data are drawn from academic publications, government policy documents, national development reports, and studies by international organizations concerning digital government, bureaucratic reform, capacity development, and adaptive governance in Indonesia. The analysis explores how capacity-building initiatives influence organizational adaptability, institutional resilience, and governance responsiveness amid rapid technological and societal changes. The findings suggest that governance transformation requires more than the digitalization of administrative processes. Instead, it depends on the development of adaptive capacities at individual, organizational, and institutional levels. Capacity-building efforts that strengthen digital literacy, data-driven decision-making, collaborative competencies, and continuous learning contribute to more agile and responsive public administration. Furthermore, adaptive public administration enables government institutions to respond more effectively to emerging policy challenges, citizen expectations, and technological disruptions. This study argues that capacity building serves as a critical bridge between digital transformation and governance transformation. For Indonesia, sustainable public administration reform requires integrating technological innovation with human resource development and institutional learning to create adaptive, resilient, and citizen-centered governance systems.

Keywords: Adaptive Public Administration, Capacity Building, Digital Literacy, Digital Transformation, Governance Transformation.

[ABS-106]

Digital Innovation and Public Administration in Resource Governance: Building Global Resilience

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Abstract

The accelerating digital transformation of public administration has redefined how governments manage natural resources and respond to global sustainability pressures. Digital innovation, encompassing data analytics, artificial intelligence, and integrated e-governance platforms, enables more transparent, adaptive, and evidence-based resource governance, yet its transformative potential is realized only where technological capacity is matched by institutional reform and social responsibility. This conceptual-analytical paper develops the Digital-Resilient Governance (DRG) model, an integrative framework linking three convergent pillars, smart policy, e-governance, and social responsibility, as the foundation for resilient natural resource administration. Drawing on an integrative review of digital-era governance, smart governance, public value, open-government-data, and adaptive-governance scholarship, together with documented evidence of Indonesia's digital government transformation, including the national Electronic-Based Government System and Satu Data Indonesia policies and their implementation across East Java, the paper argues that digital innovation strengthens administrative efficiency and coordination, but that these gains translate into genuine resilience only when embedded within participatory, accountable governance. Evidence from East Java shows measurable gains in electronic government maturity between 2022 and 2024, alongside persistent challenges in translating digital infrastructure into inclusive resource outcomes, as illustrated by ongoing agricultural land-use governance in Kota Batu. The paper concludes with institutional, procedural, and cross-sectoral recommendations for embedding social responsibility within digital resource governance and proposes an agenda for empirically validating the DRG model, contributing an interdisciplinary synthesis in service of globally resilient, digitally enabled, and socially accountable public administration.

Keywords: Digital Innovation, E-Governance, Global Resilience, Public Administration Reform, Resource Governance.

[ABS-111]

Challenges of Multi-Level Collaboration in the Management of West Bali National Park

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Abstract

West Bali National Park (WBNP) was a strategically important, protected area at the western tip of Bali Island that simultaneously performed ecological, scientific, cultural, and economic functions. As a protected area involving multiple levels of government central, provincial, district, and site level as well as diverse non-government actors such as indigenous communities, fishers, and tourism operators, the management of WBNP faced multi-level collaboration challenges. This article aimed to identify and analyze vertical (intergovernmental) and horizontal (inter-actor and inter-sectoral) collaboration challenges in WBNP management through a narrative literature review employing a descriptive-analytical qualitative approach. Multi-level governance theory and collaborative governance theory were used as analytical lenses, complemented by comparisons with other protected area cases in Indonesia. The findings indicated that vertical challenges were rooted in a legacy of centralized conservation management and overlapping spatial-planning regulations between provincial policy and coastal communities' living space, while horizontal challenges were reflected in territorialization conflicts among fishers, the WBNP Authority, and tourism operators, as well as unequal distribution of ecotourism economic benefits to buffer villages. These two dimensions were found to be interrelated: the weak legitimacy of top-down zoning policy undermined voluntary compliance at the local level. The article recommended strengthening formal multi-stakeholder collaboration forums, optimizing conservation partnership schemes, and aligning cross-level spatial policies as future directions for strengthening WBNP governance.

Keywords: Collaborative Governance, Conservation Area, Multi-level Collaboration, National Park, West Bali.

[ABS-136]

**Digital Public Service Transformation as a Catalyst for Regional Development
Through Transparency and Accountability**

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Abstract

Digital transformation in public services is increasingly important for accelerating regional development, improving service quality, and strengthening public trust. However, digitalization does not automatically produce better governance. Its impact can be weakened by fragmented systems, limited transparency, inadequate institutional capacity, weak accountability, unequal digital literacy, infrastructure gaps, data-security risks, and insufficient follow-up on public feedback. This study examines how digital public-service transformation contributes to regional development and identifies strategies to strengthen transparency and accountability. Using a descriptive qualitative approach, the study reviews regulations, government reports, scholarly articles, and relevant policy documents. The analysis focuses on accessibility, information disclosure, efficiency, citizen participation, and performance accountability. The findings show that digital services can speed up administrative processes, expand service coverage, reduce transaction costs, and improve information traceability. They also support data-driven decision-making and provide wider opportunities for citizens to submit complaints and feedback. Reliable digital records can strengthen monitoring, policy evaluation, stakeholder collaboration, and more targeted allocation of regional development resources. To maximize these benefits, local governments need interoperable systems, standardized services, stronger data protection, improved staff capacity, transparent performance evaluation, and alternative service channels for vulnerable groups. Therefore, digital transformation should not be viewed merely as the adoption of technology. It must be developed as an inclusive, integrated, transparent, and accountable governance reform that responds to citizens' needs and supports equitable and sustainable regional development. A citizen centered approach is essential to prevent digital exclusion and ensure that technological innovation produces measurable public value across different communities and administrative contexts over time.

Keywords: Accountability, Digital Transformation, Public Services, Regional Development, Transparency.

[ABS-4]

Community Based Digital Transformation in Strengthening Social Capital and Community Resilience in Subang Regency West Java

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Abstract

The rapid development of digital technology has transformed various aspects of social life governance economic activities and public services. In regional areas such as Subang Regency West Java digital transformation presents significant opportunities to improve community welfare strengthen social networks and support sustainable regional development. However challenges including limited digital literacy unequal internet access and insufficient collaboration among stakeholders continue to hinder inclusive digital development within society. analyze the role of community based digital transformation in strengthening social capital and enhancing community resilience in Subang Regency West Java. The research also examines how technological innovation governance and social responsibility can be integrated to improve digital connectivity and encourage active community participation in the digital era. officials community members youth communities SMEs and educational institutions in Subang Regency. The study focuses on digital utilization in social interaction public services economic empowerment and community collaboration. indicate that community based digital transformation can strengthen communication networks improve social participation enhance local economic resilience and support adaptive and sustainable governance.

Keywords: Community Resilience, Digital Transformation, Governance, Social Capital, Subang Regency.

[ABS-11]

Social Capital as Informal Mobility Infrastructure: Ride-Hailing Platforms and Transport Inequality in South Tangerang

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Abstract

Public transport is not distributed equally in South Tangerang. The problem is not only the limited number of transport modes, but also the difficulty residents face in maintaining everyday mobility when residential areas are poorly connected to major transport points. This study examines how residents respond to limited public transport through social networks and how these mobility practices change with the growth of ride-hailing platforms. The study used a qualitative descriptive approach, supported by secondary data and field observations in residential areas, transport corridors, and major mobility points in South Tangerang. The findings show that residents have developed informal mobility practices through neighbors, friendship networks, community groups, shared rides, informal pick-up arrangements, and community shuttle services. These practices function as informal mobility infrastructure that helps residents connect their homes with railway stations and other transport points. The growth of ride-hailing platforms has changed some of these practices by shifting mobility from reciprocal community-based arrangements toward individual paid transactions. Ride-hailing can help residents overcome immediate connectivity problems, but access to these services is also shaped by fares, smartphone ownership, internet access, mobile data, and digital literacy. The findings show that social capital has become an important response to gaps in public transport infrastructure, but it cannot replace the role of the state. The growth of ride-hailing also does not remove the need for affordable and accessible public transport that connects residential areas with major transport points in South Tangerang.

Keywords: Informal Mobility Infrastructure, Public Transport Inequality, Ride-Hailing Platforms, Social Capital, South Tangerang.

[ABS-13]

When AI Meets Lifelong Learners: Learning Motivation of Young and Senior Students in Open Distance Education

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Abstract

This study examines students' learning motivation in remote open education when artificial intelligence is integrated into their academic activities. As the use of artificial intelligence in higher education becomes more widespread, it is important to understand how its use affects the motivation of different groups of learners, particularly in the context of a remote open learning system that serves students with a wide age range. This research is important because the Open University (UT) accommodates students of various age ranges whose motivational responses to the adoption of artificial intelligence differ significantly. The survey method was used with a Likert scale structured questionnaire instrument which was distributed to 345 students from various faculties and distance learning program units (UPBJJ) throughout Indonesia. Data were analyzed descriptively by comparing responses between young students (under 30 years old) and senior students (30 years and older). The results showed that both groups showed a fairly positive level of motivation in the use of artificial intelligence tools, with senior students scoring slightly higher (average = 3.51) than younger students (average = 3.42) on a five-point scale. ChatGPT is the most widely used artificial intelligence tool by respondents. The findings suggest that the integration of artificial intelligence generally supports learning motivation in all age groups, although responses vary. Open distance education institutions need to develop age-responsive strategies to maximize the motivational benefits of artificial intelligence for lifelong learners.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Learning Motivation, Lifelong Learners, Open Distance Education, Sociology of Education.

[ABS-29]

Gendered Toxicity, Social Capital, and the Unequal Amplification of Digital Power in Indonesian Platform Discourse*Annisa Romadloni¹, Laura Sari¹, Linda Perdana Wanti¹, Abdul Karim², Listya Arum Ridhawati³*¹Politeknik Negeri Cilacap, Indonesia²Hallym University, South Korea³Politeknik Negeri Bandung, Indonesia**Abstract**

This study positions gender studies as the primary analytical lens for examining digital power, social capital, and inclusive resilience in Indonesian platform discourse. Rather than treating gender as a secondary demographic variable, the study approaches gender as a discursive and infrastructural relation through which visibility, harm, credibility, and collective endurance are organised. A multi-arena corpus of 2,200 Indonesian-language Twitter and Instagram texts was analysed across political, cultural, infrastructural, and interpersonal contexts. The analysis combined human-labelled sentiment, lexicon-based coding of gendered discourse, an abusive-language toxicity layer, and inequality measures of amplification. The data show that digital power is highly concentrated in the subset for which retweet data are available, with an overall amplification Gini coefficient of 0.67 and a far higher Gini of 0.88 among negative messages. Discursive effort, measured through message length, was almost entirely decoupled from reach ($r = 0.03$). Most importantly for gender studies, feminine-coded discourse carried a substantially heavier toxicity burden: 24.0 per cent of feminine-coded texts contained abusive terms, compared with 5.7 per cent of masculine-coded texts and 7.2 per cent of unmarked texts - roughly a 4.2-fold gap over masculine-coded speech. These findings suggest that platform publics reproduce gendered asymmetries not only through unequal access to voice, but also through unequal exposure to disciplining, sexualised, and moralising abuse. Inclusive resilience is therefore reconceptualised as a collective and gender-just condition that depends on fair amplification, protection from gendered abuse, and the capacity of women and gender-minoritised subjects to participate without disproportionate safety work.

Keywords: Digital Power, Gender Studies, Inclusive Resilience, Indonesian Social Media, Online Toxicity, Technofeminism.

[ABS-45]

Reproducing Patriarchy from Within: A Qualitative Study on the Internalization of Gender Stereotypes Among Female STEM Students at the University of North Sumatra

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Abstract

Gender inequality in STEM education is not only rooted in external structural pressures but is also actively reproduced through the internalization of gender stereotypes that occurs within women's groups themselves. This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach through in-depth interviews with 12 female students from four STEM-based faculties at a large public university in Sumatra to examine how the patriarchal system is reproduced through two interrelated mechanisms: cultural socialization and patriarchal hegemony transmitted through seniority traditions. The findings indicate that gender stereotypes do not merely originate from external sources but are actively accepted and justified by the informants as something natural and taken for granted. The informants consistently justified male dominance in leadership and technical competence, placed women in administrative and support roles, and internalized this subordinate condition not as an injustice but as a structural norm. Within Bourdieu's framework, these findings are understood as a form of naturalized symbolic violence—gender dominance is maintained not through coercion, but through the unconscious compliance of the dominated. The identified construct of the “queen of engineering” is an original empirical finding: women are simultaneously respected and immobilized, resulting in a form of protective exclusion that is not recognized as injustice. This study demonstrates that the root causes of barriers to women's representation in STEM lie in cultural factors and internalization, not merely in structural factors.

Keywords: Gender Stereotypes, Higher Education, Internalization of Patriarchy, STEM Education, Symbolic Violence.

[ABS-49]

The Aesthetics of Siri on Screen: Visual Representation of Bugis Women, the Commodification of Cultural Identity, and the Negotiation of Social Capital on Social Media

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Abstract

Social media has become a primary stage on which the gender-cultural identity of Bugis-Makassar women is represented, negotiated, and commodified. This study examined how Bugis-Makassar womanhood, rooted in the value of siri' na pacce, was visually displayed on Instagram, and how such representation moved between two poles: cultural preservation as a form of resilience, and a commodifying logic that turned women's bodies and attire into a marketable aesthetic. Although the phenomenon is abundant in the digital sphere, visual-culture scholarship that specifically reads the intersection of gender, local identity, and digital platforms in this region remains scarce. This qualitative study analyzed a corpus of 25 visual posts gathered purposively through three layers of hashtags, markers of traditional dress, ethnic identity, and cultural values, drawn from varied account types included personal, influencer, small-business, community, and institutional accounts. The analysis applied Barthesian semiotics of denotation, connotation, and myth, reinforced by multimodal discourse analysis and cross-validated through reception analysis and dual coding. Findings indicated that digital visibility operated as social capital, negotiated differently across account types: commercial accounts tended toward commodification, communities, and institutions sustained a preservationist yet sometimes critical discourse, while influencers and personal accounts displayed an ambivalent agency. Production and receptions diverged sharply: commercial accounts supplied 36% of the corpus but held under 4% of the recorded engagement, whereas five influencer posts held 95.6%. Shared access to a cultural repertoire did not amount to an equal capacity to mobilize it. The study contributes to debates on gender, social capital, and inclusive resilience.

Keywords: Bugis-Makassar Women, Cultural Commodification, Semiotics, Social Capital, Visual Representation.

