



KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA

LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN INOVASI

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Nomor : 384 /UN3.14/LT/2019
Lampiran : 1 berkas
Hal : Surat Pengantar

21 Maret 2019

Yth.

1. Dekan Fakultas
 2. Direktur Sekolah Pascasarjana
- Universitas Airlangga

Berdasarkan hasil review dan pertimbangan dari beberapa pihak terkait, bersama ini kami sampaikan hasil akhir keputusan tentang proposal penelitian internal Universitas Airlangga skema Hibah Riset Mandat, Penelitian Unggulan Fakultas dan Penelitian Dosen Pemula Tahun 2019 yang lolos seleksi untuk didanai. Mohon informasi tersebut dapat disampaikan kepada seluruh dosen di unit kerja yang Bapak/Ibu pimpin.

Atas perhatian dan kerjasama Bapak/Ibu kami sampaikan terima kasih.



Ketua

Prof. Drs. Hety Purnobasuki, M.Si., Ph.D
NIP. 196305071991021001

Tembusan :
Wakil Rektor III
Universitas Airlangga

Lampiran Surat Nomor 384/UN3.14/LT/2019 tentang Penyampaian Proposal Penelitian Internal Skema Hibah Riset Mandat, PDP dan PUF Tahun 2019 yang lolos seleksi untuk didanai

**HASIL REVIEW PROPOSAL PENELITIAN INTERNAL SKEMA HIBAH RISET MANDAT
PENELITIAN DANA INTERNAL TAHUN 2019**

No	TIM PENELITI	SKEMA	Fakultas / Pusat Studi	JUDUL PENELITIAN	DANA
1	Prof. Dr. Moh. Yasin, M.Si. Dr. Miratul Khasanah, M.Si. Prof. Dr. Sulaiman W. Harun Ninik Irawati, Ph.D.	Mandat	FST	Fiber Optic Sensor Berbasis Microfiber untuk Deteksi Bahan Pengawet Makanan dalam Kaitannya dengan Keamanan Pangan	Rp 250.000.000
2	Junaidi Khotib, S.Si., M.Kes., Ph.D., Apt. Dr. Aniek Setiya Budiadin, M.Si., Apt. Dewi Wara Shinta, S.Farm., M.Farm.Klin., Apt. Marata Bidangana Andarsari, S.Farm.	Mandat	FF	PENGEMBANGAN BONE SCFFOLD BOVINE HYDROXYAPATITE DAN MEKANISME MOLEKULAR PADA AKSELERASI PENYEMBUHAN TULANG	Rp 250.000.000
3	Prof. Agoes Soegiarto Drs. Trinadi W. C. Putranto M.Si. Dr. Dewi Hidayati, S.Si., M.Si.	Mandat	FST	Adaptasi Fisiologis dan Ekologis Organisme Perairan Terhadap Perubahan Lingkungan	Rp 250.000.000
4	Deny A. Kwary., S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D (Ketua) Prof. Michael Barlow, Ph.D Prof. Yukio Tono, Ph.D Fadhila Kusumaningrum, S.Hum.	Mandat	FIB	Boilerplates di Artikel Jurnal Akademik Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia: Kajian Lintas Bagian, Bidang Ilmu, dan Bahasa	Rp 250.000.000
5	Prof. Badri Munir Sukoco, SE.,MBA.,Ph.D. Prof.Dr. Moh. Nasih, SE.,MT.,Ak. Prof.Dr. Bambang Tjahjadi, SE.,MBA.,Ak.	Mandat	FEB	DETERMINAN KAPASITAS ORGANISASI UNTUK BERUBAH, PENOLAKAN PADA PERUBAHAN DAN KINERJA PERUBAHAN: KAJIAN MULTILEVEL	Rp 250.000.000
6	Rr. Retno Widyowati, S.Si., M.Pharm., Ph.D., Apt. Dewi Melani Hariyadi, S.Si., M.Phil., Ph.D., Apt. Dr. Riasta Primaharinastiti, S.Si., M.Si.	Mandat	FF	POTENSI EKSTRAK TANDUK RUSA DALAM MEMPERKUAT TULANG RAWAN AKIBAT OSTEOARTRITIS	Rp 100.000.000
7	I Gede Wahyu Wicaksana, S.IP., M.Si., Ph.D. Dr. Falih Suaedi, Drs., M.Si Prof. Mark Beeson, BA (Hons.), DPhill	Mandat	FISIP	Eskalasi Rivalitas Order Ekonomi Politik Asia Pasifik: Tantangan, Peluang dan Strategi bagi Kepentingan Nasional Indonesia	Rp 250.000.000
8	Dr. Ni'matuzahroh Dr. Eko Prasetyo Kuncoro, S.T., DEA. Dr. Nurina Fitriani, S.T. Ir. Eddy S. Soedjono, Dipl. SE., M.Sc., Ph.D.	Mandat	FST	Pengaruh Lapisan <i>Schmutzdecke</i> pada <i>Slow Sand Filter</i> Modifikasi dengan Penambahan Media Kulit Kerang untuk Mengolah Air Limbah Domestik dalam Menyisihkan Nitrogen dan Fosfor	Rp 200.000.000
9	Dr. Hery Suwito, M.Si Kautsar Ul Haq, S.Si., M.Si Dr. Warinthorn Chavasiri	Mandat	FST	Transformasi Senyawa Karnobil - α , β - Tak Jenuh sebagai Sinton pada Sintesis Senyawa Heterosiklis dan Uji Antikanker	Rp 250.000.000
10	Prof. Dr. Yosephine Sri Wulan Manuhara, M.Si. Sugiharto, S.Si., M.Si. Dr. Tan Boon Chin	Mandat	FST	Potensi Antioksidan dan Antikanker Ekstrak Akar Adventif Tanaman Sambung Nyawa (<i>Gynura procumbens</i> [Lour.] Merr Hasil Kultur <i>In Vitro</i> dalam Bioreaktor	Rp 250.000.000
11	Prof. Dr. Ir. Suhariningsih Dr. Suryani Dyah Astuti, M.Si Dr. Ir. Ardiansyah Syahrom, M.Eng	Mandat	FST	Optimasi Penetrasi Eksogen Nano Fotosensitier pada Jaringan Kulit untuk Aplikasi Terapi Antimikroba dan Fotobiomodulasi secara <i>In Virto</i>	Rp 150.000.000
12	Ferry Efendi, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Sc.,Ph.D Susy Kartikana Sebayang, SP., M.Sc.,Ph.D Eka Mishbahatul M.Has, S.Kep.Ns.M.Kes.	Mandat	F.Kep	Pemberdayaan wanita dan hubungannya dengan kesehatan ibu dan anak di Indonesia: analisis data survei demografi kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI)	Rp 200.000.000

No	TIM PENELITI	SKEMA	Fakultas / Pusat Studi	JUDUL PENELITIAN	DANA
13	Prof.Dr.Cita Rosita Sigit Prakoeswa,dr.,SpKK(K) Dr.Evelyn Komaratih,dr.,SpM(K) Prof.Dr.Gatut Suhendro,dr.,SpM(K)	Mandat	FK	Potensi Tetes Mata Metabolit Sel PUNCA Mesenkimal Sebagai Terapi Regenerasi pada Sindroma Mata Kering Berat (Penelitian pada New Zealand White Rabbit)	Rp 222.750.000
14	Prof. Sri Agus Sudjarwo , Ph.D., drh.	Mandat	FKH	Signal Transduksi Protektor Nanopartikel Ekstrak Biji Mahoni (<i>Swietenia Macrophylla King</i>) Terhadap Kerusakan Ginjal, Hati, Jantung, Testis Dan Pankreas Pada Diabetes Melitus	Rp 250.000.000
15	Prof. Maria Inge Lusida, dr., M.Kes., Ph.D., Sp.MK(K) Prof. Delvac Oceandy, MD., Ph.D. Zakiyatul Faizah, dr., M.Kes.	Mandat	LPT	Pengaruh Pemberian Inhibitor MST (XMU-MP1) terhadap Penghambatan Proses Apoptosis di Pankreas pada Mencit Model Diabetes Mellitus	Rp 250.000.000
16	Muhammad Miftahussurur, dr., Sp.PD., M.Kes., Ph.D. Prof. Yoshio Yamaoka, MD., Ph.D. Prof. Maria Inge Lusida, dr., Sp.MK.,	Mandat	LPT	Tes Validasi Helicobacter Pylori, Analisis Mikrobiota Lambung serta Hubungannya dengan Resistensi Antibiotik	Rp 249.900.466
17	Dr. Alfinda Novi Kristanti Mochamad Zakki Fahmi, M.Si, Ph.D. Dr. Nanik Siti Aminah, M.Si. Dr. Indriyani, M.Si. Yochiaki Takaya	Mandat	FST	Desain dan Aplikasi Nanopartikel Termodifikasi Senyawa Organik Bahan Alam dan Senyawa Organik Hasil Sintesis untuk Penanggulangan Kanker dan HIV	Rp 250.000.000
18	Dr. Fatmawati, M.Si. Dr. Windarto, M.Si. Cicik Alfiniyah, M.Si. Dr. Didik Khusnul Arif, M.Si. Dr. Muhammad Alfat Khan	Mandat	FST	Pengembangan Model Matematika dan Strategi Intervensi Mitigasi Penyakit Menular: Studi Kasus HIV dan Demam Berdarah	Rp 250.000.000
19	Koesrianti, S.H., LL.M., Ph.D.	Mandat	FH	Perdagangan Jasa Berbasis Revolusi Industri 4.0 bagi Peningkatan Daya Saing Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah Indonesia berdasarkan AFAS	Rp 250.000.000
20	Prof.Dr. Dian Agustia, SE.,M.Si.,Ak. C. Camerman RA Dewi Sriani	Mandat	FEB	VOLUNTARY INTEGRATED REPORTING WORKS! EVIDENCE FROM EUROPEAN AND ASIAN CONTEXT	Rp 250.000.000
21	Dr. Mas Rahmah, S.H.,M.H.,LL.M. Nurul Barizah, S.H.,LL.M.,Ph.D. Radian Salman, S.H.,M.H.,LL.M Prof. Christoph Antons	Mandat	FH	Penataan Dan Regulasi Pemerintah Atas Paten Obat Yang Berasal Dari Tanaman Lokal Rumput Laut Sebagai Strategi Untuk Menunjang Ketersediaan Obat Halal Dan Kemandirian	Rp 150.000.000
22	Prof. Dr. Mangestuti Agil, M.S., Apt. Prof. Dr. Hening Laswati, dr., Sp.KFR(K). Dr. Hadi Kuncoro, M.Farm., Apt.	Mandat	FF	POTENSI FRAKSI ETIL ASETAT DAUN SEMANGGI (MARSILEA CRENATA PREST.) DALAM MENGATASI DEFISIENSI ESTROGEN PADA PEREMPUAN PASCA MENOPAUSE	Rp 150.000.000
23	Iman Harymawan, SE.,MBA.,Ph.D. Prof.Dr. Moh. Nasih, SE.,MT.,Ak. Prof.Dr. Dian Agustia, SE.,M.Si.,Ak. Dr. John Nowland Dr. Sami Adwan	Mandat	FEB	DISCLOSURE & READABILITY LEVEL IN FINANCIAL REPORT: EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA	Rp 250.000.000
24	Ilmiawan Auwalin, SE.,M.App.Ec.,Ph.D. Rumayya, SE.,M.Reg.Dev.,Ph.D. Prof. Anu Rammohan	Mandat	FEB	ANALISIS PASAR TENAGA KERJA DI INDONESIA	Rp 92.000.000
25	Dr. Pratiwi Pujiastuti, M.Si. Prof. Khalijah Awang, dr. Prof. M. Amin Alamsjah, Ir., M.Si., Ph.D Dr. Dwi Winarni, M.Si. Dr. Saikhu Akhmad Husein, M.Kes	Mandat	FST	Budidaya dan Ekstraksi Alginat dari <i>Sargassum</i> spp serta Uji Aktivitas Kombinasi Alginat dengan Ekstrak Bahan Hayati untuk Penyembuhan Luka Terbuka pada Mencit Diabetik	Rp 250.000.000
26	Susy Katikana Sebayang, SP., M.Sc, Ph.D. Dr.Ir. Rr. Soenarnatalina Melaniani, M.Kes. Desak Made Sintha Kurnia Dewi, SKM	Mandat	FKM	Pemetaan Lingkungan untuk identifikasi faktor resiko obesitas penyakit kardiovaskuler dan diabetes di jawa timur	Rp 250.000.000

No	TIM PENELITI	SKEMA	Fakultas / Pusat Studi	JUDUL PENELITIAN	DANA
27	Dr. drg. Nyoman Anita Damayanti, MS. Ratna Dwi Wulandari, SKM. M.Kes. Nuzulul Kusuma Putri, SKM, M.Kes Dr.dr. Rachmat Hargono, MS. M PH. Dr. dra. Ernawaty, M.Kes	Mandat	FKM	Penguatan Kebijakan Interprofesional Education dalam Upaya Tumbuh Kembang Balita menuju Generasi High Intelligence Quality	Rp 250.000.000
28	Dr. Widjiati, drh., M.Si Zakiyatul Faizah, dr., M.Kes Dr. Epy Muhammad Luqman, drh., M.Si Prof. Dr. Sutiman B. Sumitro, Drs., SU., D.Sc.	Mandat	SPS	Identifikasi Kelainan Genetik Embrio Fase Cleavage Post Thawing Dengan Metode Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis Sebagai Upaya Konservasi Kambing Lokal	Rp 250.000.000
29	Dr. Dadik Raharjo, drh., M.Kes. Prof. Dr. I Komang Wiarsa Sardjana, drh. Ratna Yulistiani, drh., MP.	Mandat	LPT	Extended Spectrum β -Lactamase pada Salmonella Enterica	Rp 100.000.000
30	Tutik Sri Wahyuni, S.Si., M.Si., Ph.D., Apt. Dr. Aty Widawaruyanti, M.Si., Apt. Prof. Dr. Achmad Fuad Hafid, MS., Apt.	Mandat	FF	AKTIVITAS ANTI HEPATITIS B DAN C TANAMAN INDONESIA SEBAGAI UPAYA PENCARIAN OBAT BARU	Rp 100.000.000
31	Dr. Wiwied Ekasari, M.Si., Apt. Suciati, S.Si., M.Phil., Ph.D., Apt. Rini Hamsidi, S.Farm., M.Farm., Apt.	Mandat	FF	POTENSI TANAMAN HELIANTHUS ANNUUS SEBAGAI OBAT ANTIMALARIA DARI BAHAN ALAMI	Rp 100.000.000
32	Dr. Mustofa Helmi Effendi, drh., DTAPH. Dr. Wiwiek Tyasningsih, drh., M.Kes.Dr. Rer.nat. Fredy Kurniawan, M.Si. Luviana Kristianingtyas, drh.	Mandat	FKH	Penanggulangan <i>Virulence Factor Isolat Gram Negative Bacteria</i> Dari Sumber Pangan asal Hewan Dengan Penggunaan <i>Polymerase Chain Reaction</i>	Rp 250.000.000
33	Prof. Dr. Bagong Suyanto, M.Si. Dr. Rahma Sugihartati, M.Si. Drs. Koko Srimulyono, M.Si Medhy Aginta Hidayat, M.Si., Ph.D. Munim Sirry, MA, Ph.D.	Mandat	FISIP	Deferensiasi, Intoleransi dan Perkembangan Paham Radikalisme di Kalangan Pelajar: Kajian Multidisipliner	Rp 250.000.000
34	Dr. Umi Athiyah, M.S., Apt. Catur Dian Setiawan, S.Farm., M.Kes., Apt. Dr. Abdul Rahem, M.Kes., Apt. Andi Hermansyah, S.Farm., M.Sc., Apt.	Mandat	FF	PENGARUH KEPATUHAN PENGAMBILAN OBAT DAN KENDALANYA TERHADAP KEBERHASILAN TERPAI BAGI PENDERITA PENYAKIT KRONIS PESERTA BPJS PADA APOTEK RUJUK BALIK	Rp 150.000.000
35	Anila Impian Sukorini, S.Si., M.Farm., Apt. Titik Puji Rahayu, S.Sos., M.Comms., Ph.D.	Mandat	FF	ADOPSI MEDIA SOSIAL OLEH APOTEKER DI INDONESIA SEBAGAI MEDIUM KOMUNIKASI KESEHATAN	Rp 205.510.000
36	Dr. rer. Nat. Ganden Supriyanto, M.Sc. Dr. Abdulloh, M.Si. Harsasi Setyawati, S.Si., M.Si. Ahmadi Jaya Permana, S.Si., M.Si.	Mandat	FST	Pengembangan dan Aplikasi Komposit <i>Graphene Oxide-Fe₃O₄</i> dari Limbah Biomassa untuk Degradasi Pencemar Antibiotik di Kolam Akuakultur dengan Metode <i>Fenton-Like Process</i>	Rp 250.000.000
37	Prof. Dr. H. Soegeng Soegijanto, dr., Sp.A(K), DTM&H. Prof. Dr. Aryati, dr., MS., Sp.PK(K) Prof. Dr. Sri Subekti, drh., DEA	Mandat	LPT	Riset Berkelanjutan dan Strategi untuk Mengeliminasi Penyakit Demam Berdarah Dengue di Indonesia	Rp 250.000.000
38	Sony Kusumasondjaja, SE.,M.Com.,Ph.D. Drs. Sri Gunawan, M.Com.,DBA. Fandy Tjiptono, SE., M.Com., Ph.D.	Mandat	FEB	EFEKTIVITAS CREATIVE MESSAGE STRATEGY DAN SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCER PADA INSTAGRAM ADVERTISING DI INDONESIA	Rp 250.000.000
39	Dr. Raditya Sukmana, SE.,MA. Dr. Muhammad Madyan, SE.,M.Si.,M.Fin Dr. Nisful Laila, SE.,M.Com. Bayu Arie Fianto, SE., MBA., Ph.D Prof. Paresh K. Narayan, Ph.D	Mandat	FEB	INDONESIA'S FINANCIAL SYSTEM IN THE WORLD ECONOMY: WHAT IS NEW AND WHAT WE LEARN?	Rp 250.000.000

No	TIM PENELITI	SKEMA	Fakultas / Pusat Studi	JUDUL PENELITIAN	DANA
40	Tjitjik Srie Tjahjandarie, Ph.D Dr. Mulyadi Tanjung, MS Dr. Eva Marlina, M.Si.	Mandat	FST	Eksplorasi Senyawa Baru yang Berpotensi sebagai Antikanker dari Tumbuhan Endemik Indonesia Timur	Rp 250.000.000
41	Dr. Purwati, dr., Sp.PD, K-PTI, FINASIM Helen Susilowati, S.KM., M.Si Deya Karsari, drh., M.Si Eryk Hendrianto, S.Si, M.Si Aristika Dinaryanti, drh., M.Si Nora Ertanti, drh., M.Si Igo Syaiful Ihsan, drh	HRM	Stemcell	Isolasi, Karakterisasi, Dan Potensi <i>Skin Derived Mesenchymal Stem Cell (SMSCs)</i> Sebagai <i>Wound Healing</i>	Rp 250.000.000

Lampiran Surat Nomor 384/UN3.14/LT/2019 tentang Penyampaian Proposal Penelitian Internal Skema Hibah Riset Mandat, PDP dan PUF Tahun 2019 yang lolos seleksi untuk didanai

**PROPOSAL PENELITIAN INTERNAL SKEMA PENELITIAN UNGGULAN FAKULTAS (PUF)
YANG DINYATAKAN LOLOS UNTUK DIDANAI TAHUN ANGGARAN 2019**

No	TIM PENELITI	SKEMA	Fakultas / Pusat Studi	JUDUL PENELITIAN	DANA
1	Eka Mishbahatul M.Has, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep. Ferry Efendi, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Sc., Ph.D Slyvia Dwi W, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep Setho Hadisuyatmana S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Ns (CommHlth & PC)	PUF	F.Kep	Determinan stunting pada usia 6-24 bulan di Indonesia (Analisis data IFLS-5 tahun 2014/2015)	Rp 20.000.000
2	Dr. Rizki Fitriyasaki PK, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep Dr. Ah. Yusuf, S.Kp.,M.Kes Rr. Dian Tristiana, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep	PUF	F.Kep	Pengembangan instrumen clinical pathway pada kasus skizofrenia berdasarkan SDKI di Rumah Sakit Jiwa Menur Surabaya	Rp 25.000.000
3	Dr. Yuni Sufyanti Arief, S.Kp.,M.Kes. Ilya Krisnana, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep Praba Diyan Rahmawati, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep. Iqlima Dwi Kurnia, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep	PUF	F.Kep	Health coaching dalam meningkatkan self-efficacy keluarga dalam melaksanakan pencegahan gizi buruk pada balita	Rp 35.000.000
4	Endah Mastuti, S.Psi., M.Si., Dr. Seger Handoyo, Psikolog	PUF	F.Psi.	Prediktor Demografi Terhadap Test Anxiety Siswa dalam Menghadapi Computer Based Test (CBT)	Rp 40.000.000
5	Dr. Achmad Chusairi, S.Psi., MA, Ilham Nur Alfian, M.Psi., Psikolog	PUF	F.Psi.	Memahami Remaja Dalam Mengembangkan Kemampuan Diri	Rp 40.000.000
6	Atika Dian Ariana, S.Psi., M.Sc., Tri Kurniati Ambarini, M.Psi., Psikolog	PUF	F.Psi.	Factors Affecting Help-Seeking Behaviors in Community Health Service of People with Common Mental Health Problems	Rp 30.000.000
7	Endang R. Soerjaningrum M.AppPsych, PhD, Dr. Achmad Chusairi, S.Psi., MA, Atika Dian Ariana, S.Psi., M.Sc.	PUF	F.Psi.	Uji Coba Penggunaan Alat Deteksi Depresi Ibu Oleh Kader Posyandu sebagai Dasar Implementasi Kebijakan Layanan Antenatal yang Integratif di Indonesia.	Rp 30.000.000
8	Margaretha, S.Psi., P.G.Dip.Psych., G.Cert.Ed.M.Sc., Dr. Duta Nurdibyanandaru, MS., Psikolog	PUF	F.Psi.	Adaptasi Alat Ukur Aktuarial Static-99 Dan Pemetaan Aspek Rehabilitatif Pelaku Kejahatan Seksual Di Indonesia	Rp 30.000.000
9	Dr. Ni Made Sukartini, SE.,M.Si.,MIDEC. Dr. Achmad Solihin, SE.,M.Si. M. Khoerul Mubin, SE.,M.Sc.	PUF	FEB	KAITAN ANTARA BENCANA ALAM, SOCIAL CAPITAL DAN TIME PREFERENCE KAJIAN DI INDONESIA	Rp 40.000.000
10	Dr. Masmira Kurniawati, SE.,M.Si. Dr. Tanti Handriana, SE.,M.Si.	PUF	FEB	SOCIAL COGNITIVE THEORY SEBAGAI PREDIKTOR PERILAKU SEHAT KONSUMEN	Rp 35.000.000
11	Dr. Wasiaturrahma, SE.,M.Si. Shochrul Rohmatul Ajjia, SE.,M.Ec. M. Khoerul Mubin, SE.,M.Sc. Angga Erlando, SE.,M.Ec.Dev.	PUF	FEB	KEBIJAKAN MAKROPRUDENSIAL DAN PENGENDALIAN KREDIT	Rp 40.000.000
12	Dr. Hamidah, Dra.,M.Si.,Ak. Dr. Zahroh Naimah, SE.,M.Si.,Ak.	PUF	FEB	ADOPSI INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS DALAM PERSPEKTIF EKOLOGI BISNIS	Rp 40.000.000