[ABS-65]

From Social Bonds to Digital Support: Turning Community Solidarity into Economic Opportunities for Former Female Migrant Workers

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Abstract

Former female migrant workers often face various challenges in developing businesses after returning to their hometowns. Although communities of former female migrant workers generally have strong social bonds and solidarity, this social capital has not yet been fully transformed into sustainable economic opportunities. This study aims to analyze how the solidarity among former female migrant workers transforms into digital support practices capable of creating collective economic opportunities and strengthening community resilience after migration. This study employs a qualitative approach using a case study method focused on the Community-Based Organization (CBO) Ibu Tin Berseri in Tinumpuk Village, Indramayu Regency. Data were collected through participatory observation, in-depth interviews, and document analysis. The findings reveal that digital media serve not only as a promotional tool but have also evolved into a collective support mechanism that strengthens a shared sense of ownership over the community's business. Economic products are not marketed in the name of individuals but rather in the name of the group, so members voluntarily help one another promote community products through Facebook, WhatsApp, and other social media platforms. Furthermore, differences in age and digital literacy do not lead to competition or social exclusion but instead foster collaborative learning. This study shows that community solidarity plays a key role in transforming social capital into economic opportunities while strengthening the digital resilience and inclusion of women who are former migrant workers.

Keywords: Collective Economic Opportunities, Community-Based Entrepreneurship, Digital Support, Returned Female Migrant Workers, Social Capital.

[ABS-72]

Empathy or Exploitation? Content Featuring Children with Disabilities via Parents Digital Activities on Social Media

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Abstract

Parents' digital activities were no longer limited to sharing their own activities, but also included the activities of their children. There were various reasons for parents to carry out this kind of sharing activity, even though it was not spared from threats to children's privacy rights. Interestingly, parents' digital activities also targeted children with disabilities, where various viral content created by parents regarding their daily lives and differences with most people had become daily public consumption. This study investigated how the digital activities of parents were conducted in sharing content featuring children with disabilities. To analyze this, the study used a qualitative approach with the qualitative content analysis (QCA) method through three stages, namely (1) open coding, (2) recontextualization, and (3) categorization and compilation, using the concepts of political economy, communication, and digital hegemony to sharpen the analysis. The data sources analyzed were the content of children with disabilities on three Instagram social media accounts, which were specifically selected after observation and data collection. The results of the study showed that there were differences in the patterns of parents' digital activities, namely: (1) commercially oriented, (2) self-branding-oriented, and (3) affective exploitation. In addition, it was found that there was a thin line between advocacy and public awareness education about disability and algorithms that forced parents to compromise by commodifying identities to maintain digital reach and relevance. The results of the research could be used in an effort to increase support for people with disabilities, especially children.

Keywords: Disability, QCA, Parental Digital Activity

[ABS-97]

Four Stressors as Stimuli: The Role of Social-Media-Related Factors and User Related Factors on Social Media Discontinuous Intentions

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Abstract

Since the early 2000s, social media has transformed global communication, yet discontinuance intentions have emerged as a countertrend driven by accumulating psychological pressures. Previous studies often examined determinants such as information overload or social media fatigue in isolation, overlooking the interaction between external platform pressures and internal user factors. This study investigates how social-media-related factors (information overload, system features overload) and user-related factors (privacy invasion, cyberbullying) shape discontinuance intentions through sequential mediation of emotional exhaustion and social media fatigue. Adopting the Stimulus-Organism-Response framework, data were collected from 200 active social media users in Java, Indonesia, via structured online questionnaires and analyzed using PLS-SEM. Results confirm all direct effects but reveal that social media fatigue fully mediates the relationship emotional exhaustion alone does not drive withdrawal; it must crystallize into platform-specific fatigue before discontinuance consolidates as a behavioral response. These findings enrich SOR theory by demonstrating that the organism constitutes a hierarchical affective structure, wherein layered internal states sequentially transform external stressors into withdrawal behavior. Beyond its theoretical contribution, this study translates its empirical findings into actionable information system design principles each confirmed stressor corresponds to a designable platform property, urging IS developers to embed adaptive fatigue-detection mechanisms, interface minimalism, and privacy transparency infrastructures into platform architecture. Practically, these results call upon platform developers and policymakers to engineer humane digital ecosystems through feature simplification and robust user protection, so users need not choose between connectivity and psychological well-being.

Keywords: Cyberbullying, Emotional Exhaustion, Information Overload, Social Media Discontinuance Intention, Social Media Fatigue.

[ABS-109]

Toward Digital Social Innovation for Sustainable Food Security: A Women-Led Community-Based Model of Local Maize Diversification in Rural Indonesia

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Abstract

Food security challenges in rural areas extend beyond physical food availability, involving community capacity to manage local resources, strengthen social capital, and adapt to technological transformation. This study develops a Digital Social Innovation (DSI) approach by formulating the 'Women's Community-Based Digital Social Innovation Model for Sustainable Food Security in Indonesia'. The primary focus is local maize-based food diversification driven by women's communities in rural Indonesia. Sociologically, this study examines how women's empowerment, community institutions, and digital market access contribute to deconstructing the stigma of maize as 'poor people's food' while strengthening grassroots food resilience. Using a qualitative case study approach, this research was conducted in Iloponu Village (Gorontalo) and Ngamplang Village (Garut). Data were collected through in-depth interviews, field observations, and document analysis involving women's groups, farmers, BUMDes, local food entrepreneurs, and village stakeholders. The findings reveal that women act not only as food processors but also as social innovators and community organizers who integrate local indigenous knowledge with digital ecosystems. Digital platforms significantly enhance market access, product branding, competitiveness, and adaptation of local food enterprises. The proposed model integrates maize resources, indigenous food knowledge, women's leadership, community institutions, and digital marketing into a resilient ecosystem. **Keywords:** Digital Social Innovation, Food Security, Maize Diversification, Rural Indonesia, Women's Leadership.

[ABS-116]

Cultural Heritage as Legal Resistance: Traditional Expressions, Corporate Trademark Hegemony, and the Crisis of Social Trust in the Digital Economy

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Abstract

The June 2026 ruling by the Suzhou Intermediate People's Court, ordering Molly Tea to pay RMB 10.3 million to Louis Vuitton for infringing a four-petal floral trademark, has ignited urgent global debate. Compelling historical evidence shows nearly identical motifs on Tang Dynasty artifacts from 618 to 907 CE, centuries before Louis Vuitton's inception. Despite this, the court upheld the foreign conglomerate's rights under the 'first-to-file' and 'well-known mark' doctrines, which privilege commercial registration over cultural priority. This case is no anomaly- it is a stark harbinger of the legal vulnerabilities developing nations confront in the digital economy. This paper critically interrogates the structural asymmetry between individual corporate trademark rights and communal Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs). Employing a socio-legal and comparative methodology, it examines Indonesia's legal framework, specifically Law No. 28 of 2014 on Copyright and Government Regulation No. 56 of 2022 on Communal Intellectual Property, against the backdrop of the Molly Tea verdict and international TRIPS obligations. The analysis reveals a significant governance deficit. While Indonesian positive law theoretically recognizes TCEs as state-held rights, the absence of implementing regulations renders these protections declarative and legally impotent against aggressive foreign trademark claims. Furthermore, the paper argues that the extraterritorial enforcement of the 'well-known mark' doctrine, amplified by global digital branding and e-commerce, operates as a mechanism of legal neo-colonialism. This system prioritizes corporate capital over cultural social capital, erodes communal control over heritage, and deepens public distrust in domestic and international intellectual property governance, thereby undermining the inclusive resilience of knowledge-based communities.

Keywords: Communal Intellectual Property, Digital Economy, Traditional Cultural Expressions, Well-Known Mark Doctrine.

[ABS-120]

When Social Media Becomes the Mediator: Viral Exposure as an Emerging Pathway of Family Conflict Resolution in Domestic Violence Cases in Indonesia

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Abstract

Domestic violence remained a persistent problem within Indonesian families, threatening household stability despite the existence of protective legal frameworks. This study was conducted because institutional mediation, carried out by regional women and child protection units and the police, no longer stood as the only pathway through which families sought resolution- increasingly, households turned to social media platforms to expose domestic conflicts publicly, using online visibility as a form of social pressure to obtain accountability or reconciliation. This shift raised sociological concerns about how digital exposure was reshaping conflict resolution within the family unit. The study employed a qualitative case-based approach, drawing on empirical interviews and focus group discussions previously conducted with protection officers and police mediators, combined with document analysis of publicized domestic violence cases circulated on social media. The analysis was framed through family sociology, examining digital exposure as an emerging form of social capital that operated alongside formal mediation. The findings showed that public exposure functioned as an alternative bargaining mechanism that accelerated responses from authorities and perpetrators, yet it also introduced risks to privacy, due process, and long-term family cohesion. The study concluded that digital-based resolution complemented, rather than replaced, institutional mediation, and it proposed that family support services integrate digital literacy and safeguards to strengthen inclusive family resilience in technologically mediated societies.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Family Resilience, Family Sociology, Social Capital, Viral Exposure.

[ABS-128]

Traditional Livelihoods and Formal Employment: A Case Study of Well-Being in Ukhrul District, Manipur

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Abstract

This paper is a conceptual paper to examine traditional livelihood systems, such as agro-forestry, handloom weaving, handicrafts and horticulture, alongside formal employment to determine how they affect subjective well-being (SWB) in Ukhrul District, Manipur. The standard framework for modern development prioritises formal, market-integrated employment to boost regional GDP- however formal employment remains generally limited in the district. Hence, this research examines whether traditional livelihood activities still remain essential in helping to bridge the unemployment gap in the district. The core argument of this paper is that the transition from traditional to formal employment may generate a form of ‘misery cost of job search’ that standard economic metrics often fail to capture. Therefore, the study aims to examine the relative influence of traditional and formal employment on well-being. Significantly, the paper does not treat traditional livelihoods as an alternative to formal employment, but rather argues for the integration of both sectors within a single framework of development and employment planning. Furthermore, the paper seeks to complement traditional livelihood systems through formal recognition, adequate funding, and training programmes.

Keywords: Formal Employment, Northeast India, Subjective Well-Being (SWB), Tangkhul Naga, Traditional Livelihoods, Ukhrul District.

[ABS-27]

Digging into Generation Z's Visual Preferences: A Study on the Use of Mobile Photography for Personal Branding

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Abstract

The digital native generation relies heavily on social media to build their self-image. One of the main tools used is mobile photography to display their personal and professional visual identities. However, there has not been much research that specifically discusses the visual communication model through mobile photography in the context of personal branding. The objectives of the study were: (1) To identify the visual preferences of Generation Z in using mobile photography for personal branding. (2) Analysing local cultural aspects influencing aesthetic choices in the use of mobile photography by Generation Z in the cities of Cirebon, Majalengka, Kuningan and Bandung (3) Developing mobile photography strategies that can be used by Generation Z to improve personal branding on social media. The research method was carried out using a mix method with data triangulation and regression analysis. The results of the study showed that teenagers describe a visual style with mobile photography, namely a clean and minimalist style, natural lighting and often using aesthetic concepts. Certain types of filters, colors, or compositions that are characteristic. Generation Z actively uses social media platforms by utilizing their features. They rely on sophisticated mobile cameras and editing apps to produce high-quality images. Aesthetic Consistency in themes, colors, and visual styles to create a harmonious and recognizable feed. Authenticity by displaying honest content that reflects personality to build audience trust, and interaction with the Audience to increase engagement and follower loyalty.

Keywords: Generation Z, Mobile Photography, Personal Branding, Social Media, Visual Preferences.

[ABS-50]

**Negotiating Sasak-ness in the Digital Sphere: Cultural Identity Performance
among Millennial Generations at Sekolah Adat Bayan**

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Abstract

In today's digital era, indigenous communities worldwide face significant challenges in preserving their cultural heritage amidst the globalization of pop culture and the homogenization of media driven by algorithms. The Bayan Indigenous School in North Lombok, Indonesia, stands as a crucial institutional bulwark for maintaining Sasak oral traditions, ancestral rituals, and customary law (awig-awig). However, academic discourse has largely overlooked the communicative role of the millennial generation, particularly regarding how they showcase and negotiate their 'Sasak-ness' in digital spaces. This study aims to analyze the communication strategies and identity performances employed at the Bayan Indigenous School. Utilizing a virtual ethnographic approach combined with in-depth interviews and participant observation, this research explores how millennials curate, translate, and collaborate on traditional Sasak values within digital realms. Preliminary findings indicate that identity negotiation constitutes an active and performative dialogue, wherein millennials consciously select which rituals to document, which languages to use, and how to present their Sasak cultural identity in digital spaces. This research contributes to the broader cultural and literary discourse on how indigenous youth worldwide can sustain their local literacies while strategically engaging with transnational digital publics, thereby offering a grassroots model for cultural survival in an era of interconnectivity.

Keywords: Bayan Indigenous School, Cultural Identity Performance, Digital Resilience, Intercultural Communication, Sasak Oral Traditions.

[ABS-70]

Kinship, Space, and Cultural Communication in Tanean Lanjhang Settlements of Madura

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Abstract

This study examines the communication practices of the Madurese community within the traditional settlement concept of Tanean Lanjhang using an ethnography of communication approach. Conducted in Bangkalan and Sampang Regencies, the research explores how spatial organization, kinship structures, and local cultural values shape both verbal and nonverbal communication patterns. The findings reveal that Tanean Lanjhang is not merely a residential arrangement but a sociocultural system that embodies religious values, solidarity, and strong kinship ties. The spatial configuration of buildings facing one another, the central role of the langgar (prayer house) as a religious and communal center, the use of shared domestic spaces, and the tradition of communal ceremonies function as communication media that strengthen social interaction and collective problem-solving mechanisms. Furthermore, the predominantly matrilineal kinship system influences residential patterns and interpersonal communication among family members. The study demonstrates that the physical layout of Tanean Lanjhang serves as a form of nonverbal communication that reflects and reinforces Madurese cultural identity. However, ongoing modernization and changes in architectural structures pose challenges to the continuity of the cultural values embedded in this settlement concept. Therefore, preserving communication patterns and kinship values is essential for sustaining this distinctive Madurese cultural heritage.

Keywords: Ethnography of Communication, Madurese Cultural Identity, Tanean Lanjhang.

[ABS-94]

**Constructing Financial Services through Mobile Ads: A Multimodal Discourse
Analysis of Digital Campaigns**

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Abstract

The rapid development of digital financial services has transformed how banks promote their products through mobile campaigns. This study investigates how financial services are constructed through linguistic and visual resources in digital mobile campaigns. The research uses a qualitative, descriptive multimodal discourse analysis focusing on the ideational (representational) metafunction, narrowed for scope to three closely related phenomena: transitivity and grammatical ellipsis in the verbal text, and the construal of Activity in the accompanying images, following Martin and Unsworth's (2023) system for visual Activity and Occurrence. The data consist of five campaign materials from five Indonesian banking brands (Permata Bank, Bank Mega, UOB, BNI wondr, and Allo Bank). The findings show that the verbal texts are dominated by material processes, followed by relational processes. Most clauses employ imperative, elliptical structures in which the Subject and Finite are omitted, while the implied audience remains recoverable as the Actor of financial action. Visually, all five campaigns construe Activity as a single, not-unfolding moment rather than an unfolding sequence, and in four of the five cases Occurrence is left inferred rather than inscribed through a vector, motion line, or arrow, a visual counterpart to the grammatical ellipsis found in the verbal text. Overall, the study argues that mobile financial campaigns construct banking products as action-oriented, benefit-driven services, in which what is grammatically and visually left unmarked is as meaningful as what is shown.

Keywords: Ellipsis, Financial Services, Mobile Campaign, Multimodal Discourse Analysis, Transitivity, Visual Activity.

[ABS-100]

Rojali, Rohana, and the Malls We Nickname: Digital Resilience in Indonesian Wordplay

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Abstract

This study examines wordplay created by Indonesian netizens about Jakarta shopping malls and mall visitors on X/Twitter. Drawing on morphological and sociolinguistic perspectives, it analyses two related sets of coinages: nickname-like blends of mall names, several of which combine English mall names with Indonesian-sounding forms, and Ro- coinages labelling types of mall visitors. The study is designed as an exploratory pilot case study using qualitative social-media discourse analysis informed by netnographic principles; twenty-five items were retrieved from five public posts through a documented five-stage protocol. The data were analysed at two levels, morphological formation and discourse function. Structurally, the mall-name blends are produced through blending and are assigned to five segment-based types grouped under two superordinate classes, edge-retaining and medial-retaining blends, so that no item is left in a residual category. The Ro- coinages, by contrast, follow one recurrent template that later posts extend analogically to produce further terms. Several blends converge phonologically with existing Indonesian words or personal names, an onomastic effect that constrains the otherwise unpredictable output of blending. Functionally, both sets are used to speak about malls and shoppers as though they were persons, and the coinages operate as ludic, affiliative discourse through which users bond around a shared consumer experience. Claims about digital resilience are accordingly framed as a discourse-level interpretation rather than a psychological finding. Two items are close to sensitive ethnic and historical terms and are discussed as an ethical consideration.

Keywords: Blending; Digital Resilience, Indonesian Social Media, Linguistic Creativity, Wordplay.

[ABS-108]

Beyond Word Lists: Developing a Corpus-driven and User-centred Online English-Indonesian Glossary of Open and Distance Learning

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Abstract

Open and Distance Learning (ODL) has developed into a specialised educational domain encompassing distinctive conceptual, pedagogical, technological, institutional, and quality-assurance terminology. Nevertheless, ODL terms are frequently translated and used inconsistently across Indonesian academic, administrative, policy, and instructional contexts. Building on an earlier printed glossary, this study develops a corpus-driven and user-centred model for an online English-Indonesian glossary of ODL. The glossary is envisioned not as a static list of translated terms, but as a dynamic digital lexicographic resource that embodies specialised concepts, contextual usage, terminological relationships, and bilingual equivalence. Adopting a design-based research approach, the study integrates corpus compilation, term identification and manual screening, conceptual classification, bilingual-equivalent mapping, expert validation, and prototype development. The proposed entry structure comprises an English headword, pronunciation guidance, a domain or subdomain label, a concept-oriented definition, a corpus-derived usage example, source evidence, and an expert-validated Indonesian equivalent. High-priority entries are further augmented by visual representations, related terms, variant forms, and cross-references. The resulting model provides a systematic framework for combining authentic corpus evidence, bilingual lexicographic analysis, disciplinary expertise, and user-oriented design principles in addressing terminological variation, contextual ambiguity, and information-navigation needs. The study contributes an integrative framework for developing online bilingual specialised glossaries that are linguistically reliable, conceptually coherent, pedagogically useful, digitally accessible, and suitable for future prototype evaluation involving students, tutors/lecturers/educators, ODL practitioners, policymakers, and translators.

Keywords: Bilingual Lexicography, Corpus-Based Terminology, English-Indonesian Terminology, Open and Distance Learning, Specialised Glossary, User-Centred Design.

[ABS-113]

**An Analysis of Reception of the Students of the Minangkabau-language Content
on Social Media at Polytechnic ATI Padang**

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Abstract

The research aimed at analyzing the students' reception of Minangkabau-language content on social media, focusing on its relationship with cultural identity and digital literacy at Polytechnic ATI Padang. A qualitative method with descriptive approach was applied. The samples were 10% of 1510 total students or 151 students. A qualitative descriptive approach was employed, using data collected through questionnaires and interviews with students as digital audiences. The findings showed that Minangkabau-language content plays an important role in strengthening cultural identity, and local pride. Furthermore, it contributed to digital literacy by encouraging critical understanding, and selective information consumption. However, challenges such as language comprehension differences and the dominance of informal slang in digital communication also affected students' reception of such contents. In conclusion, this content helped strengthen cultural identity, local pride, and supports digital literacy. Nevertheless, differences in language understanding and the use of informal slang could affect how students understand the content.

Keywords: Digital Literacy, Media Reception, Minangkabau Language, Social Media.

[ABS-149]

Digital Tax Governance for Fiscal Fairness, Social Trust, and Disaster Risk Management

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Abstract

The transformation of public financial systems in the digital economy era not only revolutionizes revenue collection efficiency but also profoundly reconfigures social dynamics and national disaster resilience. This study provides a conceptual synthesis examining how innovative digital tax governance strengthens fiscal fairness and builds public social trust as supporting pillars for holistic disaster risk management. Utilizing a narrative and conceptual review with systematic literature synthesis (2015–2026), this paper evaluates four interconnected dimensions: (1) how digital tax administration, exemplified by Indonesia's Core Tax Administration System (CTAS), curtails enforcement discretion and reinforces fiscal fairness; (2) how digital transparency restores public social trust, fostering citizen compliance with emergency disaster instructions; (3) how stable digital tax revenues expand local fiscal space and support layered ex-ante risk financing, including parametric catastrophe bonds; and (4) how integrating property tax assessed values (NJOP) into spatial disaster platforms like InaRISK facilitates precise, evidence-based recovery aid targeting while mitigating self-reporting bias. The analysis suggests that digitally enabled fiscal fairness reduces local government debt pressures, creating predictable contingency buffers for proactive physical mitigation. Furthermore, institutionalizing cross-agency data interoperability bridges the historical divide between fiscal administration and disaster risk reduction, transitioning public governance from reactive crisis management to an adaptive, evidence-based resilience architecture.

Keywords: Digital Tax Governance, Disaster Prevention Management, Fiscal Fairness, Fiscal Space, Social Trust.

[ABS-34]

Strengthening Resilient Library and Information Ecosystems through Intelligent Enhancement of Indonesia OneSearch

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Abstract

Indonesia OneSearch (IOS) is a national knowledge infrastructure that is positioned as an open-access discovery system to mitigate information accessibility disparity across Indonesia. Although IOS has already aggregated millions of records in its system, the technical foundation of IOS has not been fully maximized to produce an equitable information utility. This study conceptualized a transformation framework to position IOS as an adaptive and inclusive national knowledge infrastructure. A systematic literature review and policy document analysis were performed to explore IOS transformation. 17 literature sources were screened, and 12 articles were selected for this study, of which 11 articles were retrieved from Scopus and google scholar database. The findings demonstrated that IOS transformation requires more than metadata formatting issues, which include metadata decay, organizational capacity, human resource readiness, experimentation culture, governance, and semantic negotiation among stakeholders. This study produced a smart library transformation framework that entails 4S (Smart Services, Smart People, Smart Governance, and Smart Place) dimensions and 11 strategies from the National Library Network Roadmap 2025-2029 to transform IOS. The findings recommend applying intelligent systems such as Natural Language Processing (NLP) for Knowledge Graph construction to overcome data atomization, recommendation systems for personalized services based on user information behavior in the generative AI era, and text-to-speech technologies to improve accessibility. This study concludes that a sociotechnical transformation framework can position IOS as a sustainable national knowledge infrastructure by evolving it from a metadata portal aggregator to a smart library ecosystem.

Keywords: Digital Library, Indonesia OneSearch, Information Access, Information Ecosystems, Knowledge Infrastructure, Resilient Library.

[ABS-105]

Preparing Academic Libraries for Artificial Intelligence-Enhanced Research Consultation Services: Insights from Stakeholder Perspectives

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence has rapidly transformed research practices in higher education and created new opportunities for academic libraries to strengthen research consultation services. Despite its potential, many academic libraries have not been adequately prepared to integrate artificial intelligence into research support services due to organizational, technological, and human resource challenges. This study aimed to explore how academic libraries could prepare for artificial intelligence-enhanced research consultation services by examining stakeholder perspectives at the Library of Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia. A qualitative case study approach was employed, and data were collected through focus group discussions, semi-structured interviews, observations, and document analysis involving librarians, lecturers, students, researchers, and information technology personnel. The data were analyzed using thematic analysis to identify stakeholder expectations, opportunities, implementation challenges, and strategic priorities for artificial intelligence adoption. The findings revealed that stakeholders viewed artificial intelligence as a valuable tool for supporting literature searching, reference management, scholarly writing, research consultation, and research dissemination. However, concerns regarding digital competencies, ethical use, institutional policies, data privacy, and system integration remained significant barriers to implementation. Based on these findings, this study proposed a strategic readiness framework emphasizing organizational commitment, digital infrastructure, librarian capacity development, stakeholder collaboration, and responsible artificial intelligence governance. The study concluded that successful implementation of artificial intelligence-enhanced research consultation services required balanced preparation across technological, organizational, and human dimensions to ensure sustainable, ethical, and user-centered research support in academic libraries.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Artificial Intelligence, Digital Transformation, Research Consultation Services, Stakeholder Perspectives.

[ABS-115]

Digital Innovation for Inclusive Academic Libraries: Developing an Accessible Disability Corner Service through Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration

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Abstract

Academic libraries are increasingly expected to provide accessible and inclusive services for students with disabilities amid the digital transformation of higher education. However, accessibility challenges may involve not only digital technologies but also institutional arrangements, assistance, stakeholder involvement, and student well-being. This study aimed to identify stakeholder perspectives and develop an integrated framework for accessible Disability Corner services at the Universitas Sebelas Maret Library, Indonesia. A qualitative case study approach was employed using Focus Group Discussion (FGD), direct observation, and document analysis involving 23 participants from librarians, students with disabilities, disability studies experts, special education practitioners, healthcare professionals, university representatives, and student organizations. Data were analyzed thematically through familiarization, coding, category development, theme generation, refinement, and interpretation, supported by methodological triangulation and member checking. The findings identified five interconnected dimensions: digital accessibility, institutional governance, assistance services, multi-stakeholder collaboration, and mental health support. Participants recommended accessible digital platforms, clear service procedures, dedicated assistance, collaborative support networks, and well-being-oriented facilities as key requirements for strengthening Disability Corner services. Based on these findings, the study proposes an integrated framework that connects technological accessibility with organizational arrangements and human-centered support. The framework provides a conceptual basis for developing more accessible and inclusive Disability Corner services in academic libraries.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, Digital Accessibility, Digital Innovation, Disability Corner, Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration.

[ABS-132]

Democratization of Social Inclusion in Archive Access Services

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Abstract

Mainstream historical recording often neglects the narratives of minority groups, indigenous peoples, and vulnerable communities, creating gaps in the nation's collective memory. This study examines the urgency of community archiving as an instrument of social inclusion in the modern archival information ecosystem. Using qualitative methods, including a literature study approach and spatial analysis of the information ecosystem, this article maps the barriers faced by marginalized groups in documenting and accessing their own history. The results show that rigid archival standardization and the dominance of elite narratives are the main factors in information exclusion. Information is accessible only to those with technological and other means. As a solution, this study proposes a participatory information ecosystem model that integrates oral traditions, community-based digitization, and collaboration between formal archival institutions and grassroots communities. This democratization of archives not only rescues endangered collective memory but also restores the right to information and social identity for marginalized groups.

Keywords: Democratization of Archives, Information Flow, Social Inclusion.

[ABS-10]

Winning the Authentic Batik Market: How Trust Drives Consumer Purchase Intention in Urban Indonesia

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Abstract

The Indonesian batik industry, a UNESCO-designated Intangible Cultural Heritage, faces mounting structural challenges amid declining export values and intensifying competition from printed textile imitations. This study investigates the determinants of purchase intention for authentic batik (tulis and cap) among urban Indonesian consumers using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). Specifically, it examines how Brand Image, Product Quality, Cultural Value Perception, and Price Sensitivity influence Purchase Intention through the mediating role of Trust. Data were gathered from 176 respondents drawn from across multiple Indonesian provinces via purposive sampling. Results confirm satisfactory reliability and validity: Cronbach's alpha and composite reliability exceeded 0.88 for all constructs, and Average Variance Extracted (AVE) surpassed 0.58. Cultural Value emerged as the strongest predictor of Trust ($\beta = 0.362$, $f^2 = 0.155$), followed by Price Sensitivity ($\beta = 0.212$) and Brand Image ($\beta = 0.166$). Trust demonstrated a significant positive effect on Purchase Intention ($\beta = 0.485$, $f^2 = 0.308$), explaining 23.56% of variance in Purchase Intention and 44.94% in Trust. The HTMT ratios and Fornell-Larcker criterion confirmed acceptable discriminant validity. These findings position Trust as a crucial mediating mechanism in batik consumer behavior, with cultural authenticity and perceived value operating as primary antecedents. Theoretical contributions and practical implications for SMEs, policymakers, and brand strategists in Indonesia's creative economy are discussed.

Keywords: Batik Indonesia, Purchase Intention, Trust, Brand Image, Cultural Value, PLS-SEM, Consumer Behavior, Creative Industry

[ABS-51]

Responsible Digital Resilience among Islamic MSMEs in Indonesia: Integrating Digital Technology Adoption, Digital Governance, Islamic Financial Literacy, and Social Responsibility

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Abstract

This study brings together digital technology adoption, digital governance, Islamic financial literacy, and social responsibility to explain how Islamic micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia can build economic resilience. Digital technology adoption is treated as the primary technological driver; digital governance as a multi-level condition that can moderate the technology–resilience relationship; Islamic financial literacy as a mediating capability; and social responsibility as a moderating relational condition. By connecting literatures that are often examined separately, the study addresses an integration gap across research on digitalization, financial literacy, responsible business, governance, and resilience. An integrative literature review and conceptual synthesis were used to identify recurring constructs, theoretical mechanisms, boundary conditions, and relationships relevant to Islamic MSMEs. The analysis draws on digital transformation, dynamic capabilities, digital governance, Islamic financial literacy, stakeholder responsibility, Islamic ethical principles, and organizational resilience. The literature indicates that digital technology adoption can widen market access, improve operational flexibility, strengthen information processing, and support business continuity, but its contribution to resilience depends on complementary capabilities and institutional conditions. Digital governance can strengthen the technology–resilience link by improving transparency, accountability, access, interoperability, and trust. Islamic financial literacy can help entrepreneurs turn digital financial access into informed and Sharia-consistent decisions, while social responsibility can reinforce the relational resources needed to adapt. These mechanisms are integrated in the Responsible Digital Resilience Model and expressed in four propositions for future empirical testing.