No	TIM PENELITI	SKEMA	Fakultas / Pusat Studi	JUDUL PENELITIAN	DANA
13	Atik Purmiyati, SE.,M.Si.,Ph.D. Rossanto Dwi Handoyo, SE.,M.Si.,Ph.D. Dr. Wisudanto, SE.,MM.	PUF	FEB	KAJIAN EFISIENSI TEKNIS USAHA MIKRO DALAM PENGGUNAAN KREDIT USAHA RAKYAT DAN KREDIT KOMERSIAL UNTUK PENGENTASAN KEMISKINAN DI JAWA TIMUR	Rp 40.000.000
14	Fatin Fadhilah Hasib, SE.,M.Si. Shochrul Rohmatul Ajija, SE.,M.Ec. Eko Fajar Cahyono, SE.,ME.	PUF	FEB	SUSTAINABLE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE PADA BAITUL MAAL WAT TAMWIL (BMT)	Rp 34.000.000
15	Prof.Dr. Anis Eliyana, SE.,M.Si. Dr. Ahmad Rizki Sridadi, SH.,MM.,MH.	PUF	FEB	APAKAH TRUST IN LEADER MEMEDIASI PENGARUH ETHICAL LEADERSHIP DAN JOB EMPLOYEE CREATIVITY?	Rp 40.000.000
16	Dr. Indrianawati Usman, SE.,M.Sc. Dr. Windijarto, SE.,MBA.	PUF	FEB	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LEAN MANAGEMENT IN HEALTH CARE SERVICE. AMULTICASE STUDY	Rp 40.000.000
17	Dr. Achsanía Hendratmi, SE.,M.Si. Dr. Muhamad Nafik Hadi Ryandono, SE.,M.Si. Puji Sucia Sukmaningrum, SE.,CiFP.	PUF	FEB	MODEL MANAJEMEN RISIKO KETIDAKPATUHAN SYARIAH PADA BANK SYARIAH DI INDONESIA	Rp 36.500.000
18	Dr. Rudi Purwono, SE.,MSE. Dr. Lilik Sugiharti, SE.,M.Si. Rossanto Dwi Handoyo, SE.,M.Si.,Ph.D.	PUF	FEB	LIBERALISASI PERDAGANGAN DAN KEUNGGULAN KOMPARATIF: STUDI EMPIRIS DI INDONESIA DAN MITRA DAGANG STRATEGIS	Rp 40.000.000
19	Dr. Ririn Tri Ratnasari, SE.,M.Si. Dr. Indrianawati Usman, SE.,M.Sc. Dr. Achsanía Hendratmi, SE.,M.Si.	PUF	FEB	KEPEMIMPINAN ISLAM DAN PEMASARAN INTERNAL TERHADAP KINERJA DAN KESEJAHTERAAN KARYAWAN BANK ISLAM DI JAWA TIMUR	Rp 40.000.000
20	Dina Fitriasia Septiarini, SE.,MM.,Ak. Dian Filianti, SE.,M.Acc. Noven Suprayogi, SE.,M.Si.,Ak.	PUF	FEB	MODEL OF FAMILY BUSINESS COMPANY CONCEPT FOR SUSTAINABILITY IN DISRUPTION ERA	Rp 40.000.000
21	Yetty Dwi Lestari, SE.,MT. Febriana Wurjaningrum, SE.,MT. Tuwanku Aria Auliandri, SE.,M.Sc.	PUF	FEB	KAPASITAS PERUBAHAN ORGANISASI DAN FLEKSIBILITAS STRATEGI PADA KINERJA PERGURUAN TINGGI	Rp 40.000.000
22	Habiburrochman, SE.,M.Si.,Ak. Dina Heriyati, SE.,M.For.Accy	PUF	FEB	PENGARUH PENGALAMAN DAN PELATIHAN DALAM RISK ASSESSMENT DAN FRAUD DETECTION ANTARA NOVICE AUDITOR DAN EXPERIENCED AUDITOR: SUATU PENDEKATAN EKSPERIMEN	Rp 40.000.000
23	Anak Agung Gde Satia Utama, SE.,M.Ak.,Ak. Izzato Millati, M.IP. Deddy Kurniawansyah, SE.,MA.	PUF	FEB	SISTEM INFORMASI AKUNTANSI LAKU PANDAI: MEWUJUDKAN INKLUSI KEUANGAN BERBASIS FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY PADA SEKTOR UMKM DI BANYUWANGI	Rp 40.000.000
24	Damai Nasution, SE.,M.Si.,Ak.,D.Sc. Prof.Dr. Dian Agustia, SE.,M.Si.,Ak. Devi Sulistyó Kalanjati, SE.,M.Acc.,M.Sc.,Ak.	PUF	FEB	CEO DAN CFO ATTRIBUTES AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARACTERISTICS AND ACCOUNTING CONSERVATISM	Rp 40.000.000
25	Dr. Irham Zaki, S.Ag.,MEI. Fatin Fadhilah Hasib, SE.,M.Si. Drs.R. Moh. Qudsi Fauzi, MM.	PUF	FEB	STRATEGI PENGEMBANGAN WAKAF OLEH BMT SEBAGAI NADHIR DI JAWA TIMUR	Rp 37.500.000
26	Dr. Lilik Sugiharti, SE.,M.Si. Dr. Rudi Purwono, SE.,MSE. Dr. Miguel Angel Esquivias Padilla, M.SE.	PUF	FEB	APAKAH DEINDUSTRIALISASI TERJADI PADA KORIDOR INDUSTRI MANUFAKTUR NASIONAL DI INDONESIA?	Rp 40.000.000

No	TIM PENELITI	SKEMA	Fakultas / Pusat Studi	JUDUL PENELITIAN	DANA
27	Jovi Sulistiawan, SE.,M.SM. Dian Ekowati, SE.,M.Si.,M.App.Com.(OrgChg),Ph.D.	PUF	FEB	CAREER PARADOX: MOVEMENT CAPITAL , EMPLOYABILITY AND TURNOVER INTENTION AMONG MILLENNIALS	Rp 40.000.000
28	Dr. Imron Mawardi, SP.,M.Si. Dr. Sri Ningsih, SE.,M.Si.,Ak. Puji Sucia Sukmaningrum, SE.,CiFP.	PUF	FEB	MODEL DAN STRATEGI PENERBITAN SUKUK DAERAH	Rp 36.000.000
29	Dr. Erina Sudaryati, Dra.,MS.,Ak. Prof.Dr. Dian Agustia, SE.,M.Si.,Ak.	PUF	FEB	PENGARUH RELIGIUSITAS DAN KOMITMEN PROFESIONAL INTERNAL	Rp 40.000.000
30	Dr. Nisful Laila, SE.,M.Com. Dr. Muhammad Madyan, SE.,M.Si.,M.Fin Dr. Rahmat Setiawan, SE.,MM.	PUF	FEB	INNOVATION EFFICIENCY TERHADAP NILAI PERUSAHAAN DENGAN GLOBAL DIVERSIFICATION SEBAGAI VARIABEL MODERASI	Rp 40.000.000
31	Devi Sulistyio Kalanjati, SE.,M.Acc.,M.Sc.,Ak. Damai Nasution, SE.,M.Si.,Ak.,D.Sc.	PUF	FEB	THE ANTECEDENTS AND CONSEQUENTS OF STUDENT MOTIVATION ON ACHIEVING LEARNING OUTCOMES: THE CASE OF ACCOUNTING STUDENTS	Rp 40.000.000
32	Dr. Juni Ekowati, M.Si., Apt Kholis Amalia Nofianti, S.Farm., M.Sc., Apt. Dr. Iwan Sahrial Hamid, M.Si., drh. Maya Nurwartanti Yunita, M.Si., drh.	PUF	FF	EVALUASI MEKANISME KHEMOPREVENTIVE KANKER DAN EFEK SAMPING DARI ASAM 3-(3- METOKSIFENIL)PROPENOAT	Rp 40.000.000
33	Dr. Nuzul Wahyuning Diyah, M.Si., Apt. Prof. Dr. Siswandono, MS., Apt. Dr. Isnaeni, MS., Apt.	PUF	FF	PEMODELAN MOLEKUL DAN MODIFIKASI STRUKTUR SENYAWA TURUNAN BENZOIL-1,3-DIETILUREA TERSUBSTITUSI HALOGEN UNTUK MENGHASILKAN SENYAWA ANTIBAKTERI	Rp 40.000.000
34	Prof. Dr. Sugijanto, MS., Apt. Prof. Dr. Noor Erma Nasution, MS., Apt. Kholis Amalia Nofianti, S.Farm., M.Sc., Apt.	PUF	FF	IDENTIFIKASI DAN KUANTIFIKASI FITOSTEROL PADA VIGNA UNGUICULATA (L.) DAN LABLAB PURPUREUS L. SEBAGAI ALTERNATIF PANGAN FUNGSIONAL PENDERITA KOLESTEROL	Rp 40.000.000
35	Dr. Dewi Isadiartuti, M.Si., Apt. Dr. Juni Ekowati, M.Si., Apt. Abhimata Paramanandana, S.Farm., M.Sc., Apt.	PUF	FF	PEMBENTUKAN KOMPLEKS INKLUSI ASAM PARA- METOKSISINAMAT (APMS)- β -SIKLODEKSTRIN DENGAN METODE CO-GRINDING	Rp 40.000.000
36	Dewi Melani Hariyadi, S.Si., M.Phil., Ph.D. Apt. Dr. Noorma Rosita, M.Si., Apt. Dr. Isnaeni, MS., Apt. Siswandar, Ph.D.	PUF	FF	FORMULASI DAN KARATERISTIK FISIK PRODUK GEL VIRGIN COCONUT OIL (VCO) KELAPA KOPYOR (COCOS NUCIFERA LINN.) SEBAGAI OBAT ANTI JERAWAT : PENGARUH KONSENTRASI VCO DAN GELING AGENT CARBOROL	Rp 40.000.000
37	Elida Zairina, S.Si., MPH., Ph.D., Apt Arie Sulistyarini, S.Si., M.Pharm., Apt. Gesnita Nugraheni, S.Farm., M.Sc., Apt	PUF	FF	ANALISA HUBUNGAN MEDICATION ADHERENCE BARRIERS DAN KEPATUHAN PENGobatan PADA PASIEEN PENYAKIT KRONIS DI PUSKESMAS WILAYAH SURABAYA	Rp 40.000.000
38	Dr. Muh. Agus Syamsur Rijal, S.Si., M.Si., Apt. Dr. rer.nat. Maria Lucia Ardhani Dwi Lestari, S.Si., M.Pharm.Sci., Apt.	PUF	FF	PENGEMBANGAN SISTEM MISEL KOMBINASI POLOXAMER-TPGS SEBAGAI NANOKARIER UNTUK SENYAWA ANTIKANKER BAHAN ALAM	Rp 40.000.000
39	Prof. Dr. Suharjo, MS., Apt Dr. Budi Suprpti, M.Si., Apt. Prof. dr. Muhammad Yogiarto, Sp.JP(K). Bambang Subakti Zulkarnain, S.Si., M.Clin.Pharm., Apt	PUF	FF	IDENTIFIKASI FAKTOR FAKTOR YANG BERPENGARUH TERHADAP KUALITAS CAPAIAN TERAPI ANTIKOAGULAN WARFARIN	Rp 40.000.000
40	Dr. Asri Darmawati, M.S., Apt. Prof. Dr. Djoko Agus Purwanto, M.Si., Apt. Febri Annuryanti, S.Farm., M.Sc., Apt.	PUF	FF	PENENTUAN KADAR EGCG DAN KOFEIN DALAM PRODUK TEA HIJAU DAN TEA HITAM MENGUNAKAN KROMATOGRafilapisan TIPIS	Rp 40.000.000

No	TIM PENELITI	SKEMA	Fakultas / Pusat Studi	JUDUL PENELITIAN	DANA
41	Dr. Budi Suprapti, M.Si., Apt Arina Dery Puspita Sari, S.Farm., M.Farm.Klin., Apt. Zamrotul Izzah, S.Farm., M.Sc., Apt. Cabva Wibisono Nugroho, dr., Sp.PD	PUF	FF	PENGARUH KONSULING APOTEKER DAN PENGAWAS MINUMAN OBAT (PMO) TERHADAP PENINGKATAN PENGETAHUAN KEPATUHAN DAN PENCAPAIAN TARGET TERAPI PADA PASIEN DM 2 PAWAT JALAN	Rp 40.000.000
42	Drs. Mochamad Djunaedi, M.Pharm., Ph.D., Apt. Yuni Priyandani, S.Si., Sp.FRS., Apt. Dr. Wahyu Utami, MS., Apt. Dr. Ulmi Ashiyah, M.S., Apt.	PUF	FF	DAMPAK PENGobatan KOMPLEMENTER DAN ALTERNATIF YANG DIGUNAKAN PADA KUALITAS HIDUP PASIEN DENGAN DIABETES MELLITUS TIPE 2	Rp 40.000.000
43	Dr. Yunita Nita, S.Si., M.Pharm., Apt. Mufarrihah, S.Si., M.Sc., Apt. Arie Sulistyarini, S.Si., M.Pharm., Apt.	PUF	FF	COST OF ILLNESS PADA PASIEN DIABETES MELLITUS TIPE 2 DI PUSKESMAS WILAYAH SURABAYA	Rp 40.000.000
44	Dr. Riesta Primaharinastiti, S.Si., M.Si., Apt Catur Dian Setiawan, S.Farm., M.Kes., Apt. Dra. Toetik Aryani, M.Si., Apt.	PUF	FF	APLIKASI CHEMOMETRIC SEBAGAI METODE PENJAMINAN MUTU BAHAN BAKU MADU PADA SEDIAAN FARMASI	Rp 40.000.000
45	Gusti Noorrizka Veronika Achmad, S.Si., M.Sc., Apt. Dr. Abdul Rahem, M.Kes., Apt. Dr. Liza Pristianty, M.Si., M.M., Apt	PUF	FF	KONSELING DAN KEPATUHAN PENDERITA HIPERTENSI DAN DIABETES MELLITUS TIPE 2	Rp 40.000.000
46	Dr. M. Hadi Shubhan, S.H, M.H, C.N Indrawati, S.H.,LL.M Dri Utari Christina Rachmawati, S.H.,LL.M	PUF	FH	Model Hukum Kepailitan BUMN Untuk Menciptakan Kemandirian Ekonomi Dan Daya Saing Bangsa	Rp 33.500.000
47	Iqbal Felisiano, S.H., LL.M. Franky Butar Butar, M.Dev.Prac. Nilam Andalia Kurniasari, S.H., LL.M. Dr. Intan Inayatun Soeparna, S.H.,M.Hum	PUF	FH	Model Pengaturan Kerugian Lingkungan Sebagai Keuangan Negara Dalam Tindak Pidana Korupsi Di Indonesia	Rp 40.000.000
48	Dr. Aktieva Tri Tjitrawati, S.H., M.Hum. Dr. Enny Narwati, S.H.M.H Dr. Lina Hastuti,S.H.,M.H A. Indah Camelia, S.H.,M.H	PUF	FH	Pendekatan Hak Asasi Manusia Terhadap Peraturan Mitigasi Bencana Alam di Indonesia	Rp 40.000.000
49	Dr. Radian Salman, S.H.,LL.M Dr. Rosa Ristawati, S.H.,LL.M Wilda Prihatiningtyas, S.H.,M.H	PUF	FH	Ambang Batas Pencalonan Presiden Dan Efek Ekor Jubah Dalam Kerangka Penguatan Sisten Presidensiil	Rp 40.000.000
50	Mohammad Syaiful Aris, S.H., M.H., LL.M. Dr. Radian Salman, S.H.,LL.M Dr. Rosa Ristawati, S.H.,LL.M	PUF	FH	Desain model pemilihan umum untuk penguatan sistem persidensiil di Indonesia	Rp 40.000.000
51	Prof. Dr. Sri Hajati, S.H., M.S. Oemar Moehtar, S.H.,M.Kn	PUF	FH	Konsepsi Indigeneous People Dalam Konstelasi Sistem Hukum Adat Di Indonesia	Rp 40.000.000
52	Dr. Dina Sunyowati, S.H. Dr. Lina Hastuti, S.H., M.H., A Indah Camelia, S.H., M.H.,	PUF	FH	Urgensi Penguatan Hukum Instalasi Kabel Dan Pipa Bawah Laut di Indonesia	Rp 31.400.000
53	Dr. Intan Innayatun Soeparna, S.H., M.Hum. Masitoh Indriani, S.H., LL.M. Nilam Andalia Kurniasari, S.H., LL.M.	PUF	FH	Penerapan Teknologi Blockchain di Bidang Agri- Insurance Berdasarkan Perundang Undangan Pertanian	Rp 29.430.000
54	Iman Prihandono, S.H.,M.H.,LL.M.,Ph.D Widhayani Dian Pawestri, S.H.,M.H	PUF	FH	Analisa Kritis Divestasi Saham PT Freeport Indonesia: Lesson Learned bagi Reformasi Hukum Investasi Di Sektor Pertambangan	Rp 29.950.000

No	TIM PENELITI	SKEMA	Fakultas / Pusat Studi	JUDUL PENELITIAN	DANA
55	Dr. Sri Winarsi, S.H.,M.H Agus Widyantoto, S.H.,M.H Bagus Oktafian Abrianto, S.H.,M.H	PUF	FH	Eksistensi dan Bentuk Badan Hukum BUMDES Dalam Rezim Pemerintahan Desa	Rp 40.000.000
56	Dr. Urip Santoso, S.H., M.H. Indrawati, S.H.,LL.M	PUF	FH	Model Penggunaan Tanah Aset Pemerintah Kota Surabaya oleh Pihak Ketiga untuk keperluan mendirikan bangunan	Rp 40.000.000
57	Dr. Sarwini, S.H.,M.S Dr. Lilik Pudjiastuti, S.H.,M.H. Indrawati, S.H., LL.M.	PUF	FH	Model Sistem Pemungutan Pajak Lingkungan di Sektor Pertambangan yang berbasis Cost Recovery	Rp 40.000.000
58	Dr. Ghansam Anand, S.H.,M.Kn. Dr. Agung Sujatmiko., S.H., M.H.,	PUF	FH	Urgensi Mitigasi Risiko Dalam Pendanaan Melalui Layanan Pinjam Meminjam Uang Berbasis Teknologi Informasi di Indonesia	Rp 27.750.000
59	Prof. Muchammad Zaidun Dr. Mas Rahmah, S.H.,M.H.,LL.M	PUF	FH	Strategi Penataan Dan Regulasi Investasi Bidang Kemaritiman Melalui Pembiayaan Sukuk Dalam Mendukung Ketahanan Maritim	Rp 40.000.000
60	Dr. Lina Hastuti, S.H., M.H. Dr. Enny Narwati, S.H.M.H A Indah Camelia, S.H., M.H.,	PUF	FH	Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Pekerja Indonesia Pasca Meratifikasi Maritime Labour Convention 2006	Rp 40.000.000
61	Taufik Rachman, S.H.,LL.M.,Ph.D Dr. Maradona, S.H.,LL.M Kukuh Leksono Suminaring Aditya.,S.H., LL.M	PUF	FH	Private Bribery Dalam Rancangan Undang-Undang Tindak Pidana Korupsi dan Undang-Undang Larangan Praktek Monopoli Dan Persaingan Usaha Tidak Sehat	Rp 35.000.000
62	Mochtar Lutfi, S.S., M.Hum (Ketua) Drs. Eddy Sugiri, M.Hum Moch. Ali, S.S., M.A.Min	PUF	FIB	Pengembangan Industri Kreatif LUDRUK dan KETOPRAK sebagai Upaya dalam Pembelajaran Politik Masyarakat	Rp 40.000.000
63	Drs. Muryadi, M.IP (Ketua) Shinta Devi Ika Santhi Rahayu, S.S., M.A Dr. Sukaryanto, M.Si	PUF	FIB	Warisan Budaya Yang Terancam Vandalisme Cagar Budaya di Kabupaten Lamongan Jawa Timur	Rp 40.000.000
64	Diah Ariani Arimbi, S.S., M.A., Ph.D (Ketua) Rizki Andini, S.Pd., M.Litt.Ph.D Ikhsan Rosyid Mujahidul Anwari,S.S., M.A. Adrian Perkasa, M.A.	PUF	FIB	HOOFDBUREAU VAN POLITIE DAN PENGEMBANGANNYA SEBAGAI CAGAR BUDAYA KOTA SURABAYA	Rp 40.000.000
65	Drs. Eddy Sugiri, M.Hum (Ketua) Dra. Dwi Handayani, M.Hum Mochtar Lutfi, S.S., M.Hum	PUF	FIB	Perspektif Onomastik Pada Masyarakat Jawa Berdasarkan Stratifikasi Sosial: Kajian Etnolinguistik	Rp 40.000.000
66	Rizki Andini, S.Pd., M.Litt., Ph.D (Ketua) Diah Ariani Arimbi, S.S., M.A., Ph.D Ikhsan Rosyid Mujahidul Anwari,S.S., M.A. Adrian Perkasa, M.A.	PUF	FIB	DARI POLISI KOLONIAL KE KEPOLISIAN RESOR KOTA BESAR SURABAYA SEJARAH KEPOLISIAN SURABAYA 1911-2018	Rp 40.000.000
67	Dr. Rahma Sugihartati, M.Si Helmy Prasetyo, S.Sos., M.KP Meinia Prayesti, S.IIP., MA	PUF	FISIP	Perilaku Mengakses Pornografi Internet dan Pleasure Berbasis Digital: Pengaruh <i>Habitus</i> di Kalangan Remaja Urban	Rp 30.000.000
68	Dr. Rustinsyah, M.Si. Dr. Muhammad Adib, MA	PUF	FISIP	Media Sosial Untuk Pengelolaan dan Mitigasi Bencana Banjir di Desa-Desa Lembah Sungai Bengawan Solo, Kecamatan Plumpang, Kabupaten Tuban	Rp 30.000.000