Keywords: Digital Governance, Digital Technology Adoption, Economic Resilience, Islamic Financial Literacy, Social Responsibility.

[ABS-61]

**Collaborative Innovation Systems: A Systematic Literature Review of
Determinants and Organizational Performance Outcomes**

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Abstract

The rapid pace of digital transformation has driven organizations to pursue digital innovation collaboration as a strategy for maintaining their competitive advantage. This study examines the concept, determinants and impacts of collaborative innovation systems on organizational performance through a systematic synthesis of existing empirical evidence. This study uses PRISMA-based systematic literature review method to analyze 136 articles published in international journals between 2015 and 2026. The synthesis results indicate that the literature on collaborative innovation systems is still fragmented. Therefore, a more comprehensive understanding of the factors that shape the effectiveness of collaborative innovation systems is needed. The synthesis results indicate that the effectiveness of collaborative innovation systems is shaped by the interaction of organizational, relational, technological, and environmental factors. These factors facilitate knowledge sharing, resource integration, collaborative value creation, and effective network governance, which collectively contribute to innovation and organizational performance. The study concludes that adaptive governance mechanisms, inclusive collaboration strategies and strong digital support are crucial for optimizing the value of collaborative innovation systems. These findings contribute to the academic literature by integrating relational, organizational and digital factors that shape the effectiveness of collaborative innovation systems, while providing practical guidance for organizations in designing adaptive collaboration and governance strategies to strengthen innovation performance and maintain their competitive advantage in the era of digital transformation.

Keywords: Collaborative Innovation System, Governance, Knowledge Sharing, Organizational Performance, Systematic Literature Review.

[ABS-90]

Entrepreneurial Overconfidence as a Decision-Enabled Resource: Evidence on Decision Quality and Subjective Performance

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Abstract

This study investigates the influence of Entrepreneurial Overconfidence on subjective performance measures through the mediating role of Decision Quality in the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector. Furthermore, this study also examines the potential non-linear (quadratic) effects of entrepreneurial overconfidence and decision quality on subjective business performance. This study employed a quantitative research design involving 65 MSMEs as the research sample. Data analysis was conducted using the Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) method using SmartPLS software. The model fit evaluation demonstrated valid and good model fit criteria, evidenced by the standardized root mean square residual and the exact fit test d_{uls} . The results show that all direct linear relationships are positive and statistically significant. Additionally, decision quality acts as a significant partial mediator in the model. Besides, the result also shows that the hypothesis of non-linear (quadratic) effects of Entrepreneurial Overconfidence and Decision Quality on subjective performance is proven to be statistically insignificant and is therefore rejected. This study concludes that the relationship between Entrepreneurial Overconfidence and business performance in MSMEs is purely linear. In the context of the 65 MSMEs studied, entrepreneurs' overconfidence did not reach a point of saturation (diminishing returns) or decline in performance—instead, overconfidence consistently functioned as a psychological asset that drove better decision-making quality and subjective business success.

Keywords: Decision Quality, Entrepreneurial Overconfidence, Subjective Performance Measures.

[ABS-95]

Exploring Relationship Between Circular Economy and Operational Efficiency in MSMEs

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Abstract

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is the backbone of the economy particularly in Jakarta, Indonesia. However, this sector remains a significant contributor to waste due to low resource efficiency. In a huge population urban such as Jakarta, the transition from linear “take–make–dispose” model toward a circular economy is hindered by spatial planning complexities, limited financing, and technological barriers. Although digitalization and ecological innovation are recognized as catalysts for sustainability, regarding their combined impact on MSMEs operational efficiency remains scarce. This study aims to analyses how circular economy practices in Innovation, Digitalization Strategies, and Sustainable Supply Chain Management influence the Operational Efficiency of MSMEs in Jakarta. In this research, a quantitative method was employed by distributing surveys to 100 MSMEs owners and managers across five administrative cities of Jakarta. The questionnaire measured the level of adoption of circular practices and efficiency metrics (cost, waste, and energy reduction) using a Likert scale. Data were analysed using Multiple Linear Regression Analysis. The findings indicate that the synergy between digitalization and innovation a positive and significant effect on operational efficiency. However, this study demonstrates that MSMEs in Jakarta play a strategic role in the circular transition but require an integrated support system.

Keywords: Circular Economy, Digitalization, Innovation, MSMEs in Jakarta, Operational Efficiency.

[ABS-139]

Building Global Resilience through Responsible Governance, ESG Performance and Business Performance

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Abstract

The environmental, social and governance (ESG) focused board oversight has no longer been a voluntary disclosure that should be disclosed but a part of the board work. One of the conspicuous governance responses is creating board level ESG committees, committees on sustainability or CSR. However, the conflicting empirical evidence exists. The research that raises ESG scores, quality of disclosure or materiality fit is reported in many studies but results on profitability and market value are weaker and depend on the context. This PRISMA 2020 is based on this systematic literature review of (1) the association between ESG committees and ESG performance, (2) the presence or absence of association between ESG committees and business or financial performance, and (3) how and why differences are likely to appear where and how. On the whole, the literature is more uniformly upstream in terms of relationship between committee presence and more that committee quality to ESG outcomes as compared to a direct relationship between committee quality and financial outcome. When it comes to financial implications, they tend to go through the quality of implementing, credibility of disclosure (including assurance) and the institutional environment in which ESG information is prepared and evaluated (Aini et al., 2025- Peters and Romi, 2015). The review concludes by practical implication on the design of committees and the research agenda that emphasizes more on identifying causality and extensive measures of what in fact committees do.

Keywords: Corporate Governance, ESG Committee, ESG Performance, PRISMA, Systematic Literature Review.

[ABS-140]

What Drives Gen Z Women to Buy Sustainable Products? The Role of Influencer Attributes and Consumer Attitude

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Abstract

This study examined the influence of influencer attributes on sustainable purchase intention among Generation Z women and the mediating role of consumer attitude. A quantitative cross-sectional survey was conducted among 150 Generation Z women who use social media and are familiar with sustainable products and influencer-generated content. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire and analyzed using partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) with SmartPLS 4. Influencer attributes had positive and significant effects on both consumer attitude and sustainable purchase intention. Consumer attitude also had a positive and significant effect on sustainable purchase intention and emerged as the strongest predictor in the model. In addition, consumer attitude mediated the relationship between influencer attributes and sustainable purchase intention, indicating partial mediation. By integrating the Source Credibility perspective with the attitude-intention mechanism of the Theory of Planned Behavior, this study demonstrates how influencer characteristics are translated into sustainable purchase intentions among Generation Z women. Sustainable brands should prioritize influencers who are perceived as trustworthy, knowledgeable, and attractive and who communicate sustainability-related information effectively to foster favorable consumer evaluations of sustainable products. Although the cross-sectional design and purposive sample limit causal inference and generalizability, future research could examine actual purchase behavior, specific product categories, and additional psychological mechanisms.

Keywords: Consumer Attitude, Generation Z, Influencer Credibility, Purchase Intention, Sustainable Consumption.

[ABS-141]

**The Influence of Green Marketing and Brand Image on Purchase Intention
Through Environmental Attitude Toward ADES Product**

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Abstract

The implementation of green marketing has enabled ADES to maintain its brand competitiveness and contribute to the company's sales growth over the past five years, allowing it to outperform other bottled drinking water (AMDK) brands such as Cleo and Club in the Top Brand Index survey. This study aims to examine the direct effects of green marketing and brand image on purchase intention, as well as their indirect effects through environmental attitude. This study employed a quantitative approach involving 300 respondents selected using purposive sampling, while data analysis was conducted using SEM-PLS. The results show that (1) green marketing has a positive and significant effect on purchase intention- (2) brand image does not have a significant effect on purchase intention- (3) environmental attitude has a positive and significant effect on purchase intention- (4) environmental attitude mediates the effect of green marketing on purchase intention- and (5) environmental attitude does not mediate the effect of brand image on purchase intention. This study confirms that environmentally oriented marketing strategies and increased consumer environmental awareness are important factors in encouraging purchase intention and strengthening ADES's competitiveness in the bottled drinking water industry.

Keywords: Brand Image, Environmental Attitude, Green Marketing, Purchase Intention.

[ABS-142]

The Synergistic Impact of Green Promotion and e-WOM on Ecotourism Visiting Decisions

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Abstract

study aims to measure the influence of green promotion and electronic word of mouth (E-WOM) on visiting decisions at Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park (TNGGP). This explanatory research uses a quantitative approach. Primary data were collected through Likert scale questionnaires from a sample of 100 respondents using purposive sampling, targeting visitors aged at least 17 who had visited TNGGP within the past year. The data were analyzed using Partial Least Square Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). The results prove that green promotion and E-WOM, both partially and simultaneously, exert a positive and significant effect on visiting decisions, with a combined contribution of 78.9%. Notably, E-WOM was identified as a more dominant factor influencing prospective visitors compared to green promotion. The study recommends that TNGGP management effectively integrate green marketing strategies with proactive digital reputation management. Enhancing the credibility of nature conservation claims and responsively resolving facility complaints are crucial steps to maintain destination attractiveness and recover visitor numbers in the digital era. This study provides empirical evidence on how the combination of green marketing and digital reputation simultaneously affects tourist decisions in the specific context of conservation-based national parks.

Keywords: Electronic Word of Mouth (E-WOM), Green Promotion, Gunung Gede Pangrango National Park, Visiting Decision.

[ABS-143]

From Transparency to Trust: How Influencer Transparency and Credibility Drive Purchase Intention in the Tech Accessories Market

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Abstract

As digital marketing evolved, consumers increasingly relied on influencer-generated content, raising concerns about authenticity and commercial persuasion. The research focused on UGREEN, a global tech accessories brand, and its consumers in Semarang, Indonesia. A quantitative explanatory approach was employed, using a purposive sampling method to collect data from 200 respondents who had viewed technology reviews by the influencer GadgetIn. The study integrated the Theory of Planned Behavior, Source Credibility Theory, and the Persuasion Knowledge Model to formulate seven hypotheses. Data analysis was designed to be conducted using Structural Equation Modeling with Partial Least Squares (PLS-SEM) via SmartPLS software. The methodology encompasses outer model evaluation for validity and reliability, alongside inner model evaluation for hypothesis testing and mediation effects. The study aimed to reveal how transparent disclosure and credibility enhanced brand trust, afterward driving consumer purchase intention for utilitarian technology products.

Keywords: Brand Trust, Influencer Credibility, Influencer Transparency, Purchase Intention.

[ABS-145]

Implementation of Reclaimed Teak Wood Raw Material Inventory Control Using the Safety Stock and Reorder Point Methods in the Logistics Division of UD Permata Furni Semarang

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Abstract

Raw material inventory control was essential for maintaining production continuity, particularly in companies implementing a make-to-order system. UD Permata Furni Semarang controlled its inventory through routine stock inspections and procurement based on production requirements. However, the company had not established quantitative parameters for determining safety stock and reorder points, while the supply of reclaimed teak wood was limited and uncertain. This study aimed to analyze the application of safety stock and reorder point methods and identify constraints in raw material inventory control. A descriptive mixed-methods approach was employed, with data collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. Quantitative data were analyzed using safety stock and reorder point calculations, whereas qualitative data were analyzed through data reduction, presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data validity was examined through source and technique triangulation. The results showed that both methods produced structured inventory control parameters that were considered effective as a basis for procurement decisions under the existing operational conditions at UD Permata Furni Semarang. The calculation results were implemented in an offline web application for inventory data processing. The main constraint was the limited availability of raw materials that met production requirements. These methods provided a systematic basis for maintaining raw material availability and supporting production continuity. **Keywords:** Inventory Control, Make-to-Order, Raw Materials, Reorder Point, Safety Stock.

[ABS-146]

Batik with Ethics: Preserving Motif Authenticity Amid Digital Innovation

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Abstract

Batik, recognized by UNESCO as an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, increasingly moved from local workshops into digital marketplaces, creating new commercial opportunities as well as new ethical risks for Indonesian micro, small, and medium enterprises (UMKM) that produced it. This study examined how ethical governance could be integrated into the digital entrepreneurship practices of batik UMKM to protect the authenticity of traditional motifs while sustaining innovation and market growth. A qualitative literature-based design was applied, synthesizing Scopus-indexed and reputable peer-reviewed articles published between 2020 and 2025 through thematic content analysis. The findings showed that digital platforms expanded market access, branding capacity, and storytelling opportunities for batik artisans, but simultaneously accelerated motif duplication, machine-printed imitation, and cross-border misappropriation of designs. Existing legal instruments, namely copyright, geographical indication, and communal intellectual property, remained underutilized because of low registration awareness, high administrative cost, and unclear benefit-sharing mechanisms for communal creations. Building on these findings, the study proposed an ethical governance framework that combined digital motif registration and traceability, platform-level authenticity verification, community-based communal recognition, artisan digital literacy, and multi-stakeholder collaboration among government, marketplaces, and craft communities. This framework positioned responsible digital entrepreneurship as a mechanism to reconcile innovation with cultural integrity, thereby contributing to a more sustainable and ethically governed batik business ecosystem. Future empirical research involving batik-producing regions was recommended to validate the practical applicability of the proposed framework.

Keywords: Batik Motif Authenticity, Digital Entrepreneurship, Ethical Governance, Intellectual Property, Sustainable Business Ecosystem.

[ABS-147]

Digital Connectivity, Control of Corruption, and Formal Business Entry in Southeast Asia

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Abstract

Digital connectivity and control of corruption were frequently discussed as separate conditions surrounding entrepreneurial activity, yet their joint association with formal business entry received little direct, region-specific attention in Southeast Asia. This study examined how internet-use penetration and control of corruption were associated with formal business entry measured through New Business Density across eleven Southeast Asian economies between 2007 and 2024. Using an unbalanced country-year panel of 178 observations, the study estimated three nested models: pooled OLS with digital connectivity only, pooled OLS adding control of corruption, and a preferred specification with country and year fixed effects. Pooled estimates were consistent with both digital connectivity and control of corruption being positively associated with formal business entry, echoing prior cross-country evidence. However, in the preferred fixed-effects model, neither association was statistically significant under country-clustered inference, and a wild cluster bootstrap led to the same conclusion. The pooled associations were therefore more consistent with persistent structural differences across countries than with consistent within-country, year-to-year relationships. The findings suggested that digital connectivity and control of corruption were more clearly associated with formal business entry across countries than within the same economy over time, with implications for the interpretation of digital-entrepreneurial-ecosystem and governance indicators in regional entrepreneurship research. The study contributed harmonized, Southeast Asia-specific panel evidence and a transparent illustration of how sensitive digital-institutional associations with formal entry were to pooled-versus-fixed-effects modeling choices in a small-cluster panel setting.