No	TIM PENELITI	SKEMA	Fakultas / Pusat Studi	JUDUL PENELITIAN	DANA
69	Dr. Sutinah, M.S Drs. Sudarso, M.Si Siti Mas'udah, S.Sos., M.Si	PUF	FISIP	Fanatisme dan Perilaku Anarkis Suporter Sepakbola	Rp 30.000.000
70	Sartika Soesilowati, Dra., MA., Ph.D Lilik Salamah, Dra., M.Si Dr. Siti Aminah, M.A	PUF	FISIP	Peran dan Kepentingan Nasional Indonesia sebagai UNSC - Non Permanent Member	Rp 30.000.000
71	Dr. Septi Ariadi, MA Dra. Udji Asiyah, M.Si Ratna Azis Prasetyo, S.Sosio., M.Sosio	PUF	FISIP	Hegemoni Tanding (<i>Counter Hegemony</i>) dan Produksi Wacana Alternatif (<i>Otherness</i>) tentang Sistem Pengobatan dalam Masyarakat (Studi Kritis terhadap Sistem Pengobatan Modern Rezim Medis)	Rp 30.000.000
72	Titik Puji Rahayu, S.Sos., M.Comms., Ph.D Kandi Aryani Suwito, S.Sos., MA Rendy Pahrun Wadipalapa, S.I.Kom., MA	PUF	FISIP	Buruh PERS Digital dan Kasualisasi Profesi Jurnalis dalam Industri Pers Indonesia	Rp 30.000.000
73	Dr. Tuti Budirahayu, M.Si Drs. Sudarso, M.Si Novri Susan, Ph.D	PUF	FISIP	Kesiapan Masyarakat dan Pemerintah Daerah dalam Upaya Mengantisipasi (Pra) dan Menangani (Pasca) dampak Sosial Bencana Alam: Studi Kasus di Kecamatan Lombok Utara, NTB	Rp 30.000.000
74	Prof. Rachmah Ida, Dra., M.Comms., Ph.D Prof. Dr. Musta'in, Drs., M.Si Muhammad Saud (Ph.D Student)	PUF	FISIP	Democratic Practices and Youth Participation in politics: A Comparative Study of South and East Asia (Indonesia and Pakistan)	Rp 30.000.000
75	Drs. Koko Srimulyo, M.Si. Helmy Prasetyo, S.Sos., M.KP Meinia Prayesti, S.IIP., MA	PUF	FISIP	Penilaian Kualitas Layanan Perpustakaan Perguruan Tinggi dalam Perspektif Gaya Hidup Mahasiswa Urban	Rp 30.000.000
76	Sri Endah Kinasih, Dra., MA Dr. Santi Isnaini, S.Sos., MM Kandi Aryani Suwito, S.Sos., MA	PUF	FISIP	Kekerasan pada Anak di Media Sosial: Jejaring Informasi dan Aktivisme Siber pada Ruang Virtual	Rp 30.000.000
77	Irfan Wahyudi, S.Sos., M.Comms., Ph.D Prof. Rachmah Ida, Dra., M.Comms., Ph.D Associate Professor Panizza Allmark (Edith Cowan University Australia)	PUF	FISIP	<i>Milennial Indonesian Migrant Workers and Mobile Identity: Gender, Identity and Mobile Communications</i>	Rp 30.000.000
78	Citra Hennida, SIP., MA Irfu Puspitasari, S.IP., MA Kholifatuz Saadah, S.Hub.Int., M.Hub.Int	PUF	FISIP	Peningkatan Daya Saing Sawit Indonesia Melalui Sertifikasi Sawit Internasional dan Nasional	Rp 30.000.000
79	Siti Mas'udah, S.Sos., M.Si Prof. Dr. Emy Susanti, MA	PUF	FISIP	Kajian Tentang Gender dan Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga di Kalangan Keluarga Profesional	Rp 30.000.000
80	Dr.Gondo Mastutik,S.KH.,drh.,M.Kes Anny Setijo Rahaju,dr.,SpPA(K) Nila Kurniasari,dr.,SpPA(K)	PUF	FK	Deteksi Infeksi Human Cytomegalovirus dengan PCR Konvensional dari Spesimen Urin Dibandingkan Pemeriksaan Serologis pada Bayi Penderita Kolestasis	Rp 40.000.000
81	Alphania Rahniayu,dr.,SpPA(K) Dr. Gondo Mastutik,S.KH.,drh.,M.Kes Dr.Willy Sandhika,dr.,M.Si.,SpPA(K)	PUF	FK	Korelasi Infeksi Human Cytomegalovirus dengan Gambaran Histopatologi dari Biopsi Liver Bayi Penderitga Kolestasis	Rp 40.000.000
82	Prastiya Indra Gunawan,dr.,SpA Prof.Dr. Darto Saharso,dr.,SpA(K)	PUF	FK	Pengaruh Transplantasi Intracerebral Adipose <i>Derived Neural Progenitor Stem Cell</i> Terhadap Proses Inflamasi Pasca Iskemia Otak	Rp 40.000.000

No	TIM PENELITI	SKEMA	Fakultas / Pusat Studi	JUDUL PENELITIAN	DANA
83	Dr. Juniastuti,dr.,M.Kes Laura Navika Yamani,S.Si.,M.SI.,Ph.D Rury Mega Wahyuni,drh.,M.Si	PUF	FK	Analisis Serologi dan Molekuler NOROVIRUS Serta Karakteristik Klinis pada Pasien anak dengan diare Akut di Provinsi Jambi	Rp 40.000.000
84	Dr. Soedarsono,dr.,SpP(K) Prof.Dr. Ni Made Mertaniasih,dr.,MS.,SpM(K) Helmia Hasan,dr.,SpP(K),M.Pd.Ked,FCCP	PUF	FK	Peran Line Probe Assay Dalam Diagnosa TB Resisten Obat pada Pasien TB Paru BTA Negatif	Rp 40.000.000
85	Dr.Gatot Suegiarto,dr.,SpPD-KAI Dr. Yuliasih,dr.,SpPK-KR Deasy Fetarayani,dr.,SpPD-KAI	PUF	FK	Korelasi Kadar 25 (OH) D Dengan Aktivitas Penyakit <i>Systemic Lupus Erythematosus</i>	Rp 37.000.000
86	M.P. Budyandini D. Pramesti,dr.,M.Kes.,SpAnd Sri Musta'ina, Dra., M.Kes Dr. Rina Yudiwati, dr., M.S	PUF	FK	Efektivitas Induksi Bone Morphogenetik Protein-4 dan Retionic Acid pada Diferensiasi Sel Punca Mesenkimal Adiposa Pria Menjadi Sel Punca Spermatogonial Secara In Vitro	Rp 38.500.000
87	Dr. Arifa Mustika,dr.,M.SI Prof.Dr. Indri Safitri,dr.,MS Nurmawati Fatimah, dr., M.Si	PUF	FK	Efek Anti Inflamasi Ekstrak Dandang Gendis (<i>Clinacanthus nutans</i>) Terhadap Kadar Interleukin-6 dan Tumor Necrosis Factor- α pada Model Mencit Diabetes Melitus	Rp 40.000.000
88	Dr. Irwanto,dr.,SpA(K)	PUF	FK	Faktor Risiko Episode Kejang Berulang pada Anak Epilepsi	Rp 35.000.000
89	Dr. Hendy Hendarto,dr.,SpOG(K) Dr.Ashon Sa'adi,dr.,SpOG(K)	PUF	FK	Ekspresi Interleukin -1 dan Interleukin-6 pada Serpihan Darah Menstruasi Sebagai Biomarker Diagnostik Non-Invasif Endometriosis	Rp 40.000.000
90	Prof .Dr. Abdul Hafid Bajamal,dr.,SpBS(K)	PUF	FK	Properti Biomekanika <i>Silicone</i> Sebagai Pengganti <i>Nucleus Pulposus</i> Pasca Operasi Microdiscectomy Studi In Vitro	Rp 38.910.000
91	Dr. Reny Itishom,M.Si Agustinus,dr.,Sp.And	PUF	FK	Nano Kurkumin Sebagai Protektor Kadar Folicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH), Malondyaldehyde (MDA) dan Tubulus Seminiferus Mencit (<i>Mus musculus</i>) Balb/c yang Diinduksi Timbal Asetat	Rp 40.000.000
92	Helmia Hasan,dr.,SpP(K),M.Pd.Ked,FCCP Dr. Soedarsono,dr.,SpP(K) Dr. Nyilo Purnami,dr.,SpTHT-KL(K),FICS,FISCM	PUF	FK	Efek <i>Curcuma longa</i> Terhadap Fungsi Pendengaran dan Nilai TNF- α pada Pasien TB-MDR Di RSUD Dr Soetomo	Rp 40.000.000
93	Anny Setijo Rahaju,dr.,SpPA (K) Dr.Arifa Mustika,dr.,M.Si Etty Hary Kusumastuti,dr.,SpPA Priangga Adi Wiratama,dr.,SpPA	PUF	FK	Analisis Ekspresil p53,Ki 67 Dan Cyclin D1 Pada Kanker Buli	Rp 40.000.000
94	Dr.Nyilo Purnami,dr.,SpTHT-KL(K)FICS, FISCM Prof.Dr. H.M.S Wiyadi SpTHT-KL(K),FICS Puguh Setyo Nugroho,dr.,SpTHT-KL	PUF	FK	Uji Suara Bisik Modifikasi Sebagai Metode Screening Gangguan Pendengaran pada Mahasiswa Baru Universitas Airlangga	Rp 40.000.000
95	Dr. Asra Al Fauzi,dr.,SE.,MM.,SpBS(K),FICS,IFAANS Dr.Heri Suroto,dr.,SpOT(K) Dr. Pudji Lestari,dr.,M.Kes	PUF	FK	Perbandingan Efektifitas Customized Bone Grafting Menggunakan Scaffold Bovine yang Diisi Autologous Bone Dust dengan Autologous Bone Dust untuk Penyembuhan Defek Tulang pada Area	Rp 39.640.000
96	Dr. Margarita M Maramis,dr.,SpKJ(K),FISCM	PUF	FK	Dampak Bermain Angklung dan Intervensi Hening Serta Gerak Ritmis terhadap Emosi dan Kognisi pada Siswa Sekolah Dasar	Rp 40.000.000

No	TIM PENELITI	SKEMA	Fakultas / Pusat Studi	JUDUL PENELITIAN	DANA
97	Dr.Nurwasis,dr.,SpM(K) Dr.Reni Prastyani,dr.,SpM.,M.Kes	PUF	FK	Potensi Antifibrosis Metformin pada Sel Epithelial Lensa Model <i>Posterior Capsul Opacification Invitro</i>	Rp 40.000.000
98	Dr.Roedi Irawan,dr.,SpA(K) Nur Aisyah Widjaja,dr.,SpA(K) Meta Herdiana Hanindita,dr.,SpA	PUF	FK	Hubungan IL-18 dengan Adiponektin, Kadar Glukosa Darah, Resistensi Insulin, dan Dislipidemia Pada Remaja Obesitas	Rp 39.350.000
99	Dr. Evelyn Komaratih, dr., Sp.M(K) Prof. Dr. Fedik A. Rantam, drh	PUF	FK	Potensi Antifibrosis Sel Punca Mesenkimal Limbus dengan <i>Selfmade Fibrin Glue Scaffold</i> pada Sel Fibroblas Tenon sebagai Model Penyembuhan Luka <i>Invitro</i>	Rp 40.000.000
100	Risa Etika,dr.,SpA(K) Dr. Gadis Meinar Sari,dr.,M.Kes Dr. Nyilo Purnami,dr.,SpTHT-KL(K),FICS,FISCM	PUF	FK	Deteksi Dini Tuli Kongenital Pada Neonatus dengan Infeksi Ganda Toxoplasma,Rubella ,Cytomegalovirus (TORC)	Rp 40.000.000
101	Mahendra Tri Arif Sampurna,dr.,SpA Dr. Risa Etika,dr.,SpA(K) Dr. Martono Tri Utomo,dr.,SpA(K) Prof.Arend F.Bos,MD.,Ph.D	PUF	FK	Analisis Tingkat Penurunan Intensitas Radiasi Berbagai Alat Fototerapi	Rp 40.000.000
102	Muhammad Faizi,dr.,SpA(K) Nur Rochmah,dr.,SpA(K)	PUF	FK	Perbandingan Gula Darah dan Fruktosamin pada Penderita Diabetes Mellitus Tipe I Anak yang Melakukan Puasa Ramadan	Rp 25.000.000
103	Leonita Anniwati,dr.,SpPK(K) Ferdy Royland Marpaung,dr.,SpPK Dr.Muh.Aminuddin,dr.,SpJP(K),FIHA,FAS CC	PUF	FK	Evaluasi Kadar Vitamin D dan Kalsium pada Pasien Infark Miokard Akut	Rp 20.000.000
104	Yessy Puspitasri,dr.,SpPK Prof.Dr. Aryati,dr.,MS.,SpPK(K)	PUF	FK	Kesesuaian Tes HBsAg Kuantitatif CLEIA dan Kualitatif CLIA pada Pasien Hepatitis B dengan Baku Emas PCR	Rp 39.482.000
105	Nur Rochmah,dr.,Sp.A(K) Ike Wahyu Triastuti,dr	PUF	FK	Kadar Vitamin D Dan Paparan Susu Sapi Sebagai Faktor Risiko Pada Anak Dengan Diabetes Mellitus Tipe 1 Di RSUD Dr Soetomo Surabaya	Rp 28.700.000
106	Magda Rosalina Hutagalung,dr.,SpBP-RE(KKF) Dr. Iswinarno Doso Saputro,dr.,SpBP-RE(K)	PUF	FK	Efek Pemberian Antihistamin Topikal Pada Luka Terhadap Kadar <i>Matrix Metalloproteinase</i> (MMP) dan Proliferasi Fibroblas	Rp 37.500.000
107	Dr. Iswinarno Doso Saputro,dr.,SpBP-RE(K) Magda Rosalina Hutagalung,dr.,SpBP-RE(KKF)	PUF	FK	Pengaruh Pemberian Eritropoietin Terhadap Penyembuhan Luka <i>Full Thickness</i>	Rp 35.900.000
108	Nilly Sulistyorini,dr.,SpF.M Dr. Ahmad Yudianto,dr.,SpF.M(K)SH.,M.Kes	PUF	FK	Analisis Kerusakan DNA Efek Proses Pembusukan pada Jenasah dalam Identifikasi Forensik melalui STR CODIS dan D-Loop mtDNA	Rp 40.000.000
109	Dr. Yunias Setiawati,dr.,SpKJ(K) Dr. Joni Wahyuhadi ,dr.,SpBS(K)	PUF	FK	Pengaruh Plumbum,Zinc dan Rasio Zinc Terhadap Plumbum Pada Temperamen Anak	Rp 40.000.000
110	Nurina Febriyanti, drg., M.Kes., PhD. Hening Tuti Hendrati, drg., MS., SpPM Bagus Soebadi.drg., MHPed., SpPM. Dorisna Priaryanti, drg.	PUF	FKG	Korelasi Ekspresi Ki67 dan derajat Displasia Sebagai Deteksi Dini Kondisi Pra Cancer Pada Rongga Mulut Akibat Paparan Asap Rokok Side- Stream	Rp 40.000.000

No	TIM PENELITI	SKEMA	Fakultas / Pusat Studi	JUDUL PENELITIAN	DANA
111	Dr. Pratiwi Soesilowati, drg., M.Kes Yuliati, drg., M.Kes.	PUF	FKG	Analisis Biofisik Demineralized Dentin Material Membrane (DDMM) sebagai Guided Bone Regeneration	Rp 40.000.000
112	Prof. Dr.Anita Yuliati, drg., M.Kes Devi Rianti, drg., M.Kes.	PUF	FKG	Perlekatan dan Proliferasi Human Umbilical Cord Stem Cell Pada Komposit Scaffold Hidroksiapatit Dari batu kapur Gunung dalam Tissue engineering	Rp 40.000.000
113	Devi Rianti, drg., M.Kes Prof. Dr.Anita Yuliati, drg., M.Kes. Firlana Cahyareni	PUF	FKG	Profil Hidroksiapatit Berbahan Dasar batu Kapur gunung Sebagai Scaffold dalam Tissue Engineering	Rp 40.000.000
114	Fatma Yasmin Mahdani, drg., M.Kes. Adiastuti Endah P, drg., M.Kes., SpPM Priyo Hadi, drg., MS., SpPM Hasrul Husain, drg.	PUF	FKG	Uji Hipersensitivitas Tipe IV Aplikasi Topikal Lemonair sebagai Inovasi Terapi Pada oral Ulserasi	Rp 40.000.000
115	Erik Prasetyo P, drg., M.Kes., Sp.KG(K). Dr. Ira Widjiastuti, drg., M.Kes., SpKG Dr.Nike Hendrijantini, drg., M.Kes., SpPros(K)	PUF	FKG	Kajian in Vitro Toksisitas dan Diferensiasi Osteogenik human Umbulical Cord Mesenchymal Stem Cell Pada Medium Prakondisi Calcium Hydroxide	Rp 40.000.000
116	Sidarningsih, drg., M.Kes Dr.Rini Devijanti Ridwan, drg., M.Kes.	PUF	FKG	Aktivitas IgY Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomutans sebagai Bahan anti Adherensi dan Hambatan Kolonisasi Bakteri Penyebab Periodontitis.	Rp 35.000.000
117	Dr. Taufan Brahmantoro, drg., M.Kes. Aqsa Sjuhada, drg., M.Kes. Arya Dipo Kusuma, drg.	PUF	FKG	Pemetaan Penilaian Pasien Muslim Terhadap Performa Penyedia Pelayanan Kesehatan Gigi Berbasis Keislaman	Rp 35.000.000
118	Dr. Michael Josef Kridanto, drg., M.Kes., SpPros Eric Priyo Prasetyo, drg., M.Kes., Sp.KG(K). Hary Laksono, drg., M.Kes., SpPros	PUF	FKG	kajian In Vitro human Umbulical Cord Mesenchymal Stem Cell akibat paparan Lipopolisakarida pada Kondisi Hiperglikemia	Rp 40.000.000
119	Endanus Harijanto, drg., M.Kes Prof. Dr.Anita Yuliati, drg., M.Kes	PUF	FKG	Profil Hidroksiapatit Berbahan Daar Enamel Gigi Sebagai Bone Graft dalam Tissue Engineering	Rp 30.000.000
120	Dr. Nirawati Pribadi, drg., M.Kes., SpKG(K) Dr.A.Retno Pudji Rahayu, drg., M.Kes. Dr. Kun Ismiyatin, drg., M.Kes., Sp.KG(K)	PUF	FKG	Pengaruh Dosis dan Lama Pemberian Jejas lipoteichoic Acid(LTA) pada Gigi Tikus Wistar Terhadap Keradangan Kronis Pulpa	Rp 30.000.000
121	Deny Saputra, drg., M.Kes Dr. Eha Renwi Astuti, drg., M.Kes., SpRKG(K) Yunita Savitri, drg. M.Kes Dr. Sri Wigati Mardi M., drg., M.Kes	PUF	FKG	Pengukuran Kadar Reactive Oxygen Species Pada Jaringan Periodontal Dengan Pemberian Patch Gingiva Mukoadesif Garcina Mangostana linn	Rp 30.000.000
122	Dr. Sri Hidanah, Ir., MS. Emy Koestanti Sbdoningrum, drh., M.Kes. Dr. M. Anam Al-Arif, drh., MP.	PUF	FKH	Pengembangan Antibiotik Alami Ekstrak Sambiloto (Andrographis Paniculata Nees) Terhadap Performen Ayam Petelur Yang Diinfeksi Avian Pathogenic Escherichia Coli	Rp 38.600.000
123	Prof. Dr. Sri Pantja Madyawati, drh., M.Si. Dr. Trilas Sardjito, drh., M.Si. Dr. Rimayanti, drh., M.Kes.	PUF	FKH	Penanganan Gangguan Reproduksi Pada Sapi Perah Di Wilayah Praktek Kerja Lapangan (PKL) Mahasiswa Program Pendidikan Profesi Dokter Hewan	Rp 38.600.000
124	Prof. Dr. Pudji Srianto, drh., M.Kes. Dr. Trilas Sardjito, drh., M.Si. Dr. Budi Utomo, drh., M.Si. Oky Setyo Widodo, drh., M.Si.	PUF	FKH	Peningkatan Kapasitas Produksi Semen Beku Sapi Pejantan Dengan Kuantitas Dan Kualitas Prima Melalui Eksploitasi Produksi Bull Pada Kisaran Umur Optimal Di Taman Ternak Pendidikan- FKH UNAIR	Rp 38.600.000

No	TIM PENELITI	SKEMA	Fakultas / Pusat Studi	JUDUL PENELITIAN	DANA
125	Prof. Dr. Dewa Ketut Meles, drh., MS. Prof. Dr. Imam Mustofa, drh., M.Kes.	PUF	FKH	Aktifitas Imunomodulator Jinten Hitam (<i>Nigella Sativa</i>) Terhadap Total Dan Hitung Jenis Leukosit Serta Makropag Teraktivasi Pada Mencit Yang Diinfeksi Salmonella Typhimurium	Rp 38.600.000
126	Dr. Mufasirin, drh., M.Si. Prof. Dr. Lucia Tri Suwanti, drh., MP. Prof. Dr. Suwarno, drh., M.Si.	PUF	FKH	Pengaruh Pemberian Kuning Telur Yang Mengandung Immunoglobulin Y Anti P30 <i>Toxoplasma</i> Terhadap Kebuntingan Pada Mencit Dengan Toksoplasmosis	Rp 38.600.000
127	Dr. A.T. Soelih Estoepangestie, drh. Adi Prijo Rahardjo, drh., M.Kes. Dr. Nenny Harijani, drh., M.Si.	PUF	FKH	Profil Resistensi Antibiotika ESBL-E.coli yang diisolasi dari daging yang dijual di beberapa pasar di Surabaya	Rp 38.600.000
128	Prof. Dr. Setiawan Koesdarto, drh., M.Sc. Dr. Kusnoto, drh., M.Si. Hartanto Mulyo Raharjo	PUF	FKH	Analisis Potensi Zoonosis Dengan Pengembangan Studi Ultrastruktur, Proteomik, Genomik Dan Pemetaan Distribusi Anisakidae Pada Ikan Laut	Rp 38.600.000
129	Emy Koestanti Sabdoningrum, drh., M.Kes. Dr. Sri Hidanah, Ir. MS.	PUF	FKH	Aktivitas Imunomodulator Dan Antioksidan Ekstrak Meniran Pada Ayam Petelur Yang Diinfeksi <i>Escherichia Coli</i>	Rp 38.600.000
130	Dr. Widya Paramita Lokapirnasari, drh., MP. Dr. Anam Al-Arif, drh., MP. Dr. Soeharsono, drh., M.Si.	PUF	FKH	Kombinasi Bakteri Asam Laktat Sebagai Feed Additive Antibiotic Growth Promoter (AGP) Terhadap Peningkatan Performance Produksi Dan Analisis Usaha Ayam Petelur	Rp 38.600.000
131	Muchammad Yunus, drh., M.Kes., Ph.D. Dr. Endang Suprihati, drh., MS. Agus Wijaya, drh., M.Sc. Ph.D.	PUF	FKH	Pengembangan Low Doses <i>Ookista E. Tenella</i> Sebagai Seed Vaccine Dalam Peningkatan Kekebalan Terhadap Cecal Coccidiosis Melalui Seleksi Patogenitas	Rp 38.600.000
132	Dr. Nenny Harijani, drh., M.Si. Dr. Dadik Raharjo, drh., M.Kes. Dr. AT. Soelih Estoepangesti, drh.	PUF	FKH	Analisis Kualitas Dan Mikrobiologi Susu Kambing Etawa Sebagai Penunjang Standarisasi Keamanan Pangan Di Wilayah Agrowisata Gombesarii Dan Licin Kabupaten Banyuwangi	Rp 38.600.000
133	Dr. Ir. Annis Catur Adi, MSi. Rian Diana, S.P., M.Si Dini Ririn Andrias, SKM, M.Sc	PUF	FKM	Validitas Diet Quality Index-International (DQI-I) Dalam Penilaian Kualitas Pola Konsumsi Balita Di Daerah Non Rawan Pangan	Rp 32.500.000
134	Dr. Noeroel Widajati, SKM. MSc. Prof. Dr. dr. Tri Martiana, MS.	PUF	FKM	Analisis Hubungan Paparan Debu Silika Dengan Kadar Interleukin-13(IL-13) Serum Dan Faal Paru Pekerja Home Industry Marmer Kabupaten Tulungagung	Rp 32.500.000
135	Lailatul Muniroh, SKM. M.Kes. Mahmud Aditya Rifqi, S.Gz, M.Si Dr. Diah Indriani, SSI. MSi.	PUF	FKM	Praktik Sosio Budaya Gizi Dan Faktor Ekonomi Terkait Masalah Gizi Ganda Pada Masyarakat Suku Tengger	Rp 32.500.000
136	drg. Arief Hargono, M.Kes. dr. Kurnia Dwi Artanti, M.Sc Dr. Fariani Syahrul, SKM. M.Kes.	PUF	FKM	Implementasi Sistem Informasi Kesehatan Masyarakat Berdasarkan Technology Acceptance Model	Rp 32.500.000
137	Dr. Santi Martini, dr., M.Kes. Kurnia Dwi Artanti, dr., M.Sc. Dr. Sri Widati, S.Sos., M.Si.	PUF	FKM	Perilaku Merokok Dikalangan Profesi Kesehatan di Surabaya (Riset Perbandingan di Negara Asia Pasifik dan Timur Tengah)	Rp 32.500.000
138	Muji Sulistyowati, SKM. M.Kes. Dr. dr. Atik Choirul Hidayah, M.Kes. dr. Farapti, M.Gizi	PUF	FKM	Analisis Kebutuhan Program Pencegahan Kegemukan (Obesitas) Pada Anak Sekolah Di Surabaya: Prevalensi Dan Perilaku Berisiko Obesitas Siswa Sekolah Dasar	Rp 32.500.000