Keywords: Control of Corruption, Digital Entrepreneurial Ecosystem, Fixed-Effects Panel Estimation, Institutional Integrity, New Business Density.

[ABS-148]

Dynamic Capabilities for Sustainable Continuity in Surakarta Craft Enterprises

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Abstract

Craft-based micro and small enterprises were required to respond to unstable demand, material constraints, digital change, and environmental pressure without weakening the cultural foundations of their products. This study systematically reviewed research on dynamic capabilities, business resilience, sustainable business, and craft entrepreneurship to explain how such enterprises sustained continuity. A protocol-based qualitative synthesis reassessed a precursor corpus and an update search, producing 39 peer-reviewed studies for thematic analysis. Study quality was appraised through six criteria, and evidence was coded in two passes. The review identified three connected capability processes. Heritage-sensitive sensing combined market, material, cultural, and institutional information. Selective seizing translated those signals into small, reversible commitments and authenticity-aligned innovation. Relational transforming renewed routines, knowledge, suppliers, and ecosystem relationships. Business resilience linked these processes to anticipation, coping, and adaptation, whereas sustainable continuity represented economic viability, cultural-social reproduction, and environmental viability. The findings also showed that digitalization, circular practices, and institutional support were conditional on perceived displacement of craft skill, technical feasibility, resource slack, governance quality, and subsector. The study developed an integrated framework, seven propositions, and a research agenda for craft enterprises in Surakarta.

Keywords: Business Resilience, Craft Enterprises, Dynamic Capabilities, Sustainable Continuity, Systematic Literature Review.

[ABS-16]

Technology Driven Public Service Transformation as a Strategy for Responsive, Inclusive and Sustainable Governance

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Abstract

Urgency: Slow, inaccessible, and bureaucratic public services remain a root cause of public distrust in government. The digital revolution offers opportunities for service transformation, but gaps in access and digital literacy risk creating social exclusion. Therefore, technology-based transformation is no longer optional but a necessity to achieve adaptive and people-centered governance. This study aims to analyze strategies for digital public service transformation in promoting responsive, inclusive, and sustainable governance, as well as to identify key success factors. This research employs a qualitative approach through systematic literature review and comparative analysis of 15 cases of digital service implementation in local governments in Indonesia and other developing countries from 2018 to 2024. Data were analyzed using the Miles & Huberman interactive model. The findings indicate that digital transformation improves responsiveness through real-time complaint channels and 24/7 services. Inclusivity requires integrating offline services (assisted digital) and providing access at public facilities to reach persons with disabilities, the elderly, and citizens without devices. Sustainability is achieved through paper efficiency, reduced physical mobility, and strengthened data security systems. The main challenges are application fragmentation and bureaucratic resistance. Collaborative strategies between government, civil society, and the private sector, along with business process simplification, are key to success. Technology is merely a tool; responsive, inclusive, and sustainable public service transformation can only be achieved if accompanied by changes in bureaucratic culture, adaptive regulations, and guaranteed equitable access. Governments need to shift the paradigm from e-government to inclusive digital governance.

Keywords: Adaptive Governance, Bureaucratic Sustainability, Digital Transformation, Inclusive Public Service, Responsive Government.

[ABS-48]

Navigating Good and Responsible Governance of Personal Data in the Digital Age

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Abstract

The phenomenon of personal data breaches has become a public controversy, leading to overlapping policy jurisdictions and a passing of the buck therefore, this study attempts to navigate these issues to safeguard the integrity and security of personal data in the digital age through a normative qualitative research design using legal, conceptual, and OSINT approaches. There are two research questions: how to navigate good governance regarding personal data, and how to minimize the challenges of good governance regarding personal data amid the rapid pace of the digital era. The conclusion of this study is that responsible governance guided by a code of ethics and moral and professional standards will foster a resilient personal data security system that is difficult to hack. This is achieved by continuously striving for improvement through periodic strengthening of security systems, such as enhancing regulations, improving facilities and infrastructure, and tightening data security systems. Human resources must be skilled and competent, and these efforts must be carried out transparently, accountably, and efficiently a manner accessible to the public. Responsibility cannot be shifted to other parties; instead, issues must be resolved internally within the organizations own structural framework, using regulations as a reference to clarify the institutions position and its specific duties and responsibilities, thereby ensuring a clear course of action.

Keywords: Digital Age, Governance, Government, Navigation, Personal Data.

[ABS-53]

Legal Governance of Indonesia's Digital Population Identity: Data Protection and Public Trust

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Abstract

This study analyzes personal data protection in the administration of Digital Population Identity (IKD) as part of Indonesia's Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) governance and its implications for public trust. The main problem addressed in this study lies in the expansion of the state's capacity to collect, verify, integrate, and exchange population data through identity digitalization, while legal and institutional safeguards for personal data protection remain dispersed across various regulatory regimes. This study employs normative legal research using statutory and conceptual approaches. Legal materials and supporting documents are qualitatively analyzed through systematization, interpretation, and prescriptive reasoning. The findings show that the legal architecture of IKD has connected the dimensions of constitutional rights, population administration, digital government, electronic system administration, and personal data protection. However, several governance gaps remain in relation to purpose limitation, data minimization, transparency, access control, interoperability, inter-agency accountability, audit mechanisms, incident notification, and citizens' rights recovery. This study proposes the Accountable Digital Identity Governance model as an IKD governance framework based on legality, transparency, security, accountability, oversight, and citizens' rights recovery. Personal data protection should therefore be positioned as a constitutional prerequisite for legitimate and trustworthy digital government.

Keywords: Accountability, Digital Population Identity, Electronic-Based Government System, Personal Data Protection, Public Trust.

[ABS-85]

**Responsible Governance for Collaborative Anti-Corruption Oversight
under Indonesia's APIP-APH MoU**

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Abstract

Responsible governance is central to collaborative anti-corruption oversight because inter-agency coordination must improve administrative effectiveness without weakening statutory accountability. Indonesia's 2023 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Attorney General's Office, and the National Police formalizes coordination between the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) and law enforcement agencies (APH) in handling reports on regional governance. This article examines whether that institutional design provides a responsible and legally coherent pathway from administrative oversight to criminal-law handling. Prior studies mainly address legal doctrine, institutional roles, or coordination effectiveness, leaving the decision architecture of APIP-APH collaboration underexplored. The study uses qualitative critical institutional policy analysis of the MoU, relevant statutes, Constitutional Court decisions, official policy data, and selected governance literature. The unit of analysis is the provision-to-authority relationship governing classification, referral, administrative settlement, escalation, and accountability. Good Governance and Collaborative Governance provide the theoretical foundation, while Responsible Governance, institutional coherence, and policy coherence guide assessment. The analysis identifies a boundary problem around administrative settlement and criminal referral, particularly where restitution and state financial loss are involved. It proposes a Responsible Collaborative Oversight Decision Architecture (RCODA) consisting of a classification gate, a non-derogation legal gate, an accountable handoff protocol, and digital traceability. The article recommends harmonizing implementing rules around these mechanisms and testing their effects empirically, including their relationship with public trust.

Keywords: Accountability, Anti-Corruption Oversight, Collaborative Governance, Responsible Governance, Policy Coherence.

[ABS-88]

Constitutional Accountability of Digital Social Welfare Programs in Indonesia: A Constitutional Law and Social Justice Perspective

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Abstract

The digital transformation in social welfare administration has driven the Indonesian government to develop various data-driven systems, including the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), the Next Generation Social Welfare Information System (SIKS-NG), and digital social assistance services. This digitalization improves efficiency, transparency, and program targeting accuracy, but also raises new issues such as exclusion errors, inclusion errors, the digital divide, personal data leaks, and weak complaint mechanisms that potentially violate citizens' constitutional rights. This study aims to analyze the constitutional accountability of digital social welfare programs in Indonesia from the perspective of constitutional law and social justice, and to formulate a relevant accountability model for a digital welfare state. The study uses normative legal research methods with statutory, conceptual, and case approaches. Legal materials are analyzed qualitatively through legal interpretation and prescriptive analysis. The results indicate that the digitalization of social welfare in Indonesia has not fully met the principles of constitutional accountability due to unequal access, weak complaint mechanisms, and suboptimal protection of beneficiary personal data. The principles of the rule of law, equality before the law, constitutional rights, and good governance have not been fully met, resulting in the failure to achieve social justice from the perspectives of redistribution, recognition, and representation. This study recommends strengthening the legal framework, public participation, and independent oversight to achieve constitutional accountability in digital social welfare governance.

Keywords: Constitutional Accountability, Constitutional Law, Digital Governance, Digital Social Welfare, Social Justice.

[ABS-137]

How Officers' Understanding and Resource Availability Shape the Institutionalization of Digital Public Information Disclosure in Pematangsiantar Class IIA Narcotics Prison, Indonesia

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Abstract

Although digital transparency initiatives have grown across public organizations, the attention paid to how transparency becomes institutionalized under resource constraints has been minimal. This study examines how institutional understanding and the availability of officer resources shape the institutionalization of digital public information disclosure in the Class IIA Narcotics Prison Pematangsiantar, Indonesia. Using a sequential mixed method design that describes, quantitative data was collected through a structured assessment of six correctional officers and followed by interviews with one person representing the organization's leadership, and one hundred and seven informants representing service users. The descriptive results showed that the institutional understanding of officers (94.4%) was very high, the results of institutionalization (89.6%) were also very high, while the availability of resources remained moderate (64.2%). Qualitative evidence confirms that transparency practices have become institutional, despite limitations in infrastructure, budgets, human resources, and organizational structures, and informant communities confirm their expectations for transparency. The findings show that officials' institutional understanding plays a more decisive role than organizational resources in maintaining digital transparency practices. These findings form the basis for the Resource-Constrained Digital Institutionalization Model, which expands on Institutional Theory by explaining how officials' institutional understanding allows institutional agencies to maintain transparency practices despite the organization's limited resources.

Keywords: Digital, Governance, Government, Information, Institutionalization.

[ABS-6]**Brand Trust in the Sore Istri dari Masa Depan and HMNS Campaign**

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Abstract

The rise of film brand collaborations in Indonesia offers insights into the use of cinematic narratives as strategic communication tools in digital marketing. A notable example is the partnership between the film *Sore Istri dari Masa Depan* and fragrance brand HMNS, which attracted over three million viewers and sold 8,000 limited edition fragrance units shortly after its July 2025 launch. While traditional neuromarketing studies often relied on expensive biometric tools, this research utilized a psychometric approach to explore narrative transportation and emotional response as predictors of brand trust. This study addressed three key research questions, namely the influence of narrative transportation on brand trust, the influence of emotional response on brand trust, and the mediating role of emotional response in the relationship between narrative transportation and brand trust. A quantitative survey method collected data through an online questionnaire using purposive sampling, targeting 200 respondents who had watched the film and were exposed to the HMNS and *Sore* digital campaign. The findings are anticipated to enhance literature on neuromarketing, strategic communication, and digital branding by illustrating that psychometric instruments can effectively operationalize neuromarketing constructs without biometric tools, offering valuable insights for communication professionals on how emotionally engaging cinematic narratives foster brand trust in digital discourse.

Keywords: Brand Trust, Digital Communication, Emotional Response, Narrative Transportation, Neuromarketing.

[ABS-12]

The Impact of Digital Public Communication Strategies and Community Participation in the Medan Local Government

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Abstract

The development of digital technology has changed the way local governments communicate with the public and encourage public participation. This study analyzes the relationship between digital public communication strategies and community participation in local government programs in Medan. The research problem is about how the digital public communication strategies are carried out by the Medan Local Government, how the level of public participation in local government programs is, and to what extent digital public communication strategies influence public participation. This study uses a quantitative approach by collecting data from people who have accessed the local government's digital communications. Research results show that digital public communication strategies have a significant impact on community participation. Theoretically, this study contributes to the development of digital communication studies by highlighting the strategic role of public communication in strengthening community participation at the local level. From a policy perspective, the findings emphasize the importance of formulating clear, interactive, credible, and easily accessible digital public communication strategies to boost public engagement in local government programs. In conclusion, community participation and digital communication strategies in Medan's local government are very important. Community participation is influenced by the quality of public communication, which includes clarity of information, use of digital media, interactivity, source credibility, and information accessibility.

Keywords: Digital Communication, Local Government, Public Participation.

[ABS-55]

When Mockery Becomes Strategy: The Depoliticization of Public Dissent Through AI-Generated Satirical Content in the Indonesian Algorithmic Public Sphere

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Abstract

The strategic co-optation of AI-generated satirical content by political figures represents a growing yet largely overlooked challenge to democratic public discourse. In Indonesia, the case of Minister Bahlil Lahadalia illustrates this dynamic: netizen-produced AI content, including dancing videos, absurdist memes, and the viral song Mas Bahlil Ganteng, originally created as political criticism, was openly embraced by the minister and his party apparatus, gradually converting public dissent into entertainment and political mockery into personal brand capital. This paper argues that this pattern constitutes what we term unintended political branding, a process in which content creators critical intent is structurally hijacked, not through censorship or suppression, but through co-optation enabled by algorithmic logic that inherently rewards virality and affective engagement over substantive critique. Drawing on Habermas theory of the public sphere and his refeudalization thesis, we contend that when political figures absorb satirical AI content into their communication strategy, they do not merely manage their image. They occupy the discursive spaces in which dissent is produced, redirecting public attention from policy failures toward entertainment-driven engagement. This process operates at two levels simultaneously: at the structural level, algorithmic systems reward spectacle regardless of original intent, while at the actor level, political figures exploit this structural condition through deliberate co-optation. Together, these two levels produce a depoliticization effect, the gradual erosion of satirical contents critical function, with significant implications for civic trust, institutional accountability, and the ethical governance of digital political communication in the Indonesian algorithmically-mediated public sphere.

Keywords: AI-Generated Satire, Algorithmic Public Sphere, Civic Trust, Depoliticization, Political Branding.

[ABS-63]

Strategic Human–AI Communication on Social Media: Combating Disinformation, Rebuilding Civic Trust*Suhendra¹, Tiara Nesva Laraskana², Widya Permata Sari², Indira Sartika²*¹Institut Pahlawan 12, Indonesia²Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Candradimuka, Indonesia**Abstract**

The rapid integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into social media has transformed digital communication while intensifying the spread of disinformation and weakening civic trust. Although previous studies have explored AI, social media, and misinformation separately, limited research has examined their intersection through a strategic Human-AI communication perspective. This study aims to develop a conceptual framework for Strategic Human-AI Communication to combat disinformation and rebuild civic trust in the digital era. A Systematic Literature Review (SLR) following the PRISMA 2020 guidelines was conducted using peer-reviewed articles indexed in Scopus and Web of Science published between 2019 and 2026. The selected studies were analyzed through thematic synthesis to identify key concepts, theoretical developments, and emerging research trends. The findings reveal four interrelated dimensions of Strategic Human-AI Communication: AI-assisted information verification, algorithmic transparency, human-centered digital literacy, and participatory communication governance. The review indicates that AI is most effective when functioning as a collaborative partner supporting human judgment rather than replacing it. Transparent AI systems, ethical journalism, and collaborative fact-checking contribute significantly to strengthening information integrity and restoring civic trust. This study proposes an integrated conceptual framework that advances the literature on strategic communication and Human-AI interaction while providing practical insights for policymakers, journalists, media organizations, and digital platform developers to foster trustworthy and resilient digital communication ecosystems.

Keywords: Civic Trust, Disinformation, Human-AI Communication, Social Media, Strategic Communication.

[ABS-69]

Live Streaming Donations as a Promotional Medium for Micro-Enterprises: A Qualitative Content Analysis of Marapthon The Last Tale on YouTube

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Abstract

Live streaming has developed into a digital communication space where entertainment, audience participation, creator monetization, and commercial communication intersect. This study examines how promotional messages representing local businesses are constructed through donation alerts during Marapthon: The Last Tale on YouTube. Using a descriptive qualitative approach and qualitative content analysis, the study analyzes 243 promotional donation alerts selected from two temporally contrasting streaming periods, consisting of 53 messages from the initial phase and 190 messages from the final phase before the donation feature was discontinued. The analysis applies a hybrid deductive-inductive coding framework covering four dimensions: message structure, communication style, call to action, and attention-seeking strategy. Findings show that promotional messages are predominantly structured around brand identification, product or service information, and access or purchasing information. Informational and conversational styles are the most common communication patterns, while direct calls to action frequently redirect audiences to business-owned digital channels. Direct address to streamers or viewers emerges as the dominant attention-seeking strategy. From an attention economy perspective, donation alerts function as a form of platform-mediated promotional visibility, where financial contributions provide temporary access to an existing audience's attention rather than direct advertising effectiveness. The study contributes to digital communication and digital entrepreneurship research by identifying donation alerts as an alternative promotional practice within the creator economy.

Keywords: Attention Economy, Digital Entrepreneurship, Donation Alert, Live Streaming, Local Business.

[ABS-73]

From FYP to Fraud: A Quantitative and Multimodal Content Analysis of Religious Charity Scams on TikTok

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Abstract

Charity scams are a form of cybercrime involving fraud disguised as religious charity. Messages are manipulated using dramatic audiovisual content to elicit sympathy from the audience and encourage them to donate. Supported by the use of the algorithm-based social media platform TikTok, these cyber-begging messages have reached a much wider audience in Indonesian society. Moreover, Indonesia is known as one of the most charitable societies in the world, a fact that has led to charity scams becoming increasingly prevalent in the country. Based on the above phenomenon, this study aims to analyze how such scams are narratively framed, constructed multimodally, and structurally reinforced by platform design. This study employs a three-theory approach: Platform Affordances (Media Architecture), Framing Theory (Robert Entman), and Multimodal Social Semiotics (Kress & van Leeuwen). This study employs a mixed-methods approach that combines two methods: quantitative content analysis using data scraping techniques to collect data from the social media platform TikTok and multimodal content analysis (MCDA) to dissect charity scam content on social media. The findings reveal that charity scam messages are distributed via TikTok by combining audio, visual, and narrative elements in a convincing manner designed to encourage the audience to donate voluntarily. This study contributes theoretically to the field of digital communication regarding the commodification of religion on social media and to fraud mitigation literacy for the Indonesian public.

Keywords: Charity Scam, Multimodal Critical Discourse Analysis, Religious Disinformation, TikTok.

[ABS-77]

**Communicating Faith Through Architecture: A Susanne Langer
Analysis of Al-Irsyad Satya Mosque**

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Abstract

The uniqueness of the form of the Al-Irsyad Satya Mosque has won various prestigious awards while also giving rise to various different public perspectives in interpreting the symbolic accents in the mosque. This study focuses on analyzing discursive and presentational symbols in the architectural elements and aims to describe it based on the symbol theory of Susanne Langer. Through the constructivism paradigm, qualitative approach and descriptive analysis method with hybrid coding and source triangulation involving informants with diverse backgrounds—specifically mosque architects, mosque administrators, and mosque users that are identified through snowball sampling. The findings of this study show that the discursive symbols in the architectural elements are based on the shape of the Kaaba as the main inspiration, the rules in building a mosque in accordance with Islamic law, and technical considerations in architectural science as well as communication considerations in the building. While the presentational symbol shows the process of strengthening the spiritual mental through transcendental communication between servants and the khalik in building the solemnity of worship and humility as Muslims, as well as horizontal communication between fellow human beings through the open concept of the mosque building.

Keywords: Medium of Da'wah Communication, Mosque Architecture, Nonverbal.

[ABS-81]

The Terbuka University in Digital Public Discourse: An Analysis of Sentiment, Toxicity and Topics in YouTube Comments on Raditya Dika's Podcast

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Abstract

The release of Raditya Dika's podcast entitled "For Those Who Are Confused About Whether to Work or Study...", which brings together the issues of work, study, educational flexibility, and the legitimacy of distance higher education. This phenomenon is significant because the YouTube comments section not only contains spontaneous audience responses but also captures the public's acceptance, criticism, experiences and doubts regarding the Open University as an open and distance higher education institution. This study aims to analyse how the Open University is constructed within digital public discourse through the dimensions of sentiment, toxicity and comment topics. The study employs a computational-interpretative mixed-methods approach, utilising data from 429 YouTube comments-comprising 301 main comments and 128 replies—analysed using CommuNalytic.org and interpreted through Stuart Hall's receptionist perspective. The results indicate that public discourse tends to foster positive legitimacy for the Open University, particularly through narratives of flexibility, access for working people, second-chance opportunities for higher education, and the Open University's status as a state university. However, this legitimacy is of a negotiated nature, as criticism regarding assignments, examinations, academic services, fees, learning interactions, and the stigma surrounding distance learning remains strongly present in users' comments. Although negative sentiment is quite significant, the level of toxicity in the comments is very low; consequently, public criticism represents rational evaluation rather than destructive attacks. This study confirms that YouTube can function as a productive space for public evaluation of higher education institutions. In practical terms, these findings are useful for the Open University to strengthen its digital communication, address public concerns, and manage the reputation of distance learning in a more responsive, open and evidence-based manner.

Keywords: Digital Public Opinion, Open University, Sentiment Analysis, Topics, Toxicity, YouTube.

[ABS-83]

Government Public Relations: Indonesian Government Crisis Communication Strategy Towards the Impact of Hazardous Geopolitical Condition in Iran due to 2026 Conflict

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Abstract

In this globalization era, the world's unstable geopolitical condition could have a significant impact on a nation's resilience. This paper reflected on how Indonesian government communicates the energy related issues recently happens in Indonesia due to conflict among Iran-U. S- Israel publicly through digital media. Digital media is used due to the increase of internet and social media users in communal activities. This research aimed to analyze the substance of the content, and the messages conveyed. Crisis communication strategy in government public relations is used as the research scope and limitation. This research is used a descriptive qualitative approach that focuses on analyzing the use of Instagram social media by related ministries and government agencies in Indonesia. This method aimed to provide a comprehensive picture of government digital activities implementing the crisis communication strategy. The research results showed how related ministries and government agencies respond to the crisis aiming to gain public trust. The results of this research suggested that the government can improve the substance of the digital media content so that it can more optimally convey information while maintaining a conducive situation during the crisis.

Keywords: Crisis Communication, Government Public Relations, Political Communication.

[ABS-92]

Data in Social Media Content: Raising Audience Awareness in Environmental Issue

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Abstract

Environmental damage is becoming increasingly widespread and has increasingly serious impacts. Environmental damage, whether caused by human actions or extreme climate change, has a significant impact on life. One means of raising this awareness is environmental content disseminated through social media. Social media, as the most popular communication tool today, can be an excellent platform for spreading environmental awareness messages through the use of data. One social media account for environmental activists that has become top of mind is Green Peace. In its environmental content, Green Peace frequently displays data to demonstrate the severity of environmental damage. Conveying data through content is seen as a strategic communication effort to foster environmental awareness in the minds of its audience. This importance necessitates researchers to understand how data is used as a strategic communication tool to raise public awareness regarding environmental issues. This study is a mixed methods study. First, a content analysis will be conducted on Green Peace Indonesia's Instagram content over the past three months regarding the use of data in its content. The frequency of data usage in Green Peace Indonesia content over the past three months will be calculated. The distribution of data types will then be examined. Finally, the strategy for using data in Green Peace Indonesia content as a strategic communication tool to raise environmental awareness in the community will be examined qualitatively and descriptively. Validity in this study is achieved through intercoders.

Keywords: Audience Awareness, Data in Content, Data-Driven Approaches, Environmental Issue, Strategic Communication.

[ABS-96]

Generative AI and Academic Communication: Integrating Governance, Distance Education, and Institutional Trust

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Abstract

The development of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) has transformed academic communication by changing how the academic community produces, accesses, and disseminates knowledge. This transformation provides opportunities for learning innovation while raising concerns regarding transparency, accountability, academic integrity, and public trust in higher education institutions. This study develops a conceptual framework for understanding the transformation of academic communication through GenAI using a qualitative conceptual literature review approach. The literature review was conducted between January and March 2026 using academic databases and scholarly platforms, including Scopus, Google Scholar, SpringerLink, SAGE Journals, and ScienceDirect. The analysis examined literature related to Generative AI, higher education, academic communication, AI governance, distance education, human-AI interaction, strategic communication, and institutional trust. The study integrates four theoretical perspectives: political economy of communication, AI governance, distance education theory, and strategic communication and public trust. The study argues that GenAI should not be understood merely as a technological learning support tool but as a socio-technical transformation that reshapes academic communication through interactions among technological infrastructures, governance arrangements, educational processes, and stakeholder relationships. The proposed framework highlights the importance of AI governance, transparency, accountability, AI literacy, knowledge sovereignty, and strategic communication in maintaining academic integrity and strengthening institutional trust and legitimacy.

Keywords: Academic Communication, AI Governance, Distance Education, Generative AI, Political Economy of Communication, Public Trust.

[ABS-103]

**Analysis of Communication Technology Usage Experiences in Online Learning
Among Universitas Terbuka Students**

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Abstract

The advancements in digital communication technology have driven a shift toward online learning in higher education, including at Universitas Terbuka (UT), which utilizes digital media for academic activities. This study aims to analyze students' technology acceptance levels, motives for using digital media, and the quality of their digital communication. A quantitative approach was employed to examine the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), Uses and Gratifications (U&G), and Computer-Mediated Communication (CMC). Data were collected via a survey of 40 students at Universitas Terbuka in the Communication Science program, Class of 2023 using Likert-scale questionnaires and analyzed with SPSS software. The results indicate mean scores of 3.76 (high) for TAM, 3.70 (high) for U&G, and 3.55 (moderate) for CMC. The findings of this study indicate that the quality of student digital communication is not yet fully optimal, although they demonstrate a high level of technology acceptance and actively use digital media for learning. The study concludes that improving digital communication quality is essential to support the effectiveness of online learning.

Keywords: Communication Technology, Computer Mediated Communication, Online Learning, Technology Acceptance Model, Uses & Gratifications.

[ABS-117]

Digital News Media and Citizen Trust: Credibility Indicators in Social Media Content

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Abstract

Public trust poses a significant challenge for digital news media amidst the rising tide of information and disinformation on social media. In this context, information credibility is a crucial factor influencing the level of public trust in the media. This study aims to analyze how credibility indicators are constructed within public policy content published on the Detik.com Instagram account-one of Indonesia's leading digital news outlets. The research focuses on public policy content uploaded between August 1 and August 7, 2026. A qualitative approach utilizing qualitative content analysis is employed in this study. The data consists of public policy content posts from the Detik.com Instagram account, selected purposively to align with the research focus. The analysis involves identifying and interpreting credibility indicators present in the content, such as the clarity of information sources, the use of data and facts, information balance, transparency in news presentation, and information verification practices. Through this approach, the study seeks to understand how digital news media construct credible narratives within the social media landscape as part of a communication strategy to gain the trust of social media-consuming audiences. This research is expected to contribute to the fields of digital media studies, digital journalism, and strategic communication, particularly in understanding the relationship between content credibility and efforts to build public trust in the digital era. Furthermore, the findings are intended to provide insights for digital news media managers to develop more credible, transparent, and responsible communication practices on social media in order to maintain public trust.

Keywords: Citizen Trust, Digital News Media, Instagram, Media Credibility, Social Media.

[ABS-125]

**Online Tutorials and Informal Learning Networks: The Role of Communication
Science Student WhatsApp Groups in Distance Education**

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Abstract

The development of digital technology is driving the transformation of distance education through the use of online tutorials. However, formal online tutorials are often considered rigid and less interactive, so students turn to informal media such as WhatsApp groups to build learning networks. Based on the theory of connectivism, this study aims to examine the effect of online tutorial quality on students' perceived learning outcomes. This study also examines the mediating role of learning connectivity and the moderating role of interaction preferences through WhatsApp groups. The method used is empirical quantitative to test the mechanism of the relationship between these variables. The results of this study are expected to bridge the gap between formal and informal learning systems to create a more interactive, autonomous, and sustainable distance learning experience.

Keywords: Distance Education, Learning Connectivity, Online Tutorials, Perceived Learning Outcomes, WhatsApp Groups.

[ABS-131]

Impact of Educational Webinars on Public Knowledge, Attitudes, and Cyberbullying Behavior

Tatik Yuniarti, Najli Aidha Nuryani, Ria Nita Anggreani, Pendy Wijanarko, Andini Wulan Pratiwi, Rohimat Nurbaya, Irfan, Alan Firmansyah, Gabid Hanafie
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Abstract

Data indicate that 48% of Indonesian children experience cyberbullying after accessing the internet. Social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, and TikTok are the most frequent sites where digital bullying occurs. Therefore, this study analyzes changes in public perceptions of cyberbullying through a comprehensive educational intervention implemented via the webinar 'Public Education Cyberbullying.' The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data were obtained from pre-test surveys involving 60 respondents and post-test surveys involving 30 respondents, while qualitative data were derived from Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) conducted interactively via Zoom. Participants included students from SMKS Bina Nasional Informatika Cikarang, SMK Negeri 1 Kusan Hilir, South Kalimantan, university students from Universitas Djuanda, the IPB Vocational School, Universitas Paramadina, as well as members of the general public. The findings demonstrate a significant increase related to cyberbullying across three domains: cognitive (knowledge), affective (attitudes), and behavioral. Cognitively, there was an average increase of 15.3%, particularly in understanding the ITE Law, which increased by 28%. In the affective domain, 87.4% of participants expressed rejection of permissive attitudes toward cyberbullying. In the behavioral domain, there was an average increase of 8.2%, with especially high commitment to reporting cyberbullying content (100%). FGD results reveal that effective cyberbullying prevention requires a multidimensional approach that integrates factual education, value internalization, support for behavioral change, and sustained reinforcement through systematic integration into education, government policies, and community engagement.