No	TIM PENELITI	SKEMA	Fakultas / Pusat Studi	JUDUL PENELITIAN	DANA
139	Prof. Dr.Sri Subekti, drh., DEA.Dr. Endang Dewi Masithah, Ir., MP. Dwitha Nirmala, S.Pi., M.Si.	PUF	FPK	Studi Epidemiologi Molekuler Penyakit Cacing pada Ikan Kerapu Bebek (<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i>) sebagai Pola Dasar Pemetaan Penyakit Ikan di Perairan Selat Sunda	Rp 35.000.000
140	Dr. Gunanti Mahasri, Ir., M.Si. Dr. Woro Hastuti Satyantini, Ir., M.Si. Dr. Kismiyati, Ir., M.Si.	PUF	FPK	Uji Kemampuan Whole Protein <i>Zoothamnium penaei</i> sebagai bahan Immunostimulan untuk Menekan Infestasi Parasit Udang Vaname (<i>Litopenaeus vannamei</i>) pada Budidaya dengan	Rp 35.000.000
141	Prof. Dr. Mirni Lamid, drh., M.P. Agustono, Ir., M.Kes. Hapsari Kenconoajati, S.Si., M.Si. R. Muhammad Browijoyo Santanumurti,	PUF	FPK	Penggunaan Probiotik untuk Limbah Kulit Kopi (<i>Coffea sp.</i>) dalam Pakan sebagai Strategi untuk meningkatkan Produktifitas Ikan Nila (<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>)	Rp 35.000.000
142	Samian, S.Si., M.Si. Andi Hamim Zaidan, M.Si., Ph.D. Drs. Pujiyanto, M.S.	PUF	FST	Rancang Bangun Sensor Medan Magnet Menggunakan <i>Fiber Coupler</i> dan <i>Ferrofluid</i>	Rp 40.000.000
143	Dr. Sri Pudji Astuti Wahyuningsih, M.Si. Prof. Win Darmanto, M.Si., Ph.D. Manikya Parmudya, S.Si., M.Si.	PUF	FST	Potensi Neutraceutical Ekstrak Metanol Buah Okra (<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> L.) untuk Meningkatkan Imunitas Akibat Induksi Sodium Nitrit	Rp 40.000.000
144	Dr. Sri Sumarsih, Dra., M.Si. Dr. Fatimah, S.Si., M.Kes. Drs. Sofijan Hadi, M.Kes.	PUF	FST	Produksi dan Peningkatan Aktivitas Enzim Lipase dari Isolat Lokal Bakteri <i>Micrococcus sp.</i>	Rp 40.000.000
145	Prof. Hery Purnobasuki, Ph.D Dr. Sucipto Hariyanto, DEA	PUF	FST	Variasi Genetik <i>Thalassia hemprichii</i> (Ehrenb) Aschers. di Perairan Pantai Labuhan Kab. Lamongan melalui Pendekatan RAPD	Rp 40.000.000
146	Salamun, Drs., M.Kes. Dr. Ni'matuzahroh Dr. Fatimah, S.Si., M.Kes.	PUF	FST	Pengembangan Produk Bioinsektisida: Deteksi Gen <i>Cry</i> dan Karakteristik Genetik Entomopatogen Lokal <i>Bacillus sp.</i> Serta Uji Toksisitasnya sebagai Biolarvasida Vektor Demam Berdarah Dengue	Rp 40.000.000
147	Dr. Alfiah Hayati Drs. Agus Supriyanto, M.Si. Aken Putri Wanguyun, S.Si., M.S.c.	PUF	FST	Potensi Bioremediasi terhadap Kemampuan Reproduksi dan Hematologi Ikan Nila (<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>) yang Tercemar Logam Berat: Upaya Budidaya Perairan	Rp 40.000.000
148	Harsasi Setyawati, S.Si., M.Si. Ahmadi Jaya Permana, S.Si., M.Si. Teguh Hari Sucipto, S.Si., M.Si.	PUF	FST	Potensi Senyawa Kompleks Kobalt Sebagai <i>Photovoltaic-Thermoelectric</i> untuk Sel Surya Berkinerja Tinggi	Rp 40.000.000
149	Toha Saifudin, S.Si., M.Si. Drs. Suliyanto, M.Si. Ir. Elly anna, M.Si.	PUF	FST	Pengembangan Metode Estimasi pada Model <i>Geographically Weighted Regression</i> Menggunakan Estimator Nonparametrik Polinomial Lokal dan Penerapannya pada Bidang Kehayatan	Rp 40.000.000
150	Dr. Purkan, M.Si Prof. Dr. Afaf Baktir Dr. Abdulloh, M.Si	PUF	FST	Amplifikasi dan Penentuan Urutan Nukleotida Gen Lipase dari Bakteri Lipolitik sebagai Upaya Penyediaan Biokatalis dalam Produksi Biodiesel	Rp 40.000.000
151	Kautsar Ul Haq Dr. Hery Suwito, M.Si Rico Ramadhan, Ph.D	PUF	FST	Desain dan Sintesis 6-Stirildihidropirimidinon sebagai Kandidat Senyawa Antikanker	Rp 40.000.000
152	Herri Trilaksana, M.Si., Ph.D Supadi, M.Si	PUF	FST	Penentuan Kadar Logam Berat dalam Air Menggunakan Interferometer Mach Zehnder	Rp 40.000.000

No	TIM PENELITI	SKEMA	Fakultas / Pusat Studi	JUDUL PENELITIAN	DANA
153	Dr. Riries Rulaningtyas, M.T Dr. Khusnul Ain, M.Si Akif Rahmatillah, M.T	PUF	FST	Rancang Bangun Lengan Exoskeleton 4-DOF sebagai Alat Terapi Gerak Pasca Stroke Berbasis Sensor Myoelectric	Rp 40.000.000
154	Cicik Alfiniyah, M.Si., Ph.D Dr. Fatmawati, M.Si Dr. Miswanto, M.Si	PUF	FST	Pengaruh Dinamik Ias Quorum Sensing System pada Pengaturan Produksi Rhamnolid <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Rp 40.000.000
155	Dr. Miswanto	PUF	FST	Model Predator Prey dengan Fungsional Respon Eksponensial	Rp 40.000.000
156	Dr. Junairiah, S.Si., M.Kes. Dr. Ni'matuzahroh Tri Nurhariyati, S.Si., M.Kes.	PUF	FST	Eksplorasi Bahan Antimikroba dari Kultur Kalus Cabe Jawa (<i>Piper retrofractum</i> Vahl.) Upaya Pengembangan Obat Bahan Alam	Rp 40.000.000
157	Dr. Muji Harsini, M.Si Prof. Dr. Afaf Baktir Satya Candra Wibawa Sakti, M.Sc., Ph.D	PUF	FST	Analisis Voltametri Simultan Dopamin dan Asam Askorbat Menggunakan Elektroda Pasta Karbon yang Dimodifikasi dengan Polimelamin/Nanopartikel Emas	Rp 40.000.000
158	Dr. Edy Setiti Wida Utami, MS Prof. Drs. Hery Purnobasuki, M.Si, Ph.D.	PUF	FST	Dinamika Perubahan Morfologi dan Anatomi Pertumbuhan Embrio Somatik Kopi Liberika (<i>Coffea liberica</i>) dalam Mendukung Penyediaan Bibit Berkualitas	Rp 38.695.827,50
159	Drs. Siswanto	PUF	FST	Biokompatibilitas dan Osteokonduktor Scaffold Komposit Berpori Kolagen -Hidroksiapatit Berbasis Coral untuk Regenerasi Tulang	Rp 40.000.000
160	Drs. Trisnadi W. C. Putranto, M.Si. Prof. Dr. Ir. Agoes Soegianto, DEA. Dr. Moch Affandi, M.Si.	PUF	FST	Pengaruh Logam Esensial dan Nonesensial Terhadap Pengaturan Konsentrasi Mineral dalam Serum Ikan Nila (<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>)	Rp 40.000.000
161	Dr. Nurina Fitriani, S.T. Febri Eko Wahudianto, S.T., M.T. Nur Indradewi Oktavitri, S.T., M.T. Wahid Dianbudiyanto, S.T., M.Sc.	PUF	FST	Pengolahan Air Sungai dengan Menggunakan Unit <i>Roughing Filter</i> dan <i>Slow Sand Filter</i> Menjadi Air Minum Terhadap Parameter Fisik, Kimia, dan Biologi	Rp 40.000.000
162	Dr. Pratiwi Pudjastuti, M.Si. Esti Hendradi, M.Si., Ph.D., Apt. Siti Wafiroh, S.Si., M.Si.	PUF	FST	Karakterisasi dan Pengujian Disintegrasi, Disolusi <i>In Vitro</i> serta Kinetika <i>Release</i> Parasetamol dalam Cangkang Kapsul dari Rumput Laut	Rp 40.000.000
163	Dr. Fatimah, S.Si., M.Kes. Dr. Ni'matuzahroh Tri Nurhariyati, S.Si., M.Kes.	PUF	FST	Produksi dan Karakterisasi Biosurfaktan Isolat BP(1)5 pada Substrat Gula Hasil Hidrolisis Limbah Pertanian	Rp 40.000.000
164	Dr. Sucipto Hariyanto, DEA Dr. Edy Setiti Wida Utami, MS Intan Ayu Pratiwi, S.Si., M.Si.	PUF	FST	Studi Morfometri dan Morfologi Biji Spesies Asli Indonesia Genus <i>Dendrobium</i> Sw.	Rp 40.000.000
165	Dwi Wahyu Indriati, S.Si., Ph.D Aliyah Siti Sundari, S.Si., M.Si Myrna Adianti, S.Si., M.Kes.,Ph.D	PUF	FV	Potensi Ekstrak Golongan Rutaceae dan Moraceae Sebagai Anti HIV	Rp 40.000.000
166	Lutfi Ashar Mauludin, S.Pd.,MA Triubaida Maya Ardianti, S.Pd., M.Pd Sidarta Prasetyo, S.S., M.A.TESOL	PUF	FV	Instruksi Berbasis Genre (Genre-Based Instruction) untuk Mengembangkan Genre Awareness Kemampuan Linguistik dan Kompetensi Menulis Bahasa Inggris Mahasiswa Vokasi	Rp 40.000.000

No	TIM PENELITI	SKEMA	Fakultas / Pusat Studi	JUDUL PENELITIAN	DANA
167	Erwin Dyah Nawawinetu, dr., M.Kes Khusnul Ain Septyani Prihatiningsih, S.KM., M.KKK. Ratnaningtyas Wahyu Kusuma, S.KM., M.KKK	PUF	FV	Pengembangan Alat Uji Kelelahan Menggunakan Fatigue Detector (Fade)	Rp 34.325.000
168	Dessy Harisanty, S.Sos., M.A. Nove Eka Variant Anna, S.Sos., MIMS Muchamad Sholakhuddin Al Fajri, S.S., MA.	PUF	FV	Peran Orang Tua Sebagai Agen Sosialisasi Primer Anak Terhadap Pemanfaatan Perpustakaan	Rp 40.000.000
169	Dyah Puspitasari Srirahayu, S.Kom., M.Hum. Endang Fitriyah Mannan, S.Sos., M.Hum Ria Triswastuti, S.AB., MIB.	PUF	FV	Analisis Manajemen Risiko di Lembaga Kearsipan Indonesia (Studi Kasus Lembaga Kearsipan Kota Surabaya)	Rp 39.000.000
170	Dr. Suryani Dyah Astuti, M.Si Nurul Fitriyah	PUF	SPS	Optimasi Efek Fotobiomodulasi Laser Diode Untuk Perbaikan Luka Secara In Vivo	Rp 40.000.000
171	Prof. Dr. Nunuk Dyah Retno Lastuti, Drh., M.S Prof. Dr. Anwar Ma'ruf, drh., M.Kes Prof. Dr. Lucia Tri Suwanti, drh., M.P	PUF	SPS	Deteksi Molekuler Gen Co x-1 <i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i> Untuk Pemetaan Genetik Scabies Pada Kelinci	Rp 40.000.000
172	M. Gandul Atik Yuliani, drh., M.Kes Ratna Damayanti, drh., M.Kes Prof. Dr. Anwar Ma'ruf, drh., M.Kes	PUF	SPS	Desain Vaksin Sub Unit Aeromonas Hydrophila Isolat Lokal Melalui Pendekatan Immunoinformatika	Rp 40.000.000
173	Dr. Epy Muhammad Luqman, drh., M.Si Dr. Widjiati, drh., M.Si Dr. Eka Pramytha Hestianah, drh., M.Kes	PUF	SPS	Interaksi Antara Autofagi, Apoptosis dan Nekrosis Sel Otak Anak Mencit (<i>Mus musculus</i>) dari Induk yang Dipapar Karbofuran Masa Laktasi	Rp 40.000.000
174	Dr. Herlambang Perdana iratraman, S.H., M.A Amira Paripurna, S.H., LL.M., Ph.D	PUF	SPS	Pengembangan Disain Politik Hukum Dalam Merespon Menguatnya Otoritarianisme Di Indonesia	Rp 40.000.000
175	Dr. Sri Herianingrum, S.E., M.Si Dr. Muhammad Nafik H.R, S.E., M.Si Drs. Moch. Qudsi Fauzy, M.M	PUF	SPS	Analisis Dampak Zakat, Belanja Pendidikan, dan Kesehatan Terhadap Kesejahteraan Di Indonesia	Rp 40.000.000
176	Dr. Ahmad Yudianto, dr., Sp.F., SH., M.Kes Dr. Phil. Toetik Koesbardiati, DFM., PA(K) Puji Harjanto, S.H	PUF	SPS	Analisis Efektivitas DNA Touch Bahan Identifikasi Personal Melalui STR Codis	Rp 40.000.000

Lampiran Surat Nomor 384/UN3.14/LT/2019 tentang Penyampaian proposal Penelitian Internal Skema Hibah Riset Mandat, PDP dan PUF Tahun 2019 yang lolos seleksi untuk didanai

**PROPOSAL PENELITIAN INTERNAL SKEMA PENELITIAN DOSEN PEMULA (PDP)
YANG DINYATAKAN LOLOS UNTUK DIDANAI TAHUN ANGGARAN 2019**

No	TIM PENELITI	SKEMA	Fakultas / Pusat Studi	JUDUL PENELITIAN	HASIL REVIEW FAKULTAS
1	Arina Qona'ah, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep Ika Nur Pratiwi, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep Laura Navika Yamani, S.Si.,M.Si., Ph.D	PDP	F.Kep	Gambaran risiko komplikasi neurovasculopathy perifer pada pasien diabetes melitus di daerah rural dan urban	Rp 22.500.000
2	Laily Hidayati, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep. Lailatun Ni'mah, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep Ika Nur Pratiwi, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep	PDP	F.Kep	Gambaran kondisi psikososial penderita kusta yang menjalani pengobatan Multi Drugs Therapy (MDT) penelitian kualitatif	Rp 22.500.000
3	Tiyas Kusumaningrum, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep Retmayu Pradanie, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep Aria Aulia Nastiti, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep	PDP	F.Kep	Analisis faktor penggunaan kontrasepsi pada wanita usia subur pasca persalinan di Jawa Timur	Rp 22.500.000
4	Lingga Curnia Dewi, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep Ika Nur Pratiwi, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep Lailatun Ni'mah, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep	PDP	F.Kep	Kualitas hidup dan coping keluarga penderita kanker pasca terapi pembedahan	Rp 20.000.000
5	Elida Ulfiana, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep. Dr. Makhfudli, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Ked.Trop	PDP	F.Kep	Analisis faktor risiko takut jatuh pada lansia yang tinggal di perkotaan dan pedesaan	Rp 21.200.000
6	Rista Fauziningtyas, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep Dr. Retno Indarwati, S.Kep.,Ns.,M.Kep	PDP	F.Kep	Determinan perilaku caring perawat dalam memberikan perawatan paliatif di rumah sakit	Rp 22.500.000
7	Reza Lidia Sari, M.Psi., Rosatyani Puspita Adiati, M.Psi.	PDP	F.Psi.	The Role of "Calling" Work Orientation to Millennials' Work Engagement: Work Meaningfull as Mediator	Rp 25.000.000
8	Dian Kartika Amelia Arbi, M.Psi., Psikolog, Tiara Diah Sosialita, M.Psi., Psikolog	PDP	F.Psi.	Gender Differences on Source of Stress and Coping Style among Competitive Athlete	Rp 25.000.000
9	Tiara Diah Sosialita, M.Psi., Psikolog, Dian Kartika Amelia Arbi, M.Psi., Psikolog	PDP	F.Psi.	Efektivitas Konseling Online Sebagai Media Pengelolaan Stres dan Peningkatan Kesehatan Mental Bagi Penderita Diabetes Mellitus Tipe 2 Usia Muda	Rp 25.000.000
10	Dr. Miguel Angel Esquivias Padilla, M.SE. Rossanto Dwi Handoyo, SE.,M.Si.,Ph.D.	PDP	FEB	PRODUCTION NETWORKS UNDER THE ASEAN PLUS SIX. A GOOD DEAL OR A THREAT?	Rp 25.000.000
11	Niluh Putu Dian Rosalina Handayani Narsa, SA.,M.Sc. Dwi Marlina Wijayanti, M.Sc.	PDP	FEB	THE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL ON THE LINKAGES BETWEEN RELIGIOUSITY ORIENTATION AND JOB STRESS	Rp 25.000.000
12	M. Khoerul Mubin, SE.,M.Sc. Dr. Wasiaturrahma, SE.,M.Si. Angga Erlando, SE.,M.Ec.Dev. Akhmad Jayadi, SE.,M.Ec.Dev.	PDP	FEB	THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL ECONOMY ORIENTATION ON FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN SOUTH EAST ASIA'S COUNTRIES	Rp 25.000.000

13	Siti Nuraini, SE.,ME. Riski Isminar Ardianti, SE.,M.Ec.Dev. Jayanti Dian Eka Sari, S.KM., M. Kes.	PDP	FEB	DANA DESA: STUDI PROGRAM PENANGGULANGAN KEMISKINAN TERHADAP KUALITAS PEMBANGUNAN MANUSIA	Rp	25.000.000
14	Ratri Amelia Aisyah, SM.,MSM. Gigih Prihantono, SE.,MSE.	PDP	FEB	PENGUKURAN PEMBELAJARAN ELEKTRONIK (E-LEARNING) DI UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA	Rp	25.000.000
15	Nidya Ayu Arina, SM.,MSM. Ratri Amelia Aisyah, SM.,MSM.	PDP	FEB	CAN LEADERSHIP STYLE ENCOURAGE THE SAFETY CLIMATE AND RISK PERCEPTION IN SAFETY-CRITICAL ORGANIZATIONS?	Rp	25.000.000
16	Deddy Kurniawansyah, SE.,MA. Sigit Kurnianto, SE.,M.SA. Niluh Putu Dian Rosalina Handayani Narsa, SA.,M.Sc.	PDP	FEB	PROFIT LOSS SHARING FUNDING DAN FINANCING DAN KINERJA KEUANGAN: STUDI EMPIRIS PADA BANK ISLAM DI KAWASAN ASIA TENGGARA	Rp	25.000.000
17	Nurullaily Kartika, SE.,MBA. Nidya Ayu Arina, SM.,MSM.	PDP	FEB	TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE	Rp	25.000.000
18	Sylva Alif Rusmita, SE.,CIFP. Lina Nugraha Rani, SE.,M.SEI. Siti Zulaikha, SE.,M.Si.,Ph.D.	PDP	FEB	PERFORMANCE OF CAPITAL MARKET INDEX WITH MARKOWITS MODEL INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA: MULTI- TIMESCALES	Rp	23.750.000
19	A. Syifaul Qulub, S.Ag.,MEI. Dr. Ririn Tri Ratnasari, SE.,M.Si. Fatim Fadhilah Hasib, SE.,M.Si.	PDP	FEB	PENGELOLAAN CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) BERBASIS MAQASHID AL-SYARIAH	Rp	21.500.000
20	Dian Filianti, SE.,M.Acc. Dr. Irham Zaki, S.Ag.,MEI.	PDP	FEB	KAJIAN YURIDIS CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DAN PENCEGAHAN PERBUATAN FRAUD PERBANKAN SYARIAH	Rp	22.000.000
21	Gigih Prihantono, SE.,MSE. Ratri Amelia Aisyah, SM.,MSM.	PDP	FEB	PERUBAHAN LEVEL KEMISKINAN RUMAH TANGGA PETANI: STUDI ANTAR DEKADE KESEJAHTERAAN RUMAH TANGGA PETANI DI INDONESIA	Rp	25.000.000
22	Lina Nugraha Rani, SE.,M.SEI. Sylva Alif Rusmita, SE.,CIFP. Dr. Tika Widiastuti, SE.,M.Si.	PDP	FEB	ANALISIS PERBANDINGAN RESIKO SISTEMIK BANK UMUM SYARIAH DI INDONESIA DENGAN MALAYSIA PERIODE TAHUN 2012-2018	Rp	20.425.000
23	Chorry Sulistyowati, SE.,M.Sc. Rahmat Heru Setianto, SE.,M.Sc.	PDP	FEB	FLEKSIBILITAS KEUANGAN DAN AKTIVITAS INVESTASI PADA PERUSAHAAN DI KAWASAN ASIA TENGGARA	Rp	24.000.000
24	Suciati, S.Si., M.Phil., Ph.D., Apt. Lusiana Arifianti, S.Farm., M.Farm., Apt.	PDP	FF	AKTIVITAS ANTIKANKER DARI KULTUR KALUS SOLANUM MAMMOSUM CGS	Rp	25.000.000
25	Mareta Rindang Andarsari, S.Farm., M.Farm.Klin., Apt. Rosy Nurlita Hapsari, S.Farm., M.Farm.Klin., Apt.	PDP	FF	PENGARUH HIDRASI MANITOL/FUROSEMIDE POST KEMOTERAPI CISPLATIN TERHADAP PERUBAHAN NILAI SERUM ELEKTROLIT PADA PASIEN KANKER KEPALA LEHER	Rp	24.865.000
26	Dini Retnowati, S.Farm., M.Si., Apt. Dra. Esti Hendradi, M.Si., Ph.D., Apt. Dr. Retno Sari, M.Sc., Apt.	PDP	FF	PENGEMBANGAN SEDIAAN SPRAY GEL KOMBINASI KITOSAN-ALOE VERA SEBAGAI WOUND HEALING (UJI STABILITAS DAN UJI IRITABILITAS)	Rp	25.000.000