Keywords: Attitude, Behavior, Cyberbullying, Digital Literacy, Education.

[ABS-135]

AI in Indonesian Journalism: A Systematic Review of Adoption, Ethics, Accuracy, and Credibility

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Abstract

The growing adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) has transformed journalistic practices in Indonesia, particularly in news production, editing, research, content optimization, and distribution. However, existing studies remain fragmented across different media organizations, journalistic practices, and research perspectives. This study systematically reviews empirical research on the use of AI in Indonesian journalism, focusing on its adoption, ethical implications, accuracy, and credibility. Using a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach, relevant journal articles were identified, screened, and analyzed according to predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria. The findings reveal four major themes. First, AI is primarily adopted as a supporting technology to improve the speed and efficiency of journalistic work rather than to replace journalists. Second, human oversight remains essential for verification, editorial judgment, and maintaining professional standards. Third, accuracy, contextual limitations, transparency, accountability, and adherence to journalistic ethics emerge as major concerns in AI-assisted news production. Fourth, although credibility and public trust are increasingly recognized as important consequences of AI adoption, most Indonesian studies remain producer-oriented, focusing predominantly on journalists and media organizations rather than audiences. This review highlights the need for audience-centered empirical research examining how AI involvement, disclosure, and human oversight influence perceived news credibility and public trust in Indonesian journalism.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Journalism, Journalistic Ethics, News Credibility.

[ABS-150]

When Tragedy Becomes Punchline: Satirical Journalism, American Gaze, and the Spectacularization of Trump's Military Strikes on Iran

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Abstract

This study examines the representation of the United States–Israel armed offensive against Iran within punchline content published on The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon's official Instagram account (@fallontonight) throughout March 2026. Departing from a paradox inherent to American political satire—its capacity to simultaneously critique domestic power structures and reproduce imperial ways of seeing the Other—this study interrogates how the comedic mechanisms of late-night talk show content, repackaged for Instagram consumption, operate ideologically when they intersect with an active military conflict. Situated within a critical paradigm and employing a qualitative interpretive approach, the study deploys Multimodal Critical Discourse Analysis (MCDA) as its primary analytical method, integrating Fairclough's three-dimensional CDA framework with Kress and van Leeuwen's visual grammar. The theoretical framework is organized around three intersecting axes: satirical journalism, which positions late-night talk shows as a hybrid genre mediating entertainment and political critique; the American gaze, which illuminates how the United States constructs Iran as an object of commentary rather than a sovereign subject; and media spectacle, which foregrounds the transformation of wartime violence into consumable content. Three Reels published between 3–24 March 2026 are analyzed, selected based on the three highest engagement figures in the dataset of ten Reels, with combined engagement reaching 7.9 million likes, 85,100 comments, and 3.7 million views. Findings demonstrate that Fallon's punchlines operate through constitutive ambivalence: they perform a critique of Trump's foreign policy while structurally converting Iranian civilian suffering into spectacle consumed through laughter—yet systematically evacuated of Iranian voice and subjectivity.

Keywords: American Gaze, Deep Mediatization, Iran Conflict, Late-Night Television, Media Spectacle, Satirical Journalism.

[ABS-14]

AI-Based Data Fabrication as a Tort: Civil Liability in Conference Fraud

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Abstract

The development of artificial intelligence (AI) technology has brought significant transformation to the world of research, while also creating serious new avenues for abuse. This study analyzes an alleged case of research falsification by a group of Indonesian citizens at the International Symposium on Pneumonia and Pneumococcal Diseases (ISPPD) 2026 conference in Copenhagen, Denmark. The focus is on AI-based data fabrication actions directed at illegally obtaining travel grants, examined as a Tortious Acts (*onrechtmatige daad*) based on Article 1365 of the Indonesian Civil Code, along with the civil liability of the perpetrators. The research method is normative juridical, using case, statute, and conceptual approaches. This study examines: (1) the qualification of AI based data fabrication as a Tortious Act under Article 1365 of the Indonesian Civil Code- (2) the construction of the perpetrators civil liability toward the victims (grant making institution, universities, and conference organizers)- and (3) the legal implications of AI use on academic integrity and digital evidence. The results show that fabricating research data and manipulating identity through AI to obtain travel grants fulfills all elements of a Tortious Act under Article 1365 of the Indonesian Civil Code. Furthermore, these actions also constitute violations of electronic information manipulation as stipulated in Article 35 of the Electronic Information and Transaction Law (ITE Law). The perpetrators civil liability includes material damages for costs incurred by the grantor, as well as potential moral claims, this study recommends establishing a collective legal response mechanism for the digital research ecosystem of Indonesia.

Keywords: Academic Fraud, AI Data Fabrication, Civil Liability, Tortious Acts, Travel Grant.

[ABS-19]

The Constitutional Law Integration of People's Defense and State Intelligence to Prevent Balkanization

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Abstract

The threat of Nusantara Balkanization, defined as national disintegration driven by horizontal conflicts, digital propaganda, and foreign interference, poses a real challenge to the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. This study addresses three research questions. First, how does constitutional law integrate Sishankamrata with state intelligence to prevent Nusantara Balkanization. Second, how effective is this integration when evaluated through PESTEL and SWOT analyses. Third, what constitutional and democratic policy recommendations can be formulated. A normative juridical method with a qualitative descriptive approach was used, reinforced by PESTEL and SWOT analyses. Data were collected through library research and document analysis of official reports, legal instruments, and credible secondary sources. Data from the World Justice Project 2025 showed Indonesia ranked 69th out of 143 countries with a score of 0.52, Criminal Justice at 0.38, and Fundamental Rights at 0.47. The controversial statement by the Minister of Defense regarding the potential collapse of Indonesia by 2030 served as a stress test. PESTEL analysis identified technological disinformation and social polarization factors as the highest risks with a score of 5 out of 5. SWOT analysis recommended a Weaknesses Threats strategy involving regulatory harmonization, strengthening coordination, and youth empowerment through digital civic defense. The study contributes to comprehensive security theory, democratic intelligence theory, and constitutional engineering by demonstrating that without coherent normative integration and strong democratic oversight, prevention of Nusantara Balkanization remains fragile. The study is limited to normative review of positive legal norms and excludes classified intelligence operations.

Keywords: Constitutional Law, National Disintegration, Nusantara Balkanization, Sishankamrata, State Intelligence.

[ABS-31]

**Victim-Centred Asset Recovery in Money Laundering Cases in Indonesia:
Balancing Legal Certainty and Substantive Justice**

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Abstract

The criminal offence of money laundering not only impacts the stability of the financial system but also causes direct losses to victims, who often have not yet received optimal redress. In practice, law enforcement against money laundering in Indonesia still tends to focus on punishing perpetrators and confiscating assets for the state, whilst the victims' interests in obtaining compensation for their losses have not yet been fully prioritised. This study aims to analyse the concept of victim-oriented asset recovery in money laundering cases in Indonesia, with an emphasis on striking a balance between legal certainty and substantive justice. This study employs a normative legal methodology using legislative and conceptual approaches. The findings indicate that asset recovery for victims requires the strengthening of legal mechanisms that not only ensure that assets derived from criminal offences can be traced, frozen, seized and forfeited, but also returned to victims in a fair and proportionate manner. Legal certainty is required to guarantee clear, measurable and enforceable procedures, whilst substantive justice is necessary to ensure that the recovery process does not stop at formalities but genuinely addresses the victims' losses. Therefore, there is a need to strengthen regulations and judicial practices that place victims at the centre of asset recovery mechanisms in money laundering cases in Indonesia.

Keywords: Assets, Certainty, Money, Money Laundering, Recovery, Victims.

[ABS-36]

Normative Construction of Criminal Liability under Article 49 of the Banking Law for Artificial Intelligence Based Fraud

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Abstract

The development of artificial intelligence has created new forms of banking fraud while challenging the adequacy of existing criminal liability frameworks. This study examined the limitations of Article 49 of the Banking Law in addressing artificial intelligence-based banking fraud and developed an integrated model of criminal accountability. The study employed normative legal research using statutory, conceptual, and analytical approaches to examine the allocation of criminal responsibility among actors involved in artificial intelligence-related fraud. The analysis showed that Article 49 remained predominantly actor-oriented and did not adequately accommodate the distributed and technologically complex nature of artificial intelligence ecosystems. The findings demonstrated that criminal liability should be determined not merely by formal status, but by the actor's role, knowledge, control, contribution, benefit, foreseeability, and capacity to prevent harm. Based on these findings, the study proposed an Artificial Intelligence-Based Integrated Criminal Accountability Model consisting of four layers: direct criminal liability, organizational or corporate liability, technology developer or provider liability, and risk-based liability. The study further found that strict liability should not be generally applied to substantive artificial intelligence-based banking fraud but should be limited to specific regulatory obligations. The proposed model provided a proportional, role-based, and risk-sensitive framework for reconstructing criminal accountability and strengthening legal responses to artificial intelligence-driven banking fraud.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Banking Fraud, Criminal Accountability, Risk-Based Liability, Technology Provider.

[ABS-38]

Reconciling Citizenship and Land Rights for Indonesia's Mixed-Marriage and Their Children

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Abstract

This study examined the legal consequences of mixed marriages and limited dual citizenship in Indonesia, focusing on the risk of losing citizenship under Law No. 12/2006 on Citizenship (UUK 12/2006) and the loss of land ownership rights (Hak Milik) under Law No. 5/1960 on Basic Agrarian Regulations (UUPA). A normative juridical empirical approach was applied through library research, combining a statutory method with interpretive analysis of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials, supplemented by official administrative data and documented cases. Findings show that Indonesian citizens who marry foreigners risk losing citizenship where the foreign spouse's national law automatically transfers citizenship upon marriage, unless a timely declaration is filed to retain Indonesian citizenship. Absent an asset separation agreement, land acquired during marriage becomes joint marital property, disqualifying the Indonesian spouse from holding undivided Hak Milik. Children of mixed marriages, though recognized as Indonesian citizens under UUK 12/2006, remain barred from holding Hak Milik during their dual-citizenship period, since Article 21(4) of the UUPA treats dual-citizenship holders as equivalent to foreigners. Official records show that, by 2022, some 4,300 children had been recorded as unregistered or late in choosing citizenship, indicating that exposure to the conflict is largely procedural rather than volitional. A structural gap was identified between the inclusive Citizenship Law and the rigid nationality principle of the UUPA, which has not been updated to reflect modern demographic realities and disproportionately burdens women under Indonesia's CEDAW obligations. The study concludes that legislative reform is necessary: children of mixed marriages should receive conditional land rights annotated in the land register and tied to retention of Indonesian citizenship, lapsing on renunciation followed by a one-year divestment window; because a Presidential Regulation cannot override the UUPA, the reform should be enacted by statute, preferably through the pending Citizenship Bill, aligning Indonesian agrarian law with the constitutional guarantee of equal protection and Indonesia's CEDAW obligations.

Keywords: Citizenship Rights, Dual Citizenship, Hak Milik, Land Ownership, Mixed Marriage.

[ABS-39]

Artificial Intelligence and Patent Law in Indonesia: Systematic Literature Review (SLR) on Challenges in Recognizing AI as an Inventor

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Abstract

The explosive growth of Artificial Intelligence (AI), and generative AI in particular, has posed great difficulties for traditional patent systems, which have traditionally limited invention rights to humans. The purpose of this research is to discuss difficulties in recognising AI as an inventor and to discuss the implications for the Indonesian patent law in coping with technology development. The study uses Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method with a qualitative approach in accordance with the PRISMA 2020 framework. Literature was retrieved from Google Scholar, Semantic Scholar and Emerald database by using the keywords of artificial intelligence, inventorship and patent law in Indonesia. After multiple stages of screening, nine studies were identified that were relevant to the research question and analyzed. The results show that the debate over who can be an inventor of AI is increasing in various jurisdictions. In certain countries, the attitudes and approaches have been more accommodating, but numerous jurisdictions still require a human-based definition of inventorship for inventions. In addition to several legal challenges identified in the study are issues related to inventorship recognition and determination of ownership, legal responsibility and the sufficiency of existing legal and regulatory frameworks. The results indicate that patent legislation in Indonesia needs to be adapted to balance the incentives for new innovations, legal security, and public interests, given the growing presence of AI in technological developments.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Inventorship, Patent Law.

[ABS-43]

Medical Liability in Artificial Intelligence-Assisted Diagnosis: Toward a Collective Legal Response Framework

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Abstract

The increasing use of artificial intelligence-assisted diagnosis has exposed a structural gap in the allocation of medical liability because clinical decision-making occurred at the point of care, whereas the design, deployment, validation, monitoring, and correction of artificial intelligence systems were distributed across multiple actors. This study was conducted to address the lack of a comprehensive legal framework for assigning responsibility when harm resulted from artificial intelligence-assisted clinical decisions. A qualitative legal research design was employed using a PubMed scoping review, purposive legal review, comparative legal analysis, and framework development. Two PubMed exports yielded 481 records; after the removal of eight duplicates, 473 unique records remained, of which 310 were included in the analysis. The study also examined a 27-source legal scholarship corpus, four comparative legal settings, and a separate case-and-incident module comprising 18 judicial, enforcement, and safety records. The findings showed that existing scholarship primarily emphasized governance and explainability, whereas institutional accountability, evidentiary responsibility, and compensation mechanisms remained insufficiently developed. Legal analysis further revealed fragmented liability where control, evidence, and corrective capacity were distributed among clinicians, healthcare institutions, developers, vendors, and regulators. Based on these findings, the Collective Legal Response Framework was developed to organize the analysis of legally distinct responsibilities across preventive, operational, monitoring, corrective, and compensation phases. The study concluded that the framework provided a structured approach for analyzing medical artificial intelligence liability within existing legal systems and offered practical guidance for strengthening Indonesia's emerging regulatory framework.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Clinical Decision-Making, Legal Responsibility, Medical Liability, Regulatory Framework.

[ABS-54]

Technology-Based Moderation in Government Procurement as a Collective Legal Response to Corruption

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Abstract

Technology-based moderation in government procurement facilitated by the Electronic Procurement System (SPSE) and E-Purchasing represents a strategic approach to enhancing transparency and accountability while preventing corruption. Although digitalization has curtailed opportunities for irregularities through transparent procedures and digital audit trails, procurement fraud persists, this indicates that technology alone cannot effectively prevent corruption without collaborative oversight and legal compliance. Furthermore, it remains unclear how technology based moderation can function as a collective legal response to strengthen corruption prevention in government procurement. This study aims to analyze the role of technology-based moderation as a collective legal response in preventing corruption within Indonesian government procurement. Employing a juridical-normative method, the study utilizes statutory and conceptual approaches to analyze relevant legislation, legal doctrines, and academic literature. The findings demonstrate that digital technology is crucial for reinforcing transparency, accountability, and multi-stakeholder oversight mechanisms, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of legal responses to potential corruption. Consequently, optimizing digital technology, strengthening data integration, increasing information transparency, and fostering inter-agency collaboration are essential to establishing a government procurement system characterized by integrity, accountability, efficiency, and long-term sustainability, while simultaneously boosting public trust in procurement governance.