27	Abhimata Paramanandana, S.Farm., M.Sc., Apt. Dr. rer.nat.Maria Lucia Ardhani Dwi Lestari, S.Si., M.Pharm.Sci.	PDP	FF	KOMPARASI LOW SHEAR DAN FLUID BED GRANULATION UNTUK SOLIDIFIKASI NANOSUSPENSI HESPERETIN POLOXAMER 188 TERHADAP MITULI EISIK GRANULI DAN	Rp	25.000.000
28	Dinda Monika Nusantara Ratri, S.Farm., Apt., M.Farm.Klin. dr. Tomy Lesmana, Sp.B-KBD	PDP	FF	STUDI PENGGUNAAN OBAT SITOSTATIKA PADA PASIEN KANKER KOLOREKTAL	Rp	22.000.000
29	Mufarrihah, S.Si., M.Sc., Apt. Dr. Liza Pristianty, M.Si., M.M., Apt. Gesnita Nugraheni, S.Farm., M.Sc., Apt	PDP	FF	EVALUASI PENGELOLAAN OBAT ANTI DIABETES ORAL TAHUN 2018 DI DINAS KESEHATAN KOTA SURABAYA	Rp	25.000.000
30	Arina Dery Puspita Sari, S.Farm., Apt., M.Farm.Klin. Alfian Nur Rosyid, dr., Sp.P., FAPSR.	PDP	FF	PENGARUH PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP MASYARAKAT DALAM MENGENALI GEJALA PENYAKIT DN KEMAMPUAN MENGGUNAKAN OBAT SAAT MENGHADAPI KONDISI SEPANGAN	Rp	20.000.000
31	Masitoh Indriani, S.H.,LL.M Amira Paripurna, S.H.,M.H.,LL.M.,Ph.D Ekawestri Prajwalita Widiati,	PDP	FH	Model Regulasi Penggunaan Teknologi Surveillance (Studi Pemanfaatan Face Recognition Technology Dalam Pencegahan	Rp	25.000.000
32	Wilda Prihatinningtyas, S.H.,M.H Indria Wahyuni, S.H.,LL.M	PDP	FH	Kerangka Model Kebijakan Pengelolaan Kawasan Lindung Yang Berkelanjutan Untuk Kesejahteraan Masyarakat (Studi Kasus Kawasan	Rp	25.000.000
33	Rizky Amalia, .SH.,M.H. Hilda Yunita Sabrie, S.H, M.H Faizal Kurniawan, S.H.,M.H.,LL.M	PDP	FH	Kerangka Hukum Pengadaan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Public Procurement dalam Rangka Pengembangan Kontrak Pengadaan	Rp	25.000.000
34	Nurul Fitri Hapsari., S.S., M.A.. (Ketua) Gesang Manggala N. P., S.A., M.Hum.	PDP	FIB	Partisipasi Politik Pada Budaya Digital: Politisasi Humor dan Wacana Delegitimasi Pada Meme-Meme di Media Sosial Selama Kampanye	Rp	25.000.000
35	Salimah, S.S., M.Ed (Ketua) Viqi Ardaniah., S.S. M.A.Ling	PDP	FIB	Analisis dan Pengukuran Keadaan Terselap (Attention Lapses) Pada Pemelajar dalam Konteks Kelas EFL	Rp	25.000.000
36	Gesang Manggala N.P., S.A. M.Hum (Ketua) Nurul Fitri Hapsari., S.S., M.A.	PDP	FIB	Wisata Pantai Madura di Kalangan Remaja Milenial: Sebuah Eksplorasi Kualitatif Pada Rancangbangun Ekowisata Berkelanjutan	Rp	25.000.000
37	Rahaditya Puspa Kirana., S.Hum., M.Hum (Ketua) Tia Saraswati, S.S., M.Hum Moh. Gandhi Amanullah, S.S., M.A.	PDP	FIB	MORI NO SHISOU DALAM FILM-FILM KARYA HAYAO MIYAZAKI (KAJIAN EKOKRITIK)	Rp	25.000.000
38	Tia Saraswati, S.S., M.Hum. (Ketua) Moh. Gandhi Amanullah, M.A. Rahaditya Puspa K., S.Hum., M.Hum	PDP	FIB	Jepang dan Indonesia di Mata Youtuber Orang Indonesia dan Orang Jepang: Sebuah Kajian Netnografi	Rp	25.000.000
39	Kandi Aryani Suwito, MA. Titik Puji Rahayu, Ph.D. Rendy Pahrun Wadipalapa, MA	PDP	FISIP	Reproduksi Budaya Ketakutan dan Fanatisme Agama di Media Sosial Facebook dan Twitter pada Kontestasi Pemilu Presiden 2019	Rp	20.000.000
40	Ragil Tri Atmi, S.IIP., MA. Iswanda F. Satibi, S.Hum., Mcom.	PDP	FISIP	Perkembangan Open Acces dan Prevalensi Knowledge Commons Terhadap Perubahan Lanskap Publikasi Ilmiah di Indonesia	Rp	20.000.000

41	Agie Nugroho Soegiono, S.IAN., MPP. Linggar Rama Dian Putra, S.Ant., MA	PDP	FISIP	<i>What Happens After Pro-Open Government Leaders' Period End? Investigating Jakarta, Bandung, and Bojonegoro Case</i>	Rp	20.000.000
42	Helmy Prasetyo Yuwinanto, S.Sos., M.KP. Meinia Prasyesti Kurniasari, S.IP., MA	PDP	FISIP	Pemanfaatan Media Sosial dalam Kegiatan Partisipasi Politik di Kalangan Pemilih Milennial	Rp	20.000.000
43	Meinia Prasyesti Kurniasari, S.IP., MA. Helmy Prasetyo Yuwinanto, S.Sos., M.KP	PDP	FISIP	Perilaku Penemuan Informasi Tentang Kesehatan Bayi di Kalangan Ibu Muda Baru	Rp	20.000.000
44	Rendy Pahrin Wadipalapa, MA. Dr. Liestianingsih Kandi Aryani Suwito, MA	PDP	FISIP	Digital Hoax , Kampanye Hitam dan Diskursus Agama dalam Kontestasi Politik: Studi Atas Pemilu Presiden Indonesia 2019	Rp	20.000.000
45	Nanang Haryono, S.IP., M.Si. Philipus Kebban, S.IP., M.Si	PDP	FISIP	Kebijakan Tata Ruang dalam Penyediaan Perumahan Masyarakat Berpenghasilan Rendah (MBR) di Perkotaan	Rp	20.000.000
46	Angga Prawadika Aji, S.IP., MA. Bani Alkausar, S.Pn., M.S.A	PDP	FISIP	Analisis Pengaruh Literasi Digital Pelaku Usaha Terhadap Kinerja dan Inovasi UMKM di Kota Malang	Rp	20.000.000
47	Nurul Ratna Sari., S.IP., M.Comms. Nisa Kurnia Illahiati., S.Sos., M.Medkom	PDP	FISIP	Analisis Persepsi Publik terhadap Kegawatdaruratan dan Manajemen Kebencanaan: Studi Kasus Implikasi Penerapan Command Center 112 di	Rp	20.000.000
48	Nisa Kurnia Illahiati., S.Sos., M.Medkom. Nurul Ratna Sari., S.IP., M.Comms	PDP	FISIP	Perilaku dan Kebiasaan Penggunaan Media Oleh Generasi Z: Sebuah Studi Komparasi Media Use Generation Z di Area Rural dan Urban	Rp	20.000.000
49	Ratna Azis Prasetyo, S.Sosio, M.Sosio. Dra. Udji Asiyah, M.Si	PDP	FISIP	Subkultural Digital Komunitas Gay	Rp	20.000.000
50	Putu Aditya, S.IP., M.KP. Fahrul Muzaqqi, S.IP., M.IP Rani Sukma, S.I.Kom., M.Sc	PDP	FISIP	Networking Penanggulangan Bencana Perkotaan: Studi Kasus Bencana Runtuhnya Jalan Gubeng di Kota Surabaya	Rp	20.000.000
51	Manggala Pasca Wardhana,dr.,SpOG Ernawati,dr.,SpOG(K)	PDP	FK	Pengaruh L-Arginine Terhadap Endoglin, Transforming Growth Factor- β Plasenta dan Tekanan Darah pada Mencit Model Preeklampsia	Rp	25.000.000
52	Resti Yudhawati,dr.,SpP(K) Herley Windo Setiawan,dr Irmu Syafa'ah, dr., Sp.P	PDP	FK	Hubungan Prostaglandin E2(PGE2) dan Interleukin (IL) 1 β dengan Sensitivitas Rifampisin Pasien TB Pengobatan Ulang di RSUD Dr Soetomo	Rp	25.000.000
53	Ira Humairah,dr.,M.Si Citrawati Dyah Kencono Wungu,dr	PDP	FK	Pengaruh Ekstrak Jinten Hitam (Nigella Sativa) Terhadap Kadar Isoprostan dan Gambaran Histopatologi Hipokampus Tikus Putih (Rattus Novergicus Strain	Rp	25.000.000
54	Ninik Darsini,dr.,M.Biomed Dr.Rina Yudiwati,dr.,MS R.,Haryanto Aswin,dr.,MS	PDP	FK	Analisis Ekspresi MicroRNA (miRNA) hsa-mir34b pada Spermatozoa Pria Oligozoospermia	Rp	25.000.000

55	Sita Setyowatie,dr.,SpS Abdulloh Machin,dr.,SpS	PDP	FK	Huuubungan Antara Kadar Heme Oxygenase-1 Malondialdehid Dengan Besar Volume Perdarahan Pada Pasien Stroke Perdarahan Intraserebral Akut Di	Rp	25.000.000
56	Dr. M.Arifin Parenrengi, dr., Sp.BS(K). Dr. Asra Al Fauzi,dr.,SpBS(K) Fitra,dr.,M.Med.Sc	PDP	FK	Perbandingan Oxidized Cellulose Polymer dan Etherified Sodium Carboxymethyl Cellulose Sebagai Agen Hemostatik Perdarahan Otak Pada	Rp	25.000.000
57	Isnin Anang Marhana,dr.,Sp.P(K),FCCP Prof.Dr. Muhammad Amin,dr.,Sp(K)	PDP	FK	Pengembangan Deteksi Dini Kanker Paru Jenis Non Small Cell Lung Cancer Menggunakan Ekspresi Melanoma Antigen A1 dan A3	Rp	24.600.000
58	Ima Yustiarini,dr.,Sp.M Sauli Ari Widjaja,dr.,Sp.M(K)	PDP	FK	Faktor Risiko Dan Manifestasi Kelainan Okuler Pada Pasien Hemodialisis (Studi Cross Sectional di Instalasi Hemodialisis RSUD DR Soetomo Surabaya)	Rp	24.250.000
59	Brian Eka Rachman,dr.,Sp.PD Siti Qamariyah Khairunisa,Ssi,M.Si Adiana Mutamsari Witaningrum,drh.,M. Vet	PDP	FK	Dampak Mutasi HIV-1 Terkait Resistensi Terapi Antiretrovirus Terhadap Luaran Klinis Pasien HIV/AIDS	Rp	25.000.000
60	Alfian Nur Rosyid,dr.,SpP,FAPSR Prof.Dr.M. Amin,dr.,SpP(K),FISR Dr.Daniel Maranatha,dr.,SpP(K) Arief Bakhtiar,dr.,SpP(K),FAPSR	PDP	FK	Frekuensi Dan Karakteristik Asma, Penyakit Paru Obstruktif Kronis, Dan ACO (Asthma Copd Overlap Syndrome) Di Surabaya	Rp	25.000.000
61	Nurul Kusuma Wardani,dr.,SpKFR Martha Kurnia Kusumawardani,dr.,SpKFR Dr.Sri Mardjati Mei	PDP	FK	Korelasi Antara <i>Nilai One Leg Stand Test (OLST)</i> dengan <i>Pediatric Balance Scale (PBS)</i> Pada Anak Usia Sekolah Dasar	Rp	23.000.000
62	Dedi Susila,dr.,SpAn,KMN Soni Sunarso Sulistiawan,dr.,SpAn,FIPM Belindo Wirabuana,dr.,SpAn	PDP	FK	Hubungan Antara Multimodal Analgesia (Parasetamol + NSAID + Ketamin + PCA Opioid) Dengan Outcome Pada Pasien Pasca Operasi	Rp	12.920.000
63	Tutik Kusmiati,dr.,SpP Irmu Syafa'ah,dr.,SpP	PDP	FK	Pengaruh Pemberian Curcuma Longa Terhadap Perubahan Nilai Solid Dan Audiometri Pasien TB RO Di RSUD DR Soetomo	Rp	25.000.000
64	Zakiyatul Faizah,dr.,M.Kes Ninik Darsini,dr.,M.Biomed Bella Amanda,dr	PDP	FK	Hubungan Fragmentasi DNA Spermatozoa pada Pria Azoospermia dengan Angka Fertilisasi di Klinik Fertilitas Graha Amerta RSUD Dr	Rp	25.000.000
65	Yulia Nadar Indrasari,dr.,SpPK Dr. Yetti Hernaningsih,dr.,Sp.PK(K) Prof.Dr.I Dewa Gede	PDP	FK	Peran Indeks Hematologi Dalam Membedakan Anemia Degisiensi Besi dan <i>Thalassemia Trait</i> di Populasi Jawa	Rp	25.000.000
66	Siti Rizaliyana,dr.,SpBP-RE (K) Lobredia Zarasade,dr.,SpBP-RE(KKF) Robertus Arian	PDP	FK	Perbandingan Efektivitas Antiseptik Asam Asetat dengan Klorheksidin-Setrimid dan Povidon Iodin Untuk Luka Terinfeksi <i>Pseudomonas Aeruginosa</i>	Rp	21.000.000
67	Sauli Ari Widjaja,dr.,Sp.M(K) Ima Yustiarini,dr.,Sp.M	PDP	FK	Tingkat Keparahan Retinopati Diabetik Pada Pasien Diabetes Mellitus Dengan Dan Tanpa Nefropati Diabetik (Studi Analitik Observasional di Instalasi Rawat	Rp	23.500.000
68	Yunita savitri, drg.M.Kes. Deny Saputra, drg.M.Kes. Alhidayati Asymal, drg. M.Kes	PDP	FKG	Bone Loss dan Karies Proksimal Distal Molar kedua Akibat Impaksi Molar Ketiga Mesioangular pada Gambaran Radiograf Panoramik.	Rp	20.000.000

69	Ananda Firman Putranto, drg., M.Kes., Gilang Rasuna Sabdho Wening, drg., M.Kes	PDP	FKG	Analisis Perilaku Kesehatan Gigi dan Mulut Ibu Tentang Maloklusi Anak Di Kecamatan Gayungan Kota Surabaya	Rp	20.000.000
70	Ganendra Anugrah, drg., SpBM. Andra Rizqiawan, drg., PhD., Sp.BM.ICS Indra Mulyawan, drg., SpBM, FiCS	PDP	FKG	The Flexibility Rule of Ten on Cleft lip and Palate Patients on Rural Area.	Rp	20.000.000
71	Alhidayati Asymal, drg. M.Kes. Deny Saputra, drg., M., Kes. Berty Pramatika, drg. SpRKG	PDP	FKG	Perbandingan Estimasi Usia Dengan Metode Kvaal dan TCI Pada Gigi Insisif Rahang Atas menggunakan Radiografi Periapikal	Rp	20.000.000
72	Otty Ratna wahjuni, drg. M.Kes Yolan Tiara Yusuf, drg. Nastiti Faradilla Ramadhani, drg.	PDP	FKG	Perbandingan Estimasi Usia Dengan Metode Kvaal dan TCI Pada Gigi Kaninus Rahang bawah Dengan menggunakan Radiografi Periapikal	Rp	20.000.000
73	Aryo Dwipo Kusuma, drg. Betadion Rizki Sinaridi, drg., M.Kes., SpKGA	PDP	FKG	Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Kebersihan Mulut Pada Komunitas Santri Pondok Pesantren	Rp	20.000.000
74	Indra Mulyawan, drg., Sp.BM Ganendra Anugraha, drg., Sp.BM. FICS Liska Barus, drg. Sp.BM	PDP	FKG	Analisis Ekspresi Tumor Necrosis Factor- α dan Matrix Metalloproteinase -13 pasca Implantasi Subkutan Demineralized Freeze Dried Bovine	Rp	20.000.000
75	Saka Winias, drg., M.Kes Dr. Desiana Radithia., drg., SpPM. Adiastuti Endah P, drg., M.Kes., SpPM.	PDP	FKG	Nerve Growth Factor (NGF) dan Protein S100 Sebagai Marker Neuroregenerasi setelah Injeksi Freeze-dried Platelet Rich Plasma Pada kerusakan Axonotmesis	Rp	20.000.000
76	Lambang Bargowo, drg., M.Kes., SpPerio(K) I Komang Evan Wijaksana, drg., Farizan Zata Hadyan, drg.	PDP	FKG	Penggunaan Bahan Kolagen Untuk Regenerasi Jaringan Periodontal Melalui Pemeriksaan OPG/RANKL, BMP2 dan VEGF Pada Tulang Alveolar Tikus Wista.	Rp	25.000.000
77	I Komang Evan Wijaksana, drg. Lambang Bargowo, drg., M.Kes., SpPerio(K) Okkinardo arief, drg.	PDP	FKG	Ekspresi Osteocalcin, Run-X2, Alp, TGF β , Osteopontin Osteonectin Pasca Aplikasi Bone Graft Kolagen Sisik Ikan Gurame (<i>Osphronemus gouramy</i>) pada Tulang	Rp	25.000.000
78	Bambang Agustono Satmoko Tumali, drg., M.Kes., SpPros Abil Kurdi, drg. Karina Mundiratri, drg., SpPros.	PDP	FKG	Potensi Angiogenesis dan Osteogenesis hUCMSCs pada Kondisi Hiperglikemia	Rp	20.000.000
79	Mercurius Dwi Condro Surboyo, drg., M.Kes Fatma Yasmin Mahdani, drg., M.Kes	PDP	FKG	Kajian Molekuler Distilled Liquid Smoke Tempurung kelapa (<i>Cocus nucifera</i> L) Untuk terapi oral Ulcer pada diabetes.	Rp	20.000.000
80	Alivy Aulia Az Zahra, drg., Tania Sakianti, drg., SpKG., PhD Masyithah, drg., SpKGA.	PDP	FKG	Edukasi Kesehatan Gigi dan Penggunaan Dua Jenis Sikat Gigi Sebagai Upaya Peningkatan Kesehatan Rongga Mulut Anak dengan Down Syndrome.	Rp	20.000.000
81	Devi Eka Juniarti, drg., SpKG., M.Kes. Adi Andito Putra.	PDP	FKG	Mekanis Penyembuhan Inflamasi Pulpa pada Gigi dengan Jejas Mekanis Setelah pemberian Ekstrak Daun Ungu (<i>Graptophyllum pictum</i> L Griff)	Rp	20.000.000
82	Regina Purnama Dewi, drg., M.Imun. Dwi Rahmawati, drg., M.Kes Nurul Aisyah Rizky	PDP	FKG	Analisis Pengaruh EGCG (Epicatehin-3-Gallate, Epigallocatechin- Epicatechin) terhadap Pergerakan Gigi Secara Orthodonti Pada Tikus Wistar (Rattus	Rp	20.000.000

83	Aulia Ramadhani, drg Dr.Darmawan Setijanto, drg., M.Kes. Dr.Taufan Bramantoro, drg., M.Kes.	PDP	FKG	Analisis Hubungan Antara Kesehatan Jaringan Periodontal Terhadap Performa Atlet Remaja	Rp	20.000.000
84	Imam Safari, drg., M.Kes. Prof. Dr. Utari Kresnoadi, drg., MS., Sp.Pros.(K). Moh. Dimas Aditya Ari, drg., M.Kes.	PDP	FKG	Peningkatan Remodeling Tulang Pada Induksi Kombinasi Ekstrak propolis dan Bovine Bone Graft terhadap Ekspresi BMP2 dan osterix Soket pencabutan Gigi	Rp	20.000.000
85	Dwi Rahmawati, drg., M.Kes Dr.IGA Wahyu Ardani, drg., M.Kes., SpOrt. Alexander Patera Nugroho, drg.	PDP	FKG	Hubungan antara Tonus Otot Mastikator dan Maloklusi Skfletal Kelas I, II dan III	Rp	20.000.000
86	An'nisaa Chusida, drg., PA., M.Kes. Prof. Dr. Mieke Sylvia M.A.R., SpOrt(K) Maria Istiqomah, drg., M.Si	PDP	FKG	Penentuan Jenis kelamin Berdasarkan Bentuk Wajah Menggunakan Analisis Morfometri Geometri pada Foto Frontal dan Lateral Populasi Indonesia	Rp	20.000.000
87	Gilang Rasuna Sabdho, drg., M.Kes. Dr.Retno Palupi, drg., M.Kes. Muhammad Faisal.	PDP	FKG	Analisis Hubungan Asesmen Sikap Ibu Hamil Denga Asesmen Fotografis Berdasarkan Kemamouan Literatif Tentang Kesehatan Gigi Dan Mulut	Rp	20.000.000
88	Muhammad Thohawi Elziyad Purnama, Drh., M.Si. Dr. Iwan Sahrial Hamid, drh., M.Si. Faisal Fikri, drh., M.Vet.	PDP	FKH	Interpretasi <i>Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)</i> , Enzim <i>Superoxide Dismutase (SOD)</i> , dan <i>Malondialdehyde (MDA)</i> pada Ternak yang Dipotong Tanpa dan Dengan Metode Pemingsangan (<i>Cattle</i>)	Rp	24.943.000
89	Ratih Novita Praja, drh., M.Si. Dhandy Koesoemo Wardhana, drh., M.Vet. Maya Nurwartanti Yunita, drh.,	PDP	FKH	Identifikasi Gen Penyandi Protein <i>VirB Brucella Abortus</i> Dari Sari Penderita Brucellosis Di Jawa Timur Dengan Metode PCR	Rp	25.000.000
90	Faisal Fikri, drh., M.Vet. Dr. Iwan Sahrial Hamid, drh., M.Si. M. Thohawi Elziyad Purnama, drh., M.Si.	PDP	FKH	Aktivitas Ekstrak Daun Kembang Bulan (<i>Titonia diversifolia</i>) Terhadap Diabetik Nefropati pada Tikus Putih Wistar (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)	Rp	25.000.000
91	Dhandy Koesoemo Wardhana, drh., M.Vet. Dr. Mustafa Helmi Effendi, drh., DTAPH.	PDP	FKH	Deteksi Cemaran Bakteri Pada Daging Ayam Yang Dijual Di Pasar Tradisional Kota Surabaya	Rp	25.000.000
92	Ragil Angga Prastiya, drh., M.Si. Bodhi Agustono, drh., M.Si. Amung Logam S., drh., M.Si.	PDP	FKH	Optimalisasi Nilai Nutrisi Dan Profil Reproduksi Kelinci <i>New Zealand White</i> Jantan Dengan Pemanfaatan Biosuplemen Kulit Buah Naga (<i>Hylocereus Polubizus</i>) Terfermentasi	Rp	25.000.000
93	Agus Sunarso, drh., M.Sc. Dr. Poedji Hastutiek, drh., M.Si.	PDP	FKH	Karakterisasi Protein Immunogenik Caplak <i>Rhipicephalus Sanguineus</i> Sebagai Bahan Vaksin Pada Anjing	Rp	25.000.000
94	Aditya Yudhana, drh., M.Si. Ratih Novitasari Praja, drh., M.Si. Maya Nurwartanti Yunita, drh., M.Si.	PDP	FKH	Identifikasi Molekuler Cacing Pita <i>Spirometra Erinaceiueuropaei</i> Pada Daging Katak Yang Dijual Diwilayah Kota Surabaya	Rp	25.000.000
95	Oky Setyo Widodo, drh., M.Si. Dr. M. Anam Al-Arif, drh., MP.	PDP	FKH	Karakteristik Populasi Kerbau (<i>Bubalus Bubalis</i>) Di Kabupaten Tana Toraja Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan	Rp	25.000.000
96	Laura Navika Yamani, S.Si.,M.Si., Ph.D Arina Qona'ah, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep Rury Mega Wahyuni, drh., M.Si.	PDP	FKM	Prevalensi, Distribusi Dan Karakterisasi Molekuler Dari Rotavirus Pada Pasien Anak Dengan Diare Di Kota Surabaya Dan Kabupaten Lamongan Pada Tahun	Rp	20.000.000

97	Rian Diana, S.P., M.Si Stefania Widya Setyaningtyas, S.Gz, M.PH	PDP	FKM	Evaluasi Dampak School Lunch Program Terhadap Diet Anak	Rp	20.000.000
98	Putri Ayuni Alayyannur, SKM, M.KKK Dani Nasirul Haqi, S.KM, M.KKK drh. Meirina Ernawati, M.Kes.	PDP	FKM	Model Penyebab Kejadian Kecelakaan Kerja Pada Pekerja Bagian Pengelasan Pada Usaha Sektor Informal (Studi Wilayah Pos UKK Puskesmas Waru,	Rp	20.000.000
99	Stefania Widya Setyaningtyas, S.Gz, M.PH Rian Diana, S.P., M.Si	PDP	FKM	Analisis Sistem Penyelenggaraan Makan Dan Kualitas Menu Makan Siang Di Sekolah Fullday School	Rp	20.000.000
100	Khuliyah Candraning Diyanah, SKM, M.KL Aditya Sukma Pawitra, SKM, M.KL	PDP	FKM	Pemanfaatan Geographical Information System (GIS) Dalam Pemetaan Spasial Kejadian Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) Di Kecamatan Sawahan Kota	Rp	20.000.000
101	Yuly Sulistyorini, SKM. M.Kes. Dr. Ir. Mahmudah, M.Kes.	PDP	FKM	Model Pendidikan Kesehatan Reproduksi Siswa SMA Tuna Rungu Di Kota Surabaya	Rp	20.000.000
102	Dr. Fariani Syahrul, SKM. M.Kes. Dr. Djazuly Chalidyanto, SKM. MARS. dr. Kurnia Dwi Artanti, M.Sc	PDP	FKM	Analisis Implementasi Permenkes RI NO 12 Tahun 2017 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Imunisasi I Puskesmas Kota Surabaya	Rp	20.000.000
103	Hario Megatsari, S.KM., M.Kes. Ilham Akhsanu Ridlo, S.KM., M.Kes Kurnia Dwi Artanti, dr., M.Sc. Nuzulul Kusuma P.Utri, S.KM., M.Kes.	PDP	FKM	Visibilitas Iklan Rokok dan Ketersediaan Produk Rokok di Sekitar Sarana Pendidikan Kota Surabaya	Rp	20.000.000
104	Dr. Djazuly Chalidyanto, SKM. MARS. Dr. drg. Ernawaty, M.Kes. Tito Yustiawan, drg., M.Kes	PDP	FKM	Profile Sumber Daya Manusia Rumah Sakit Di Era Jamin Kesehatan Nasional (JKN) Dan Kesiapan Menghadapi Tantangan 4.0 Disruption In Health Care	Rp	20.000.000
105	Dr. Ir. Lilis Sulistyorini, M.Kes. Prof. Dr.drh. Ririh Yudhastuti, MSc. Corie Indria Prasasti, SKM. M.Kes. Khuliyah Candraning Diyanah, SKM,	PDP	FKM	Analisis Indikator Kualitas Udara Dalam Rumah Sebagai Upaya Penurunan Kejadian Gangguan Pernafasan Anak Di Kota Surabaya	Rp	20.000.000
106	Inge Dhamanti, SKM. M.Kes, MPH, PhD Elida Zairina, S.Si., MPH., Ph.D, Apt Muhammad Ardian C. L, dr.,	PDP	FKM	Pengembangan Materi Pelatihan Keselamatan Pasien Untuk Tenaga Kesehatan	Rp	20.000.000
107	Ira Nurmala, SKM, MPH, Ph.D. Riris Diana Rachmayanti, SKM, M.Kes Muthmainnah, S.KM, M.Kes	PDP	FKM	Analisis Efektivitas Media Capacity Building Peer-Educator Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Penyalahgunaan Napza Pada Siswa SMA Di Surabaya	Rp	20.000.000
108	Pulung Siswantara, SKM, M.Kes Riris Diana Rachmayanti, SKM, M.Kes Muthmainnah, S.KM, M.Kes	PDP	FKM	Uji Coba Aplikasi Media Edutainment Terkait Dengan Program Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja	Rp	20.000.000
109	Retno Adriyani, ST. M.Kes. Prof.dr. Soedjajadi, MS. PhD. Dr. Ir. Mahmudah, M.Kes.	PDP	FKM	Studi Eksplorasi Kejadian Kusta Subklinis Anak Sekolah Narakontak Penderita Kusta Di Daerah Endemis Kusta	Rp	20.000.000
110	R. Muhammad Browijoyo Santanumurti, S.Pi., M.Sc. Syifania Hanifah Samara, S.Pi., M.Sc.	PDP	FPK	Substitusi Manggot (<i>Hermetia illucens</i>) Terfermentasi pada Pakan Komersial untuk Meningkatkan Produktivitas Ikan Bawal Air Tawar (<i>Colossoma</i>		Rp20.000.000

111	Nina Nurmalia Dewi, S.Pi., M.Si. Putri Desi Wulan Sari, S.Pi., M.Si. Prayogo, S.Pi., MP.	PDP	FPK	Kombinasi Bioflok dan Teknologi Sex Reversal pada Budidaya Super Intensif Ikan Nila Merah (<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>): Kinerja Budidaya dan Profil	Rp20.000.000
112	Luthfiana Aprilianita Sari, S.Pi., M.Si. Putri Desi Wulan Sari, S.Pi., M.Si. Daruti Dinda Nindarwi, S.Pi., MP.	PDP	FPK	Distribusi dan Dinamika Kepadatan Fitoplankton Cyanobacteria pada Perairan Ekstrim di Sedati, Sidoarjo	Rp20.000.000
113	Dwi Yuli Pujiastuti, S.Pi., M.P., M.Sc. Dr. Ahmad Shofy Mubarak, S.Pi., M.Si.	PDP	FPK	Aplikasi Metode Microwave dan Steam Terhadap Profil Mikrostruktur dan Fisika Kimia Produk Surimi	Rp20.000.000
114	Annur Ahadi Abdillah, S.Pi., M.Si. Eka Saputra, S.Pi., M.Si. Dr. Adriana Monica Sahidu, Ir., M.Kes.	PDP	FPK	Potensi Limbah Rumput Laut Sebagai Bahan Pembuatan Bata Ringan <i>Cellular Lightweight Concrete (CLC)</i>	Rp20.000.000
115	Rozi, S.Pi., M. Biotech. Sudarno, Ir., M.Kes Muhammad Browijoyo, S.Pi., M.Sc.	PDP	FPK	Efektivitas Vaksin Polivalen β -Hemolysis (VP- β HLY) <i>Aeromonas hydrophyla</i> terhadap Pencegahan <i>Motile Aeromonas Septicaemia (MAS)</i>	Rp20.000.000
116	Nurul Fitriyah, S.Si., M.Sc. Dr. Suryani Dyah Astuti, S.Si., M.Si. Manikya Pramudya, S.Si., M.Si.	PDP	FST	Green Synthesized of Gold Nano Particles (AuNPs) as Antimicrobial Agent against Waterborne Pathogenic Bacteria (<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>): An In Vitro Study	Rp 20.000.000
117	Siti Maghfirotul Ulyah, S.Si., M.Sc. Marisa Rifada, S.Si., M.Si. Ir. Elly Ana, M.Si.	PDP	FST	Prediksi Ketepatan Kelulusan Mahasiswa Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi UNAIR Menggunakan Metode Naive Bayes dan Support Vector Machine	Rp 20.000.000
118	Muhammad Hilman Fu'adil A., S.Si., M.Si. Manikya Pramudya, S.Si., M.Si.	PDP	FST	DNA Barcoding Ikan Air Tawar di Sungai Brantas Menggunakan 12 rRna sebagai Inisiasi Database Metabarcoding eDNA Ikan Air Tawar Tropis Indonesia	Rp 20.000.000
119	M. Fariz Fadillah M., S.Si., M.Si. Drs. Eko Tjahjono, M.Si. Siti Maghfirotul Ulyah, S.Si., M.Sc.	PDP	FST	Prediksi Produksi Komoditas Strategis Nasional Berdasarkan Pendekatan Regresi Nonparametrik Multirespon dengan Estimator Deret Fourier sebagai	Rp 20.000.000
120	Septia Kholimatussa'diah, S.Si., M.Sc. Yhosep Gita Yhun Yhuwana, S.Si., M.T.	PDP	FST	Sistem Pengukuran Konsentrasi Ion Logam Alkali Berbasis Kapasitor Keping Sejajar	Rp 20.000.000
121	Winarno, S.Si., M.T. Eva Inaiyah Agustin, S.ST., M.T.	PDP	FST	Segmentasi Bola pada Robot Beroda KRSBI Menggunakan Metode Deep Learning	Rp 20.000.000
122	Febri Eko Wahyudianto, S.T., M.T. Nur Indradewi Oktavitri, S.T., M.T. M. Fauzul Imron, S.T., M.T.	PDP	FST	Kapabilitas Media Tanam Bambu Air (<i>Equisetum hymale</i>) pada <i>Constructed Wetlands</i> dalam Pengolahan Air Limbah Laundry	Rp 20.000.000
123	Ersyzario Edo Yunata, S.Si., M.Si., Ph.D. Dr. Aminatun, Ir., M.Si. Dr. Ir. Soegiarto, M.Si.	PDP	FST	Karakterisasi dan Otomatisasi Airbrush Spray Coating Machine untuk Pelapisan Stainless Steel dengan Menggunakan Lapisan Hidroksiapatit	Rp 20.000.000
124	Drs. Imam Siswanto, M.Si. Mohamad Zakki Fahmi, S.Si., M.Si., Ph.D.	PDP	FST	Kinerja Force field FF14SB dan AMBER FB15 pada Penentuan Energi Ikatan Bebas Ligan terhadap Reseptor Avidin Menggunakan Pendekatan <i>Molecular</i>	Rp 20.000.000

125	Ahmadi Jaya Permana, S.Si., M.Si.	PDP	FST	Sintesis dan Karakterisasi Kalsium Fosfat dengan Metode Sol-Gel sebagai Material Gigi dan Tulang	Rp	20.000.000
126	Osmalina Nur Rahma, S.T., M.Si. Dr. Khusnul Ain, M.Si.	PDP	FST	Brain Computer Interface-Based Smart Rollator for Assisting Human Mobility	Rp	20.000.000
127	Alfian Pramudita Putra, S.T., M.Sc. Akif Rahmatillah, S.T., M.T.	PDP	FST	Desain <i>Ankle Foot Orthosis</i> untuk Peningkatan Kualitas Gait pada Kasus <i>Foot Drop</i>	Rp	20.000.000
128	Almando Geraldj, S.Si., Ph.D. Aken Puti Wanguyun, S.Si., M.Sc. Dr. Sucipto Hariyanto, DEA	PDP	FST	<i>Bioprospecting</i> Bakteri Penghasil Enzim Lipase dan β -Glucosidase Termostabil di Sumber Mata Air Panas Cangar	Rp	20.000.000
129	Muhammad Fauzul Imron, S.T., M.T. Prof. Dr. r. Agoes Soegianto, DEA. Febri Eko Wahyudianto, S.T., M.T.	PDP	FST	<i>Phyto-Treatment</i> Limbah Cair Pewarna Sintesis <i>Methylene Blue</i> dengan Menggunakan Tumbuhan Air <i>Duckweed (Lemna minor)</i>	Rp	20.000.000
130	Erwin Sutanto, S.T., M.Sc. Dr. RiriesRulaningtyas, S.T., M.T. Prof. Dr. Ir. Suhariningsih	PDP	FST	Wireless RCD Berbasis IOT	Rp	20.000.000
131	Damar Kristanto, SE., M.SM. Jiwangga Hadi Nata, S.E., M.SM. Moh. Darus Salam, SE., M.B.A.	PDP	FV	Pengaruh Kualitas Presentasi Produk, Kepercayaan Online, Enjoyment terhadap Pembelian Impulsif Online : Peran Moderasi Promosi Penjualan dan	Rp	25.000.000
132	Fanni Okviasanti, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep Dr. Ah. Yusuf, SKp., M.Kes. Susilo Harianto, S.Kep., Ns., M.Kep.	PDP	FV	Model Keperawatan Spiritual Dalam Meningkatkan Kualitas Hidup Pasien Gagal Jantung	Rp	25.000.000
133	Riky Tri Yunardi, ST., MT. Eva Inayah Agustin, S.ST., MT Nasa Zata Dina, S.Kom.,M.Kom.,M.Sc	PDP	FV	Penerapan Face Tracking dan Sensor Gyroscope pada Gerakan Kepala Untuk Kendali Robot Rehabilitasi Teknologi Visi Komputer	Rp	22.500.000
134	M. Nilzam Aly, S.Hum., M.Sc Rahmat Yulawan, SE., MM.	PDP	FV	Analisis Pola Kemitraan Stakeholder Dalam Manajemen Desa Wisata di Provinsi Jawa Timur	Rp	25.000.000
135	Rizka Oktarianti Ainun Jariah, S.Si., M.Sc. Taufiqurrahman Sidqi, S.Si., M.Si Amalia Ajrina, S.Si., M.Si	PDP	FV	Isolasi dan Seleksi Bakteriofag (Virus Bakteri) dari limbah air untuk aplikasi phage therapy pada bakteri E.Coli	Rp	22.500.000
136	Amalia Ajrina, S.Si., M.Si Belgis, S.Si., M.Si. Rizka Oktarianti Ainun Jariah, S.Si., M.Sc.	PDP	FV	Penggunaan Anilin Sebagai Alternatif Pengganti Fenol Pada Pemriksaan Glukosa Darah Menggunakan Metode GOD-PAP	Rp	17.500.000
137	Septyani Prihatiningsih, S.KM., M.KKK. Erwin Dyah Nawawinetu, dr., M.Kes. Ratih Damayanti, S.KM., M.Kes	PDP	FV	Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Kelelahan Pada Pekerja PT. X (Sektor Konstruksi)	Rp	25.000.000
138	Aliyah Siti Sundari, S.Si., M.Si Dwi Wahyu Indriati, S.Si., Ph.D Diyantoro, drh., M.Si	PDP	FV	Aktivitas Antibakteri Ekstrak 10 Tanaman Terhadap Bakteri Koliform secara In Vitro	Rp	20.000.000

139	Ario Imandiri, dr., Sp.Ak Maya Septriana, S.Si., M.Si., Apt	PDP	FV	Efektivitas Akupuntur terhadap Penurunan Tekanan Darah Pada Kasus Hipertensi	Rp	17.500.000
140	Siti Eliana Rochmi, drh., M.Si. Herinda Pertiwi, drh., M.Si	PDP	FV	Efek Ekstrak Etanol Biji Labu Kuning (Cucurbita Moschata) terhadap status oksidatif dan kualitas Spermatozoa Post Thawing pada ayam Buras	Rp	25.000.000
141	Eva Inayah Agustin, S.ST., MT. Winarno, S.Si., M.T. Riky Tri Yunardi, ST., MT	PDP	FV	Smart Wearable Device untuk Pengenalan Gerakan Tangan pada Pasien Menggunakan Sensor Flex dan Accelerometer	Rp	20.000.000
142	Nasa Zata Dina, S.Kom., M.Kom., M.Sc Rachman Sinatriya Marjianto, B.Eng., M.Sc	PDP	FV	Analisis Sentimen Wisatawan pada Ulasan Pengguna Tripadvisor Menggunakan Text Mining dan Rule-Based Classifier	Rp	25.000.000
143	Ni Nyoman Purwani, S.Si., M.Si Anita Kurniati, S.Si., M.Si Dr. Neffrety Nilamsari, S.Sos., M.Kes.	PDP	FV	Uji Potensi Ekstrak Beras Merah Berkecambah Sebagai Anti UV dan Anti Aging	Rp	25.000.000
144	Dony Chrismanto, drh., M.Si Miyayu Soneta Sofyan, drh., M.Vet Ira Sari Yudaniyanti, drh., M.P.	PDP	FV	Respon Imun Human IgG Kelinci yang di Imunisasi dari Protein Hepar yang Mengandung Schizont Leococytosoon eaulery dosis 500mg	Rp	22.500.000
145	Ratih Damayanti, S.KM., M.Kes. Erwin Dyah Nawawinetu, dr., M.Kes Septyani Prihatiningsih, S.KM., M.KKK.	PDP	FV	Analisis Stress Kerja, Beban kerja, Aktivitas Fisik dan Sindroma Metabolik Pada Pekerja di Perkantoran (Studi Kasus di Universitas Airlangga)	Rp	23.500.000
146	Rahmat Yulawan, SE., MM. M. Nilzam Aly, S.Hum., M.Sc	PDP	FV	Analisis Komparasi Model Manajemen Pemasaran Museum Kartini Rembang dan Jepara Sebagai Objek Wisata Unggulan Berbasis Budaya dan Sejarah	Rp	25.000.000
147	Hanifiyah Yuliatul Hijriah, S.El., M.SEI. Himmatul Kholidah, S.El., M.SEI.	PDP	FV	Sharia Supervisory Board Perbankan Syariah di Indonesia : Pengukuran dan Pengaruhnya pada Kinerja Keuangan	Rp	25.000.000
148	Upik Dyah Eka Noviyanti, S.Ant., MA. Edwin Fiatiano, S.Sos., M.Si	PDP	FV	Aksesibilitas Museum Bagi Wisatawan Difabel di Kota Surabaya	Rp	22.000.000
149	Yutika Amelia Effendi, S.Kom., M.Kom Fitri Retrialisca, S.Kom., M.Kom Nania Nuzulita, S.Kom., M.Kom.	PDP	FV	Peningkatan Kinerja Algoritma Process Discovery Menggunakan Trace Clustering	Rp	18.200.000
150	Ria Triswastuti, S.AB., MIB. Erindah Dimisyqiyani, S.AB., M.AB.	PDP	FV	Analisis Kurikulum Program Diploma Administrasi Perkantoran di Era Revolusi Infuistri 4.0 : Review Mapping dan Infometrics	Rp	17.500.000
151	Jiwangga Hadi Nata, S.E., M.SM. Damar Kristanto, SE., M.SM.	PDP	FV	White Ocean Strategy dan Implementasinya pada Perusahaan dengan Pegawai Diffable	Rp	25.000.000
152	Agung Budianto Achmad, drh., M.Si Agus Widodo, drh	PDP	FV	POTENSI ANTIKANKER EKSTRAK ETANOL Abelmoschus esculentus TERHADAP SEL KANKER SERVIKS HeLa	Rp	25.000.000

153	Agus Widodo, drh Agung Budianto Achmad, drh., M.Si Lita Rakhma Yustinasari, drh., M.Vet.	PDP	FV	Efek Pemberian Ekstrak Etanol Buah Pare (Momordica Charantia L) Terhadap Jumlah Sel Leydig, Sel Sertoli, Dan Proses Spermatogenesis Pada Mencit (Mus	Rp	24.995.500
154	Nuruddin, S.S.,MA Nur Emma Suriani, S.Sos., M.Si	PDP	FV	Pariwisata dan Kemiskinan di Kota Industri Jawa Timur : Strategi Pengembangan Wisata Berbasis Masyarakat Sebagai Upaya	Rp	20.000.000
155	Fitri Retrialisca, S.Kom., M.Kom Yutika Amelia Effendi, S.Kom., M.Kom Nania Nuzulita, S.Kom., M.Kom.	PDP	FV	Pengembangan Sistem Pendukung Keputusan dan Rekomendasi pada Tryout SBMPTN dengan Metode Analytic Hierarchy Process	Rp	22.500.000
156	Muchamad Sholakhuddin Al Fajri, S.S., MA. Angkita Wasito Kirana, S.Hum., M.Hum.	PDP	FV	Lexical Bundles of L1 and L2 English Professional Scholars : A Contrastive Corpus - Driven Study on Applied Linguistics Research Articles	Rp	20.000.000
157	Miyayu Soneta Sofyan, drh., M.Vet Ira Sari Yudaniyanti, drh., M.P. Dony Chrismanto, drh., M.Si	PDP	FV	Mass Spectra Belimbing Wuluh (Averrhoa bilimbi L) sebagai Desinfektan Alami untuk Sanitasi Lingkungan di Rumah Sakit Hewan	Rp	25.000.000
158	Sisca Dina Nur Nahdliyah, ST., MT. Elsyea Adia Tungadewi, ST., MT. Aji Akbar Firdaus, ST., MT	PDP	FV	Pengendalian Plantwide Pada Proses Produksi Biethanol Berbasis Grey Wolf Optimizer (GWO)	Rp	20.700.000
159	Aji Akbar Firdaus, ST., MT Riky Tri Yunardi, ST., MT Eva Inaiyah Agustin, S.ST., MT	PDP	FV	Analisis Peramalan Daya Photovoltaic Menggunakan Arirtificial Neural Network	Rp	18.980.000



Economic nationalism for political legitimacy in Indonesia

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Abstract

Global surveys indicate that massive disillusionment with economic globalisation, upheld by the liberal order, which is ignored by governments in European, Asian and Latin American countries, has paved the way for the ascent of nationalist forces. This trend is also visible in Indonesia. President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) has consolidated power against opponents who exploit nationalist, populist and religious causes. On the international front, Jakarta has been actively engaged within a variety of multilateral organisations where liberal institutionalist agendas are enforced. Therefore, it is worthwhile considering the influence of internal and external environments on Jokowi's economic policy which is getting increasingly nationalistic. This article argues that nationalist economic practices have emerged as the Jokowi government's response to domestic and international challenges which can have an impact on its perceived legitimacy. The discussion proceeds in five steps. To begin, this article presents a comparative perspective to understand the position of Indonesia in the developing international political economic context. This is followed by an overview of the definition of economic nationalism and its connections to domestic politics and foreign relations. The third section is about the Indonesian government's efforts to put economic nationalism into effect. The next two parts investigate how the inside and outside dynamics generate Jokowi's inward-looking policies. The conclusion emphasises what can be learnt from the Indonesian case.

Keywords Constructivism · Economic nationalism · Indonesia · Political legitimacy

Introduction

The emergence of nationalist rhetoric and actions in resource-rich countries has been accompanied by various developments in the world economy. Political economists shed much light on states' internal processes. For example, Wilson (2015c,

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2018) and Haslam and Pablo (2016) notice that political factors derived from differences in institutions, ideology and national politics play significant roles in shaping the patterns of nationalist resource management and economic development. Other scholars, such as Boyle (2016), Foa and Mounk (2017), Colantone and Stanig (2018), identify the phenomenon of anti-liberal values and order as one arising within societies and political movements in countries in Europe, Asia and Latin America. Economic globalisation is believed to have brought about negative effects on local economies, especially on those unable to compete with powerful foreign economic actors. Because the losers' interests are not satisfactorily compensated by their governments, nationalism, populism and protectionism turn out to be an attractive political alternative to the perceived failure of the liberal system. Subsequently, right-wing politicians acquire popularity and ascend to state power. They do not acknowledge the merit of democracy and free trade.