Keywords: Collective Legal Response, Corruption Prevention, Digital Governance, Electronic Public Procurement, Technology-Based Moderation.

[ABS-60]

**The Centralization of Authority and Technological Dependency Challenges in
Indonesia's Defense Industry Post-Job Creation Law**

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Abstract

This study analyzes regulatory changes in Indonesia's defense industry following the Job Creation Law (2023) and their implications for authority centralization, foreign technological dependency, and collective legal responses. Using a normative juridical approach with descriptive qualitative methods, this research examines amendments to Law No. 16/2012 on the Defense Industry, particularly Articles 11, 21, and 69A. Secondary data were derived from LAB45 (2026), IISS (2025), and various regulations. The findings reveal that the Job Creation Law shifts the paradigm from state-led to hybrid state-market governance, weakening interministerial checks and balances. Foreign dependency remains critically high. Indonesia produces only 9 of 132 weapons system types (6.8%). Minimum Essential Force (MEF) achievement stands at 26.6% based on active units (1,841 of 6,933), while the Nusantara Trisula Shield (PTN) program reached 61.5% based on delivered units (749 of 1,217), with critical gaps in the maritime sector (24.9%) and C4ISR (38.5%). Unplanned acquisitions demonstrate weak accountability. This study recommends strengthening the Defense Industry Policy Committee's role, introducing a national security screening clause, reinforcing offset and domestic content regulations, establishing an independent audit mechanism, and raising defense research and development allocation to 5 to 10 percent of the procurement budget.

Keywords: Authority Centralization, Defense Industry, Job Creation, Legal Response, Technological Dependency.

[ABS-71]

**Challenges and Problems in Banking Industry Services in Digitalization
Innovation Transformation**

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Abstract

Dynamic technological developments have resulted in significant changes in the banking industry. Digital transformation is regulated by the OJK Regulation (POJK). Number 12/POJK.03/2021, which not only transitions from conventional banking to digital banking but also digital innovations that result in substantial operational cost efficiencies and system optimization, as well as ease of independent customer transactions. Digitalization in the banking sector offers benefits for both banks and customers, but also presents challenges, including legal protection for problems and legal consequences for lost customer funds in digital banks. The method study Which used Is doctrinal, with an approach statute approach). The results of this study include challenges to the banking industry in the digital era, including building trust in the banking industry, technology and cybersecurity risks, operational risks, regulatory and supervisory challenges, and public literacy challenges. To address customer fund problems in the banking sector, among other things, ensure a reliable security system, transparency of product and risk information, the existence of strict SOPs, a secure and reliable IT system, and maintaining system and data security. Based on Article 4 and Article 7 Law No. 8 of 2008 1999 about protection Consumers are the basis for the principle of presumption of liability for loss of funds due to phishing or system failure, Banks are required to prove the implementation of cyber security in accordance with POJK No.6/POJK.07/202 and Article 245 of Law Number 4 2023 on development and strengthening sector financial. Legal consequences for funds customers Which lost in digital banks, including compensation for unlawful acts where the bank is negligent in maintaining the security of its system.

Keywords: Banking, Challenges, Digitalization, Problematics.

[ABS-75]

The Impact of Deepfake Voice Artificial Intelligence on the Music Industry in Indonesia

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Abstract

Intellectual property rights constitute legal entitlements over creative works that possess economic and moral value. Among the various forms of intellectual property, copyright has recently experienced dynamic developments, particularly in relation to artificial intelligence technologies. The advancement of Artificial Intelligence, specifically Deepfake Voice technology, has facilitated the modification of songs and musical works while simultaneously raising significant concerns regarding copyright protection in Indonesia. This study aims to analyze the impact of AI Deepfake Voice utilization on the economic rights of creators resulting from the unauthorized commercialization of their works. The research employs a normative legal methodology incorporating statutory, conceptual, and case-based approaches. The findings demonstrate that the commercial exploitation of Deepfake Voice technology without the creator's consent results in the deprivation of economic rights, particularly royalties- the transfer of economic benefits to unauthorized parties- and the undermining of the copyright protection framework. Such practices contravene the provisions of Article 9 paragraph (2) of Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, Article 3 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation Number 56 of 2021, and Article 22 of Minister of Law Regulation Number 27 of 2025. Beyond inflicting financial losses upon creators, this phenomenon engenders legal uncertainty and potentially impedes the sustainability of the national music industry. Accordingly, strengthened regulatory implementation is imperative to ensure that copyright protection adequately accommodates the evolving landscape of AI technology.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Commercialization, Copyright, Deepfake Voice, Economic Rights.

[ABS-78]

Combating Fake Order Cybercrimes Throughout Collective Legal Responses in Samarinda

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Abstract

Digital platforms theoretically promise efficiency, yet the empirical reality demonstrates that online ride-hailing drivers are increasingly exposed to predatory cybercrimes, specifically fake order fraud. This research addresses a single critical inquiry: how can a comprehensive collective legal response dismantle the systemic barriers that currently deny legal protection to Maxim drivers in Samarinda? Utilizing a non-doctrinal socio-legal methodology, this study integrates primary data gathered through qualitative interviews with the Samarinda City Police and local management of PT. Maxim, alongside quantitative insights from questionnaires involving 56 active drivers. The findings reveal a distressing protection gap, as 94.6% of respondents confirmed being victims of fake orders, suffering significant financial losses without any compensatory relief from the platform provider. This vulnerability is sustained by the friction between obsolete Criminal Code frameworks and modern digital delicts, combined with overly rigid evidentiary requirements that stifle law enforcement efforts. Furthermore, the absence of explicit, protective legal clauses within corporate service guidelines exacerbates the precarious position of these digital workers. Ultimately, this research argues that moderating such digital abuse necessitates a robust collective legal response uniting statutory reform, proactive law enforcement, and mandatory corporate accountability to ensure absolute legal certainty and social protection for vulnerable gig workers.

Keywords: Cyber Crime, Fake Orders, Legal Protection, Collective Legal Response, Gig Economy Workers.

[ABS-86]

**Legal Certainty and Regulation of Patent Tying Practices in the Telematics Sector:
A Perspective from Competition Law and Patent Law in Indonesia**

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Abstract

The intersection of patent exclusivity and business competition law in Indonesia faces renewed complexity following the enactment of the 2024 Patent Law. A normative ambiguity exists regarding the treatment of patent tying practices in licensing agreements, particularly where such practices are considered under the intellectual property exemption provided by Article 50(a) of Law Number 5 of 1999. Unlike previous studies that predominantly examine tying in conventional goods distribution, this research fills the academic gap by specifically analyzing patent tying within the telematics industry. This study aims to construct the juridical basis of patent tying, formulate parameters distinguishing pro-competitive from anti-competitive practices, and design an ideal regulatory framework. Employing a normative legal research method with statutory, conceptual, and comparative approaches (US and EU jurisdictions), the study reveals that patent tying cannot be strictly judged as per se illegal, nor should it enjoy absolute immunity. Legal evaluation must rely on a four-pronged parameter based on the rule of reason: the market power test, the separate product test, the foreclosure effect test, and the less restrictive alternative test. Furthermore, regulating tying practices in the telematics sector necessitates the integration of the Essential Facilities Doctrine (EFD) and Fair, Reasonable, and Non-Discriminatory (FRAND) principles for Standard Essential Patents (SEPs). The study recommends that the Indonesian Competition Commission (KPPU) adopt a tiered analytical framework to assess licensing agreements, preventing monopoly by law while safeguarding domestic innovation and fair market competition.

Keywords: Business Competition Law, FRAND Principles, Patent Tying, Standard Essential Patent, Telematics Industry.

[ABS-107]

**The Convergence of Quantum Computing and Criminal Evidence Law:
Rethinking the Admissibility of Electronic Evidence in the Digital Era**

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Abstract

The advancement of emerging digital technologies has created new challenges for existing legal frameworks, particularly concerning electronic evidence, which has been recognized as a valid form of evidence under criminal procedural law. The management of electronic evidence faces several challenges, including the vulnerability and volatility of digital data, encrypted technologies, and cross-border jurisdictional complexities. The emergence of quantum computing is expected to significantly transform digital security systems. Its ability to break current cryptographic algorithms may jeopardize the authenticity, integrity, and confidentiality of electronic evidence, while simultaneously providing opportunities for law enforcement through enhanced decryption and digital forensic capabilities. These developments raise concerns regarding the preparedness of criminal procedural law in responding to technological advancement. This study examines the implications of quantum computing for electronic evidence admissibility, evaluates the existing legal framework, and proposes directions for criminal procedural law reform. Using a doctrinal legal research method with statutory, conceptual, and comparative approaches, this study finds that quantum computing does not currently affect the legal admissibility of electronic evidence but may compromise the reliability of mechanisms ensuring authenticity, integrity, and non-repudiation. Therefore, legal reform should focus on strengthening electronic evidence regulation, establishing authentication and integrity standards, harmonizing relevant regulations, and implementing post-quantum cryptographic standards.

Keywords: Criminal Procedure, Electronic Evidence, Evidence Law, Quantum Computing.

[ABS-118]

The Digital Transparency Paradox: Regulatory Ambiguity and Public Information Disputes in Indonesia

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Abstract

Digital transformation has expanded access to public information and reinforced the government transparency agenda. Paradoxically, however, this expansion has also been accompanied by the emergence of public information disputes, indicating that greater transparency does not necessarily ensure legal certainty. Although the literature on public information disclosure, freedom of information, and digital governance has expanded considerably, limited attention has been devoted to examining how normative ambiguity surrounding information exemptions affects the implementation of public information disclosure. This study aims to analyze the relationship between regulatory ambiguity concerning information exemptions, the application of the harm test, and the emergence of public information disputes in Indonesia as a case study of digital governance. The research adopts a socio legal approach by integrating doctrinal legal analysis of public information disclosure regulations with secondary data analysis of public information dispute decisions issued by the Information Commission. The findings reveal that ambiguous exemption provisions, inconsistent application of the harm test, and divergent interpretations among public institutions create inconsistencies in decision-making regarding information requests, which are associated with the emergence of public information disputes. Based on these findings, the study proposes an analytical framework for understanding the digital transparency paradox by explaining how regulatory ambiguity undermines legal certainty within transparency regimes. The findings advance the scholarship on public information law and digital governance while offering policy implications for strengthening harm test standards, harmonizing regulations, and enhancing the capacity of Public Information and Documentation Officers (PPID) to promote transparent, accountable, and legally certain information governance.

Keywords: Digital governance, Digital Transparency, Information Exemption, Public Information Disclosure, Public Information Disputes.

[ABS-122]

**Technological Moderation for Collective Legal Response:
A Yuridis-Normatif Analysis of Digital Sexual Violence under Law Number 12 of
2022 and Campus Governance**

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Abstract

This research presents a rigorous yuridis-normatif (legal-normative) analysis exploring the integration of technological moderation and collaborative regulation within the criminal justice framework established by Law Number 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence Crimes (UU TPKS). Focusing on technology-facilitated sexual violence (TFSV) within higher education ecosystems—specifically drawing conceptual baselines from recent institutional dynamics at elite campuses such as Universitas Indonesia (UI)—this study highlights the deep procedural gap between statutory intention and operational digital realities. While UU TPKS codifies electronic-based sexual violence, its enforcement via conventional criminal procedures remains highly constrained by evidentiary rigidity and rapid distributed networks. Utilizing the statute approach and conceptual approach, this study investigates how collaborative regulatory systems can serve as an optimized, multi-stakeholder collective legal response. The findings reveal that institutional campus task forces (Satgas PPKS) lack the coercive legal authority required to stop digital secondary trauma, necessitating an integrated system that embeds public law mandates within corporate digital infrastructures. The study concludes with formal legislative and administrative recommendations to formalize 'Trusted Flagger' protocols and multi-agency legal channels to ensure victim-centric data erasure and comprehensive justice.

Keywords: Collaborative Regulation, Restorative Justice, Technological Moderation, UU TPKS, Yuridis-Normatif.

[ABS-130]

**Digitalization and Narcotics Law Enforcement in Indonesia:
Challenges and Legal Reform**

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Abstract

The rapid advancement of digital technology has significantly transformed the landscape of narcotics-related crimes, enabling the use of encrypted communication, social media platforms, digital payment systems, and online marketplaces to facilitate illicit drug distribution. These developments present new challenges for law enforcement agencies, requiring adaptive legal frameworks and technology-driven investigative strategies. This study examines the role of digitalization in strengthening narcotics law enforcement in Indonesia through a normative juridical approach. The research analyzes the provisions of Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, relevant Supreme Court Circulars, and other legal instruments governing digital evidence and criminal procedure. A statutory and conceptual approach is employed to assess the adequacy of existing regulations in addressing cyber-enabled narcotics offenses while ensuring the protection of due process and human rights. The findings indicate that digitalization offers significant opportunities to improve the effectiveness of narcotics law enforcement through electronic evidence, digital forensics, integrated criminal justice information systems, and inter-agency data sharing. However, legal uncertainty regarding the admissibility and management of digital evidence, institutional capacity limitations, and the need for harmonization between substantive and procedural criminal law remain major challenges. The study argues that strengthening digital governance, enhancing investigative capabilities, and updating legal regulations are essential to ensure effective, accountable, and rights-based narcotics law enforcement. The research contributes to the discourse on modern criminal justice by emphasizing that digital transformation should not only improve enforcement efficiency but also uphold the principles of legality, legal certainty, and the protection of fundamental rights.

Keywords: Criminal Justice, Digital Evidence, Digitalization, Indonesia, Narcotics Law Enforcement.

[ABS-151]

Reconstructing the Substantive Provisions of Investment Laws Based on Pancasila Values in the Era of Digital Transformation

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Abstract

Investment legislation influences the direction of economic development, the protection of rights, legal certainty, and the distribution of development benefits. Evaluations of the substantive provisions of investment laws have identified unclear legal formulations, inconsistencies among provisions, inadequate protection for affected parties, or ineffective mechanisms for accountability and public participation. Therefore, reconstruction based on Pancasila values is necessary to ensure that ease of doing business and economic growth remain balanced with respect for human dignity, national interests, public participation, and social justice. This article is based on research concerning the internalization of Pancasila values in investment legislation and employs a normative legal research method using statutory, conceptual, and philosophical approaches. It discusses the reconstruction of the substantive provisions of investment laws based on Pancasila values in the era of digital transformation. The discussion shows that reconstruction does not mean replacing all existing laws, but rather refining their provisions on the basis of concrete evaluations to make investment laws clearer, more consistent, participatory, and just.

Keywords: Digital Transformation, Investment, Pancasila, Reconstruction of Legislative Provisions.



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