This trend of anti-liberal order is also visible in Indonesia. The current government led by President Joko Widodo (Jokowi), who was inaugurated in October 2014, has enacted a range of nationalist mechanisms in the state's strategic trade and investment sectors. This policy seems to be enduring within the domestic political system which is being plagued by an ideologically driven struggle for popular support. Jokowi has consolidated power against his opponents, who have championed nationalist, populist and religious causes. On the international front, Indonesia is actively participating in various institutions. Jakarta utilises the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to navigate the evolving regional structure. Nevertheless, the process of transformation involves the greater economic powers of the Asia Pacific, so it has presented more constraints on the scale and scope of Indonesia's foreign policy aspirations. Therefore, it is worthwhile considering the influence of internal and external environments on Jokowi's economic policy.

Previous studies on Indonesia's rising economic nationalism provide useful insight. The works by Patunru and Rahardja (2015) and Aspinall (2016) relate the elite's mindset of anti-foreign capitalism to the bitter historical experience of the late 1990s financial crisis. Warburton's analysis (2017, 2018) reveals the practicality of the nationalist-oriented arrangement for the regime's political interests. Elaborating on these points this article argues that nationalist economic practices have emerged as the Jokowi government's response to domestic and international challenges which can have an impact on its perceived legitimacy. This article proceeds in five steps. The first section presents a comparative account to understand the position of Indonesia within the developing international political economic context. This is followed by an overview of the concept of economic nationalism and its connections to domestic politics and foreign policy. The third section focuses on the Indonesian government's efforts to enforce economic nationalism. The fourth and fifth parts examine how internal and external dynamism generates Jokowi's inward-looking policies. The article concludes by emphasising what can be learnt from the Indonesian case.



Indonesia in a comparative perspective

In order to explain the significance of the case of Indonesia's rising nationalist policy regime, it is necessary to compare what happens in Indonesia and other countries, especially those endowed with natural resource wealth and able to exploit their riches to shape both regional and global economic orders. The best example for these countries is the BRICS grouping. The group consists of cross-regional economic powers, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, which have been successful in developing an alternative global South governance and collective leadership beyond the established Anglo-American model (Stuenkel 2015). One of the key components to the emergence of the BRICS is their mastery of natural resources, particularly minerals and energy, enabling them to foster domestic economy and bolster diplomatic capability and strategies, known as resource diplomacy, to influence foreign policies of other states. Bearing this in mind, many label the bloc as resource powers, of which Brazil, Russia and China are likely to become energy superpowers (Wilson 2015b: 227). Besides Indonesia and the BRICS, relevant comparisons can be made with the non-BRICS Asia Pacific leading minerals and energy producers, mainly Australia, Malaysia and Thailand, with whom the Indonesian government has engaged in various bilateral and multilateral resource cooperation schemes.

The uniting feature of the emerging resource powers (the BRICS and the non-BRICS Asia Pacific governments) is their application of nationalistic resource policies, although there are differences between some governments regarding internal mechanisms. The first element of the resource powers' nationalist resource regimes is the state corporations which tightly control strategic industries. In Brazil, China, India, Malaysia, Russia and Thailand, oil and gas industries are dominated by the state-owned enterprises (SOEs), and so are the coal industries in China and India (Wilson 2015a: 237). The same management is implemented by the Indonesian government. Of the Asia Pacific major suppliers, only Australia has fully privatised its mining sectors. In the BRICS, Russia and South Africa apply mixed approaches to their mining policies (United States Geological Survey 2016).

The second element is that all governments of these resource powers take an inward-looking approach to resource management. They prioritise material interests of home-grown players, mainly local businesses, energy consumers and political elites associated with resource industries, at the expense of interests of external trading partners. In order to maximise profits from resource sectors, the governments prefer to create selective and interventionist regulations to make the markets work in ways which are advantageous to local industrialists (Wilson 2015a: 238). Downstream processing is widely promoted in all Asia Pacific major mining sites (World Trade Organization 2017). Equally important is the fact that China, India, Indonesia and Russia impose significant energy subsidies to reduce domestic prices. This is undertaken by controlling fuel prices to secure the reserve for internal consumption (International Monetary Fund 2015). The beneficiaries from subsidy policies are of course local industrial firms, small businesses and households, which comprise a large number of domestic energy consumers.



Interestingly, the trends toward de-liberalisation of the pivotal resource sectors of the developing powers is heightening despite the fact that liberalism has expanded worldwide after the collapse of the Cold War system. De-liberalisation has become a common story of the most powerful global economic and military powers, beginning with the White House and President Donald Trump exposing his nationalistic and protectionist stance towards the rest of the world. In Western Europe, Theresa May's Brexit poses a great challenge to the legitimacy of the European multilateral order. These were preceded by the rise to power of right-wing politicians in Central and Eastern Europe. In other parts of the world, the BRICS demonstrates that a different order is thriving impressively while the existing liberal one has proven to be insufficient to meet their interests (Mahrenbach and Shaw 2019: 1–2). The discourses of de-liberalisation are very attractive to Indonesian politicians, particularly those who stand outside the executive government. They manipulate de-liberalisation to appeal to potential voters, and attempt to build a strong political base among the anti-liberalism masses. This has been observable in the rounds of local and national elections since 1999.

The major political competition was represented by two poles. On the one side, there were the reformist forces, mainly Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle/PDIP) chaired by Megawati Sukarnoputri, and on the other side, there were the exponents of the ousted authoritarian New Order regime. Other smaller parties appeared on the stage and introduced diverse agendas; yet, many of them were short-lived due to the lack of grassroots political capitals. Indonesia's procedural democracy has functioned relatively peacefully, although critical observers are concerned about the broadening influence of the conservatives, the New Order-related political economic actors. The most phenomenal of them is Prabowo Subianto and his Gerakan Indonesia Raya (Greater Indonesia Movement/Gerindra) party.

These developments provide a good entry point for this article in order to discern the causes of the current government's political economic choices. It is important to note that the above comparative overview on the resource powers' nationalistic profile evinces that there is no positive relationship between the types of political system, whether it is democracy or authoritarianism, and the governmental options of conducting liberalisation or de-liberalisation. Democratic resource powers, such as Australia, Brazil, India, and Indonesia, are highly nationalistic in their strategic sector management, whereas Vladimir Putin's undemocratic Russia subscribes to a liberal approach to its non-oil and gas mining industries. To some extent, this article favours Chen and Li's (2018) argument about the dynamic relationship between democracy and liberalisation.

Addressing de-liberalisation phenomena, Fill (2019) argues that in the cases of Austria, Germany and Switzerland, the governments' policy packages leading to de-liberalisation are steered by political parties' interests seeking vote and office. De-liberalisation is intended to compensate for the negative impacts of the ongoing liberalisation processes on the public welfare. Policymakers design de-liberalisation as an appeasement for the liberalisation opponents. For political survival objective, coalition and policy deals are made through political bargaining. As a result, the state government can continue to implement its liberalisation programmes. This



style of analysis suggests empirical examination of transactional politics. Its focus is on the materialistic reasons behind the political elite's decisions and actions. This article, however, tries to present a different way of thinking to which the ideational aspect is deemed to be influential in policymaking. The consideration is that conflicting ideas, cultures and values have significantly contributed to awakening identity politics around the world. It also characterises the political landscape of today's Indonesia. This article proposes a constructivist approach to explaining Jokowi's economic nationalism. Constructivism offers the concept of legitimacy to relate policy and identity. The following section illuminates this article's theoretical framework.

Explaining economic nationalism: legitimacy matters

Economic nationalism is a set of governmental policies, strategies and practices aimed at empowering national economic capacity *vis-a-vis* foreign powers, and promote national economic interests such as the prosperity of the people. To this end, the nationalistic orientation requires local capital and public support. States running nationalist-driven economies are not averse to integrating themselves into the global system arranged by proliferating regional and trans-regional economic integration regimes so long as they can benefit the national economy (D'Costa 2012: 2–3). Economic nationalism is intended to strengthen national power. The government mobilises the whole country's resources and distributes the benefits across social classes. It will not undertake policy which can undermine national unity. Since the enhancement of national power is the core agenda of strategic policies, economic nationalists are keen to implement policies favouring modernisation, industrialisation, communication and information technology advancement, as well as military capability build-ups, to protect the state and the people from damaging external threats (Nakano 2003: 222–26).

This definition based on nationalist motivation in economic affairs should be conceptually limited in order to sharpen the focus of economic nationalism. Pryke (2012: 285) argues that economic nationalism could be seen more clearly as a practice of protecting national economy from penetration by global markets. It does not simply mean that the state opposes every external activity, but this is related to the commitment to defending core national values, mainly sovereignty (Helleiner and Pickel 2004). Hence, the national economy state implements crucial measures, including control of imports, in order to help strengthen domestic monopolies, reinvestments especially directed to bolster priority sectors, and the establishment of state-owned companies through nationalisation of foreign firms. In some instances, this process can consist of the taking over of mining, oil and other heavy industries or resource nationalism. In service industries, economic nationalism increases barriers for foreign professionals working in the country, prohibits the sending home of profits of foreign capital, tightens control over ethnic minorities with significant business interests, and attempts to realise self-reliance in agricultural fields (Pryke 2012: 285).



Economic constructivists believe that ideational factors besides material gain, such as social identities, norms and other inter-subjectively shared beliefs, influence economic life. They focus on social facts which exist due to the process of socialisation. Socially constructed facts inform the patterns of political economic behaviour. They also direct the ways policymakers perceive the effects of the physical world around them (Abdelal 2001, 2009; Abdelal et al. 2010). Based on this assumption, constructivists advance theories on the relationship between national identity and economic policies (Blyth 2003). The basis of change in the government's preference to economic policy is a socially constructed identity. Since identity is alterable over time, the national economic policy, liberal-led or state-led reform programmes, varies accordingly.

Identity in social life is the product of human ideas. Members of society make and remake their identities through the process of social interactions in which everyone knows each other's role and purpose. Translating this conception of identity onto the state level, it can be understood that identity is the meaning states have about their role and purpose in interaction with other states. It is propagated in interconnected internal and external environments. From within the state, identity originates in the local history, values and political culture, whereas on the international stage, national identity of the state is projected onto world politics, and it is reconstructed with reference to other states and institutions which have perspectives about their own national identities (Wendt 1999). This Wendtian constructivism concentrates only on identity construction which takes place at the systemic level. Identity is produced and reproduced by international politics. It ignores domestic processes. Nationally based identity construction is considered to be stable across time.

For the analytical purpose of this article, both nationally and internationally directed process of identity making must be observed. This is because domestic politics in democratic countries is dynamic, and actors with different identities play various roles in it. For this reason, it is important to take into account the contribution of internal identities in state interests which further inform foreign policy (Hopf 2002). This article synthesises the Wendtian and Hopfian identity theories. It looks at both domestic and international arenas where identity is an influential factor and also objective of state actions (Hobson 2000: 146). As identity is constructed in social ways, it involves views from other individuals or groups, called the audiences. They give feedback on one's identity, and may affect it. Seen from this perspective, the state has a moral purpose inherent in its policies (Reus-Smit 1999). Based on this theorising about identity and policy, it is argued that governmental rhetoric and actions are practically changeable in response to input and feedback given by internal and external audiences to the state identity. It suggests that identity and legitimacy (but not always related to morality) are inseparable. They shape one another. In the political context, an action is legitimate dependent on the actor's identity (Hopf 2005), and legitimacy creates resources to be used by the individual or group actors, others' perceptions, judgements, inclusion or exclusion (Mulligan 2005). Thus, every government will value efforts to form and keep the identity as a legitimate actor.

In domestic politics, legitimacy is associated with acceptance of the state's interests and policies by any parties who are affected by them. Hence, it is also viewed as



the result of social contacts between the state and the domestic public. The government creates and maintains its legitimacy and the legitimacy of its objectives and activities by constructing self-images through which it can obtain public justification of the defined priorities and strategies (Reus-Smit 2007: 158–63). Legitimacy is of tantamount importance to the ruling elite, because it determines their political survival. A legitimate government is able to rule the country effectively, and it may even utilise force to maintain state control.

In the modern world order, legitimacy is also an important factor related to the state's status in the eyes of the international community. States are only legitimate actors if they comply with commonly shared international norms and values. International perceptions about the state's legitimacy ensure reliable cooperation and compromise in political and economic issues (Katzenstein and Keohane 2007). However, it should be noted that compliance is the less costly option for the state to get international legitimacy. The government is likely to choose other options depending on its circumstances. In this context, foreign policy which bridges domestic and international politics of the state becomes a vital tool to secure legitimacy and national identity. The conduct of external relations is steered by the elite's perceptions about the state's position in the international system and the situations it has to face (Snyder et al. 2002). Therefore, the attitudes and methods of diplomacy to save its reputation as a legitimate actor are complex and dependent on the effect of international force and order on the state. The act of foreign policy varies from accommodation to coercion, from defensive to offensive measures, and from integration to disintegration.

In this conceptual approach, legitimacy becomes the principal feature of the politics of economic nationalism. The government facing legitimacy challenges from the inside and the outside of the political system has to opt for the nationalistic stance on the basis of its visibility to respond to dynamics. By studying the case of Indonesia, where democratic consolidation is troubled by conservative forces, this article argues that becoming a legitimate government is the main political identity to pursue, while in the arena of international relations the challenges to Indonesia's legitimate position have to be responded to by strengthening the nationalist-oriented policy. Democratisation impacts the ways in which people see Indonesia's foreign policy. It is certainly no longer the domain of executive affairs, because more stakeholders are involved in policy debates and decision-making (Ruland 2018: 9). Therefore, the external responses to Indonesia's initiatives and activities are more attentively observed and assessed by the domestic public. This exchange creates an environment where the government's legitimacy is vulnerable to political threats. Detractors of the government can use both domestic and international issues to bring Jokowi's administration into disrepute.

Jokowi's economic nationalism

The Jokowi government's endeavours to uphold nationalist economic policies are to some extent the continuation and enlargement of those which have been carried out by the previous governments under President Megawati and Susilo Bambang



Yudhoyono. All of them refer to the Indonesian 1945 Constitution to justify their nationalistic moves. Article 33, Paragraph 2, of the Constitution stipulates that important sectors of production which affect the life of many people should be controlled by the state. It is followed by paragraph 3 which stresses that lands, waters and the natural wealth contained within them should be controlled by the state and used for the maximum benefit of the people. According to these constitutional mandates, the Indonesian government can and has to enforce economic sovereignty, which consists of three pillars: protection of the country's vital national economic interests, the state's intervention to mobilise resources for economic development, and prioritisation of the public interest over private or market interests.

Megawati, who took over the presidency from Abdurrahman Wahid in July 2001, had to deal with political instability and social disorder as the consequences of Wahid's inability to overcome urgent problems prompted by market-facilitating rescue programmes. These were imposed on the Indonesian economy by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help it recover from the late 1990s currency crisis. To show her nationalist bid, in September 2003 Megawati quitted the IMF's ongoing reforms and reinvigorated state control over the national economy. By the end of 2003, the government announced its own recovery plan. This decision restored confidence in the government, and gave stimulus for growth (Sadli 2003). In 2007 the economy grew by 6.3%, signalling the success of the government's self-healing measures. One of the important steps taken by the Megawati government was revitalising the function of SOEs to manage the circulation of vital assets and public goods. The food sector was the focus at the time, to serve the people with affordable basic daily needs (Wie 2010: 75).

Yudhoyono's economic nationalism is more visible in his second term in office (2009–2014). This could be a defensive strategy to anticipate the widespread impact of the 2008 global financial crisis (Negara 2015: 2). Local firms and SOEs were given greater opportunities and facilities to widen their ownership and activities in strategic areas, such as mining, agriculture and horticulture businesses. A visionary development plan was launched in 2011 to guide the whole process of national economic empowerment, known as *Master Plan Percepatan dan Perluasan Pembangunan Ekonomi Indonesia (Master Plan of Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesian Economic Development/MP3EI)*. In line with MP3EI's agenda, the Yudhoyono government gradually pushed oil and gas industrialisation to be held more by domestic entrepreneurs. Hence, regulations were set up to boost domestic capacity. For instance, in 2012 the government revised the 2010 regulations to require that local ownership of 20% applied after five years of production and then 51% after ten years (Habir 2013: 122).

The Jokowi government frames its nationalist economic development policies in a doctrine of the Global Maritime Fulcrum (GMF), named Indonesia Back to the Seas, which contains both domestic and international dimensions. Jokowi realised that for decades the country's maritime power and resources have been neglected due to overcentralisation on mainland development projects, comprising of those formulated in Yudhoyono's MP3EI. In his presidential campaign and the early months of the presidency, Jokowi declared that the GMF is Indonesia's future outlook and central development initiative. A peaceful, strong, stable and prosperous



nation will emerge from it., benefiting from its strategic location in the confluence of the Indian and Pacific oceans (Indo-Pacific). The GMF brings together five developmental pillars, including economic, defence and security issues. At the economic front, it consists of three agendas: rebuilding the country's maritime culture, safeguarding and managing ocean resources focusing on food security, and accelerating infrastructure development for national maritime connectivity. These items are accompanied by diplomacy to resolve international territorial disputes on the borders with neighbouring states, the fight against transnational crimes at sea, and the modernisation of naval forces to protect national sovereignty and maritime wealth.

The action plan to achieve the GMF's agenda was detailed in the National Maritime Policy document published on 20 February, 2017. In this policy paper, a road map details movement towards GMF between 2016 and 2019, in which the development focuses have been broadened to include seven areas. They are translated into 76 strategic agendas, and 425 activities organised to accomplish 330 targets. This maritime vision is also the policy guideline and operationalisation guidance for ministries and non-ministerial agencies under Jokowi's leadership (Coordinating Ministry of Maritime and Resource Affairs 2017). Over two years of the Jokowi administration, the applications of the GMF's measures have been heavily inward-oriented. The current government's regulations have been directed to serve the necessity of uplifting local business performance against foreign competitors. By 2015 no less than 199 regulations and regulatory frameworks had been applied by 14 ministries and state agencies to stimulate domestic productivity, and at the same time to restrict imported goods and foreign professionals working in the country (Munadi 2016: 68). Parallel to the GMF's pillars, agriculture, fishery, pharmacy, and telecommunications are the four sectors most supported by the government. Jokowi affirmed that narrowing the operations of foreign capital in the local market is in a way necessary to help encourage domestic traders and investors to expand their enterprises.

To improve national competitiveness and in accord with the third focus of GMF's maritime infrastructure development, Jokowi is undertaking a mega project of building an integrated marine logistic system called *tol laut*. The essence of the *tol laut* development is building robust and modern water transportation as well as logistic systems serving five major port cities bridging the Indonesian archipelago from west to east. The *tol laut* will traverse Belawan in North Sumatra, Tanjung Priok in Jakarta, Tanjung Perak in Surabaya East Java, Makassar in South Sulawesi, and Sorong in Papua, along with the surrounding islands. It will speed up goods and service inflows from industrial sites in Java to isolated areas throughout the country. The *tol laut* system is connected with the construction of 24 new airports, over 1400 seaports, 7800 kilometres of highways, 35,000-megawatt power plants, all of which requires around US\$70 billion (Negara and Das 2017: 2–4). It looks like a complex web of local inter-island connections which are centralised in several points. As such, international trade cannot pass through any sea routes within the *tol laut*. Instead, it is channelled through gates in the five main port cities. For example, imports from Australia and the Pacific region can only enter Indonesia from one point, at the harbour built in Sorong (Putra 2014). With the *tol laut* Indonesia aims to become the centre and bridge of international trade in the Indo-Pacific region. After three years of implementation, Jokowi's GMF and its offshoot programmes



have demonstrated a combination of nativist, populist and welfarist visions, responding to domestic and international developments.

Domestic politics

Jokowi's economic nationalism is his response to the dynamics in Indonesian politics that challenge his government's legitimacy. They come about as the consequence of the divisive 2014 presidential election. Jokowi vied head-to-head with Prabowo who is a retired general and former son-in-law of President Suharto. Since being an active army officer Prabowo had shown his political ambition, and there was wide speculation that he was preparing himself to replace Suharto should the New Order leader step down from power. During the 1998 political and economic crises, Prabowo had begun to establish close ties with conservative elements of political Islam, and provoked anti-Chinese sentiment (Aspinall 2015: 6). These connections re-emerged as Prabowo's primary social and political constituencies. At the election campaign, Prabowo and his coalition parties called for a return of the country's wealth which they claimed was being exploited and taken abroad by foreign capitalists. To rival this nationalistic rhetoric, Jokowi sought a moderating tune, although it was still nationalist. The focus was on improving public services, mainly infrastructure, health and education, through the creation of efficient and effective governance, one which was viewed as having not been provided by the Yudhoyono administration. The two candidates fought for the most nationalist stance, especially when campaigning on the renegotiation of contracts with foreign parties regarded as disadvantageous to the country.

Jokowi's triumph was followed by a sharp political polarisation. Prabowo's loyalists have always tried to disrupt the government, aiming to discredit the president. Lane (2017) observes that since the 2014 presidential contest, Indonesia's politics have been characterised by the re-emergence of ideological rivalries. On the one side, Prabowo's proponents, including his Gerindra Party and coalition partners such as the Islamic Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (Prosperous and Justice Party/PKS), challenge what they perceive as the neoliberal-minded and secular-occupied state, especially with regard to national economic policies. The label of secular neoliberal is used to disparage their political opponents at any levels of government and social communities. The Gerindra-PKS alliance wishes to revive a pre-democratic political economy based on heightened centralisation and the strengthened role of religion, particularly the majority population's religion of Islam, in state administration and general society affairs. On the other side, Jokowi and his party, PDIP, which is still led by former President Megawati, maintain the current political and economic systems based on democracy, decentralisation and pluralism. In economic terms, however, the two blocs show the tendency towards populism to mobilise popular support (Hadiz and Robison 2017: 491). In this political context, the opposition promotes issues such as the pro-poor economy to oppose the government, and in response Jokowi legitimises his administration and policies through the appeal of consistent economic efforts, achievements and the benefits for the people.



Indeed, the country's economic circumstances set a challenging political stage for the new president. After the cabinet was formed in the last week of October 2014, Jokowi had to manage Indonesia's economy, which was weakening due to the impact of the global economic slowdown. This trend had been happening since 2012 under the Yudhoyono government. The prices of main export goods such as coal, natural gas and palm oil plummeted, significantly affecting Indonesian account balances. Meanwhile, the growth of exports slowed down and was even negative in the last two quarters of 2014 (Damuri and Day 2015: 6–11). The direct implication of declining exports has been a slump in the value of the rupiah. Since 2013, the currency has depreciated by about 12%, and by the end of September 2015 the exchange rate had reached over 14,000 rupiah for one US dollar (Bush 2016: 135). Domestic industries were greatly affected by the rupiah's weakening as they relied on imported components for production. Foreign debts rose along with the strengthening of the dollar. Consequently, prices of products had to increase to meet the rising production costs. This in turn weakened competitiveness against imported industrial goods. Because of the financial crisis Indonesia's overall productivity growth, unlike that of Thailand and Malaysia, did not fully recover. The Jokowi government was faced with below-target economic growth, estimated at about 4.7% in 2015. It was lower than that of other ASEAN countries such as the Philippines and Vietnam and much lower than China and India (Patunru 2015).

Politicisation of economic and social matters has turned into a serious challenge to Jokowi. This is because in Indonesia's constitutional order, parliamentarians are mandated to scrutinise executive policies, and propose alternative policies to them. Thus, the number of seats possessed in the parliament determines how the government can leverage its position politically. Unfavourably, the Jokowi government's coalition gained only about 40% of the seats in the House of Representatives, whereas their opponents occupied the majority with 60%. Such an imbalance of power has created a formidable and confrontational political landscape for the government. The asymmetrical relationship affected Jokowi during his first year.

Just a few weeks after announcing his cabinet programmes, Jokowi took a brave decision to cut oil subsidies significantly. This was never done by previous governments who were discouraged by the social and political repercussion from the economic side effects of subsidy reduction. Jokowi, however, was determined that by decreasing spending on wasteful and ill-targeted fuel subsidies, the government would have more fiscal space for conducting the development of needy infrastructure which in turn could help bolster productive sector performance. Protests arose as opposition politicians and labour unions affiliated with Gerindra disagreed with Jokowi's policy. The opposition who dominated the parliament used parliamentary authorities to thwart the president's move. They argued that the people's economic conditions would become more difficult because the abolishment of subsidies could stimulate a rise in basic goods prices. Speaking on behalf of the most affected element of the societies, Gerindra asked Jokowi to cancel his unpopular decision, and in parliamentary sessions even insisted that such an important decision had to be consulted before the House of Representatives, otherwise it would mean that the government had violated the state legislation procedures and laws on budgets (Andinni 2014). Opposition figures



threatened to organise a special issue session to examine Jokowi's liberal policy (Ramadhan 2014).

Jokowi had been aware that there would be critical challenges to his economic policies. In an interview prior to the presidential inauguration, as reported by Mietzner (2015: 127), Jokowi intended to assert to the public that there were those who did not want to see the government move forward with its developmental programmes and work for the good of many Indonesians. Nevertheless, the critics were responded to through less confrontational means. With intensive publicising of the merit of abandoning energy subsidies for improving health and education services, the president's economic team was able to manage popular resistance, and by early 2015 the resistance surrounding the oil subsidy decrease faded away. Nevertheless, the government understands the potential and actual consequences of the fuel issue for its legitimacy. Ever since, Jokowi has been determined not to engage in subsidy polemics.

The cooling down moment was utilised by the government to accelerate the nativist and populist-oriented actions. Jokowi launched his social welfare system and educational programmes emulating his Jakarta health and smart cards that were one of the signature policies of his time as governor of the capital city. Again the opposition in the parliament warned that the policies needed legislative approval. Yet, the president was not affected. Having secured Rp 240 trillion in 2014 and additional Rp 65 trillion in the 2015 state budget from the reduction of oil subsidies, Indonesia could boost capital spending to 70% mostly for infrastructure and social welfare in the 2015 state budget (Yusuf and Sumner 2015: 335). Jokowi went on to execute his ambitious developmental agendas. On national infrastructure the *tol laut* projects were commenced followed by the groundbreaking construction of modern logistical facilities, such as the new seaport of Makassar. Ten other mega projects were showcased, including the building of highways, railways, airports, power plants and drinking water treatment systems around the country (Negara 2016: 158). Maluku and Papua received significant attention. Jokowi has stated on many occasions that the huge infrastructure deficit in these eastern regions has resulted in substantial economic and social costs.

Coming into 2016 Jokowi was able to consolidate his political power particularly through the expansion of the government's coalition parties after three of the six members of Prabowo's camp turned to support Jokowi's leadership. Hence, the government could gradually control the parliamentary politics. Nevertheless, legitimacy challenges remain in the form of mass mobilisation organised by Prabowo's sympathisers. They drive ideological and religious campaigns against the government. Economic issues are exploited to question Jokowi and his administration. Although there was a slight increase in GDP to 5% in 2016 and infrastructure projects progressed, the widening prosperity gap between the rich and the poor appeared to be the central theme of the anti-Jokowi forces (Tomsa 2017). The discourse of *pribumi* (indigenous Indonesian) reappears in the political arena led by the nationalist-Islamist actors. Former military commanders under the Yudhoyono administration enlist in the new political party with a *pribumi* identity. They are active in propagating racist rhetoric linked to the plight of Indonesian poor people (Suryadinata 2017).



The social economic problems were combined with religious and ethnic sentiments directed at Chinese Christians. This was obvious during Jakarta's 2016 gubernatorial election when Prabowo's populist-Islamist supporters accused Jokowi's ally and incumbent Basuki Tjahaya Purnama (Ahok) of blaspheming the Al-Maidah 51 verse of Al Quran. A series of rallies were organised between November and December by the militant Muslim groups such as Front Pembela Islam (Islamic Defenders Front/FPI) and Hizbut Tahir Indonesia as well as opposition figures like Amien Rais, Fadli Zon and Fahri Hamzah to send the message that their religion was being betrayed by the ruling regime. The Islamists forced the government to take legal action against Ahok, and there was an indication encountered by the police that a larger political motive, pushing for government change, drove the demonstrations. This mixture of populist religious politics turns out to be an increasingly serious challenge to the Jokowi administration's legitimacy. This is in part because the current movement of Islamic populism is better organised, well-funded and more politically connected (Setijadi 2017). The Ahok episode displays the effectiveness of politicisation through Islamic languages for undemocratic and vested economic interests of the political elite (Hadiz 2018).

To maintain legitimacy against extra-parliamentary politics, the Jokowi government has to sustain the nationalist impulse and keep popular attraction of its people-oriented economic policies, paying more attention to strengthening domestic economy and economic actors against external influences. Although in mid-2015 and 2016, after reshuffling the cabinet, Jokowi announced his deregulation packages aimed at speeding up reforms, restrictive regulations at the ministerial and state agential levels towards foreign capital continue and even tend to widen. Strategic infrastructure projects are monopolised by state-owned contractors. In the management of mining and mineral sectors the government prioritises state-owned enterprises and local private players. Downstream processing is required. Agriculture and maritime industries are becoming more closed to foreign investments with stricter measures being imposed on exports and imports. So are the public services such as health and education being occupied by local firms. For these reasons, Manning (2015) mentions that the Jokowi government's economic policies indicate reform in form only, but remain unchanged in their substance. It takes place by virtue of the opposition stumbling blocks. The features of nationalistic political economy continue through 2017. The most recent showcase action of the nationalist government's resolve is their success in taking over control of the Grasberg gold and copper mine from Freeport McMoran, an American multinational corporation which has operated the largest and most profitable mining industry in Indonesia since the Suharto government era.

Critics of oligarchy, such as Robison and Hadiz (2017), argue that Jokowi's economic nationalism is nothing but an extension of vested interests. Indeed, politico-business elites were behind Jokowi's ascendancy to the presidency. The most renowned of them are Vice President Jusuf Kalla, the media mogul and chairman of the National Democratic Party (Partai Nasional Demokrat/NasDem) Surya Paloh, and strong cabinet ministers such as the Coordinating Minister for Maritime and Resource Affairs Luhut Pandjaitan and State Minister of SOEs Rini Soemarno. The government's policies to protect the domestic economy are seen by the critics as



intended to serve these elites' interests, especially in infrastructure, energy, agriculture, natural resource exploitation, and service industries. Such political economic connections have been enabled and fortified by patron client mechanisms coupled with technocratic competence and high performance in public sectors (Fukuoka and Djani 2016). Even though this argument is easy to understand, day to day political realities show that it is a challenge to the president's and his government's pro-people credentials which impacts their economic freedom. As the Jokowi administration persistently attempts to demonstrate its support for an agenda of national economic empowerment, there is an upswing in popular endorsement of the government. This is evidenced in the increasing public approval of Jokowi after three years in office. An opinion survey carried out by the Jakarta-based Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in September 2017 indicates that people's satisfaction with Jokowi's economic policy reached 56.9%, which means it rose from only 46% in 2016 and it was less than 40% in the president's first year. Public support for Jokowi's GMF projects was reported at highly significant 75.5%. Overall Jokowi had been able to obtain a high level of popularity, around 68.3% (Fachrudin 2017).

Foreign relations

Beside domestic politics, the external environment creates challenging circumstances to Indonesia's status as a foreign policy actor. Its legitimacy stemmed from unilateral and multilateral sources. The individual source was the proactive but peace-loving initiative in global affairs. It is believed that through the globalist diplomatic contributions Jakarta can inflate the country's national power in spite of the disadvantages caused by feeble military posturing and under-performing human resources. In the fora such as the G20 and the United Nations, President Yudhoyono initiated a number of economic policies concentrating on international financial reform and poverty alleviation in the developing world. In political and security arenas, Jakarta initiated the establishment of the Bali Democracy Forum and Indo-Pacific Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation which were aimed at promoting Indonesian values to become the basis of a stable and peaceful regional order (Parameswaran 2014: 155). For these high-profile initiatives Indonesia was recognised as a rising middle power.

However, there was a gap between the aspirations and achievements that indicates a legitimacy problem. This was because the Indonesian proposals were never fully accepted and favoured by the international community, even if they were directed at the ASEAN colleagues (Liow 2018). Indonesia's global economic reform agendas have encountered no pathways of realisation on account of a lack of international enthusiasm. The efforts to demonstrate foreign policy attractiveness through 'soft power' have been in many respects hindered by domestic weaknesses. Jakarta fails to convince its international partners about the merits of its democratic political practices to cope with enduring problems of widening economic discrepancy, rampant corruption, communal violence and human rights violation (Sukma 2012: 84–90). More recently, ideological conflicts coloured by religious intolerance pose



a real challenge to the state's self-proclaimed identity as a country where Islam, modernity and democracy can go hand-in-hand.

The multilateral source of Indonesia's international legitimacy was derived from the position of ASEAN to play a leading role in the evolving networks of regional institutions in which relations with the great powers are organised, understood as ASEAN centrality. The notion of ASEAN centrality, according to Acharya (2017: 274), has at least three interconnected dimensions. First, ASEAN is the centre from which the formation of wider Asia Pacific regional institutions is made possible. Related to this, the second dimension is Southeast Asia becoming the nucleus of all discourses and practices of institutionalisation involving Asia Pacific players. And lastly, ASEAN turns out to be the model of norm-making and institution-building for regionalism in other sub-regions. Indonesian strategists, for example Laksmana (2016), argue that ASEAN centrality is not a given reputation. It is one that must be achieved through intensive processes which necessitate a substantive degree of autonomy of ASEAN as a solid collective institution in response to wide-ranging intervening factors coming from outside Southeast Asia. Seen in this way, Indonesia's legitimacy, as the founder of ASEAN, is dependent on whether ASEAN as its main diplomatic vehicle could maintain the role as the primary driving force in forging an international order based on ASEAN values and norms. ASEAN centrality, therefore, should be visible and feasible in the group's offspring institutions which cover larger membership and scope of function.

In the regional economic integration projects such as within the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), ASEAN centrality was faced with challenges from both internal and external developments. Since the AEC blueprint was publicised in 2007 the AEC has aimed to build a Southeast Asian single market coherent with the previous ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (AFTA) roadmap. Through AEC, the national economies of ten members of ASEAN are going to be directly connected by integrated infrastructure and production networks. Hence, this can smooth the inflow of intra-ASEAN trade and investment and improve the region's economic equitability and competitiveness in the global economy (ASEAN Secretariat 2007: 5–29). However, the commitments had yet to be fulfilled until the AEC 2015 targeted actual implementation. Key indicators of liberalisation at regional levels demonstrated that ASEAN states made little progress. There was a big mismatch between the talk and the walk of the AEC. None of the approved regional infrastructure projects went to plan. Trade and investment regulations in the respective member countries, except for Singapore, were increasingly strict and confined the flow of foreign capital. This was particularly observable in the mushrooming of non-tariff barriers, although tariffs were significantly reduced. The ASEAN governments' unwillingness to consistently translate regional free trade agreements into national rules hampered the creation of true market-driven economies in the region. The ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta acknowledged such unsatisfactory circumstances.

The enlargement of ASEAN membership since the admittance of four newcomers at the end of the 1990s was not matched with fundamental institutional changes. This has given rise to more complicated discussion processes among the ASEAN 10. Therefore, decision-making becomes less efficient due to a higher potential for conflicting interests, whereas ASEAN obliges members to achieve



consensus on any regional issues. On the economic integration projection, the ASEAN economic ministers are assigned to coordinate all issues arising from the AEC. Nevertheless, this mechanism does not work effectively on account of the ASEAN's principle of non-interference in member state's internal affairs posing political limits to the suprastate authorities. Consequently, the activities toward EAC have been conducted without real intergovernmental and transnational coordination.

The most important issue which was not responded to decisively was how to deal with the individual state's commitments to applying bilateral FTAs either with Southeast Asian or extra-regional partners. Until 2015, as Solis and Wilson (2017) note, in the Asia Pacific region there had been 109 bilateral FTAs compared to only four in 2001, in which AEC participants including the new ASEAN members were enmeshed. This figure increased significantly to 168 in September 2016, of which ASEAN states made 100 FTAs with each other and outside Southeast Asian states, mainly Australia, China, India, Japan and the United States. Panke and Stapel (2018) call this phenomenon overlapping regionalism.

Further to Solis and Wilson's (2017) rapid growth of bilateral FTAs, there were the regional states' strategic responses to the stagnation and fragmentation in the Asia Pacific free trade architecture prompted by the erstwhile establishment, and competition, of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and the AFTA taking place during the 1990s. While APEC offered a flexible design of economic collaboration, encompassing ASEAN and Asia Pacific's major economies across the ideological divide of the Cold War, AFTA narrowed the range of multilateral institutionalisation into mere Southeast Asia, excluding even dialogue partners and Asian powerhouses, such as China, Japan and South Korea. As the AEC was formed as the continuation and intensification of AFTA, ASEAN could not free itself from the competitive regionalism models governing Southeast Asia. As such, liberalisation in this region is not led entirely by a single supranational entity, likewise that in Western Europe and North America. ASEAN has to struggle to ensure its leadership role in regional economic integration. However, by virtue of its loose organisational structure, the transformation from regionalist to bilateralist settings of Asia Pacific free trade has generated the more challenging atmosphere to ASEAN in enforcing its centrality.

China showed its eagerness and entitlement to be the vanguard of, and perhaps to dominate, economic groupings powered by ASEAN. This caused irritants to other regional powers within the ASEAN Plus Three (APT), especially Japan, which then arranged for the incorporation of Indo-Pacific powers, such as Australia, India and New Zealand, into the ASEAN dialogue partnerships. Japan's diplomatic efforts succeeded in making the East Asia Summit, a forum of state leaders which was formed to resolve strategic issues (Malik 2006). This trajectory towards institutional balancing was not responded to negatively by ASEAN. This is because the six actors beyond ASEAN had engaged in various substantive free trade deals with individual ASEAN members. Corresponding to the logic of ASEAN regionalism, proposals of external partnerships will be facilitated and institutionally elevated into regional levels as long as they comply with the ASEAN code of conduct stated in the association's Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC).



The strategic economic rivalries between Asia's major powers turned into a more protracted phase after 2012. With its economic achievement and military modernisation China pursued an increasingly assertive foreign security policy particularly toward the maritime zone. Clashes between China and neighbours in the South China Sea and East China Sea incited the United States to tighten its traditional alliances in East Asia and expand military cooperation in Southeast Asia. The administration of President Barack Obama decided to adopt the ASEAN's TAC as the ticket to attend the EAS meeting. The presence of great powers, China and the United States, within EAS has actually undermined the prospect of an evolving security order. Contested Beijing-Washington relations penetrated into the Summit. As a result, crucial security issues, such as the territorial disputes over the South China Sea continue to be inconclusive (Cook and Bisley 2016). ASEAN confronts the challenge of disunity, albeit not embracing the whole member countries, with regard to the most concerning regional high political incompatibility. At the Kuala Lumpur Summit in 2015, EAS leaders declared their intent to level up their engagement which would focus on economic and security terms. A unit was designated within the ASEAN Secretariat to link every EAS result to ASEAN's working agendas. Yet, the momentum was not taken up swiftly and firmly by ASEAN governments. The reservation about how the heightened EAS-ASEAN linkages will be realised remains unaddressed.

Amid this evolving regional architecture there arise two other geometries, the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), which exhibit the sharper contours of great power polarisation within the growing interdependent Asian and ASEAN countries. The TPP was launched by the Obama administration in March 2010. It is open to accession for all APEC participants, offering high standard economic liberalisation under the WTO Plus points of negotiation. The negotiation processes were completed in October 2015 between the United States and 11 other countries. Economic privilege and security reasons lured the developing economies to enlist this American mega-regional scheme. Soon after the TPP negotiation began, in August 2011 China and Japan delivered to the region their respective regionalism concept which put Northeast Asia as the hub of economic integration activities. Pushed by its concern about centrality, ASEAN answered by announcing RCEP in November that year, aimed at accomplishing the ongoing ASEAN Plus One FTA arrangements which had engaged China and Japan. As a result, the Asia Pacific trade diplomacy has witnessed attempts to uphold multilateralism upon the spreading bilateral FTAs (Solis and Wilson 2017). These newly invested regional bodies are bringing about the mixture of trade agreement initiatives and security vying among ASEAN, China, Japan and the United States. Unlike the organisation of APEC and AFTA which contested each other over the definition of region and regionalism, within the TPP and RCEP major regional players beyond ASEAN are seeking to install their own format of regional order on Asia Pacific international relations (Stubbs 2018; Wesley 2015).

The rise of the TPP adds more complex layers of leadership competition which threaten ASEAN centrality, and increases the risk of breaking ASEAN cohesion. Washington focuses on the 'pivot to Asia' policy in which China has to be prevented from assuming leadership in the post-American order. China, however,



realises its ambitious global power through destabilising the United States' Asian alliance, appealing economically using financial aid, investments and market access. Beijing's proposal for establishing a China-Japan-South Korea FTA, besides the working China-ASEAN FTA, and the recently expansive developments of the Maritime Silk Road framed in the One Belt and One Road (OBOR) initiatives sweep a trans-regional geography for China's strategic and economic interests. Although ASEAN presses forward with RCEP to finalise the comprehensive economic community plans, it has no rules to dissuade members to join either of the Washington's or Beijing's blocs. Thus, it is quite difficult to think about the primacy of ASEAN's autonomous and consensus-based attitude towards issues related to the contesting regions. The insignificant progress of AEC application sets out an imperative for member states to experiment with outside options which are provided by greater economic and political actors. In this context, the principle and basis of centrality may be compromised for individual expectations. The legitimacy of ASEAN erodes due to the absence of great powers' real political endorsement of the association's regional development.

ASEAN's limited capacity to retain centrality and navigate the complex web of regional economic, political and strategic relations creates a large incentive for Indonesia to devise a different policy. When Yudhoyono promoted Indonesia as a globalist-oriented actor, he did not anticipate the impact of domestic and international obstacles to foreign policy conduct. Indonesia's international profile had been weakened by a legitimacy crisis. Domestic critics argue that Yudhoyono's liberal institutionalism approach to external affairs prevented the state from undertaking its task to serve the people's interests. Jokowi's foreign policy aides captured the previous government's international ambitions but with weak domestic underpinnings as the point of departure for the new administration's outlook and action. Jokowi's foreign policy is shaped with the primary aim to protect national economic interests. To this end, the government reviews international contracts made with foreign parties on the basis of their benefit to the country. At RCEP rounds, Indonesia opposed the legal rights for investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) in which foreign companies can launch legal action against the host state. Together with other developing countries within RCEP, Indonesia asked for the withdrawal of proposals about the reduction of the state's intervention to support domestic public service sectors.

Because the centrality of ASEAN in Asia Pacific regional politics and economy is diminishing, Jokowi seem to have downgraded ASEAN's importance in Indonesia's foreign affairs. The longstanding conception of ASEAN being the cornerstone of Indonesia's foreign policy has been gradually discarded. Under the Jokowi government ASEAN is just one of the cornerstones (Acharya 2018: 87). This claim is confirmed by the ways Jokowi undertakes diplomacy. He prefers to utilise extra-regional institutions to launch important foreign policy initiatives, particularly the GMF which was first internationally introduced in the EAS in November 2014. Despite ASEAN leaders' attendance at the meeting, Jokowi said no words about concept and strategy which could be referred to synergise ASEAN's roles with Indonesia's maritime-oriented development, specifically the GMF with the regional connectivity projects. In the recently launched national maritime policy, the relationship with ASEAN is not prioritised as Indonesia wants to move forward with its



inward economic orientation. Jokowi's leading foreign policy advisor, and currently Indonesian Ambassador to the United Kingdom, Rizal Sukma has on many occasions underlined the need for Indonesia to pursue a post-ASEAN regional order.

The decline of foreign policy linkage with ASEAN can be interpreted as related to the fact that the Jokowi government sees little prospect for Indonesia to be recognised as an important regional actor if continually reliant on ASEAN. Beeson (1998) stresses that the changing East Asian and the wider global economic orders have actually been more constraining to the smaller economies like Indonesia. This limitation is even more formidable to break out under the increasingly interventionist attitude of the great powers. To Jokowi's mind the most crucial aspect of Indonesia's foreign relations is their contributions to accelerating domestic economic development. When ASEAN no longer provides sufficient modalities for external resource mobilisation, Jakarta will not keep it at the highest place of foreign policy priorities. The search for ways to buttress political legitimacy drives the current government's attentiveness to other possible diplomacy manoeuvres. The internal pressure on legitimacy and the external actors' penetrative behaviour justify the reference to and salience of economic nationalism instead of the complicated Asia Pacific multi-lateral organisations governed by liberal institutionalism.

Foreign policy observers, such as Fealy and White (2016) and McRae (2014), comment that Indonesia has never been serious in projecting its power onto the international arena. Foreign policy makers in Jakarta have ambivalent perceptions about Indonesia's role in international politics. On the one hand, Indonesian elites perceive the outside world as hostile, dangerous and exploitative. Yet, on the other hand, they claim that they have the right to assert Indonesia's leadership among regional states. As a result, Jakarta tends to pursue a defensive stance in the face of external developments and on some occasions has been reactive towards neighbours like Australia and Malaysia for actions considered as offending Indonesia's national sovereignty. These are particularly evident in cross-border incidents involving those neighbouring countries. One may associate the inconsistent nature of Indonesian elites' views and foreign policy outcomes to the nationalistic and even partly isolationist economic policies applied by the Jokowi government. However, the empirical basis of their assessment is perhaps more verifiable in historical than current contexts.

Jokowi's foreign policy shows that the problem of international legitimacy is the influential factor to economic nationalism. In the first two years of his presidency, Jokowi retreated from international politics. The Office of Presidential Staff (2017) announced that Indonesia needed to review, reorganise and refocus its international relations in order to achieve pro-people purposes. Furthermore, the conduct of external relations must be reformulated so that they match policies of other state agencies designed to meet the goal of the GMF. Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi (2017), in her beginning of the year address dated 10 January 2017, assured the nation that Indonesia's top priority under Jokowi is to foster the national economy, and that diplomacy is guided by this objective. Very little space has been allotted to ASEAN's arrangements, including the AEC. Indeed, a year before the Indonesian foreign minister showed a lack of enthusiasm for the commencement of the AEC implementation. What can be inferred from these signals is that Jakarta understands



that the ongoing international situations are not conducive enough for it to chase high profile policy interests, which were similarly intensively attempted by the Yudhoyono administration. Instead, a turn to a more inward-oriented course of action is regarded by the Jokowi government as being more realistic.

Conclusion

The point to make here is that by applying domestic-international legitimacy factors this article has drawn a more nuanced picture of Indonesian economic nationalism. The phenomenon is not simply a by-product of perceptions about the nation's economic power. The choice of becoming a government that implements restrictive access to foreign capital in the ostensibly open international system is closely associated with fundamental developments in the political landscape. In the case of Jokowi's Indonesia, the emergence of profound conflict among political leaders who organise public support through popular issues has set domestic structure which gives no options other than to maintain inward-looking economic measures. It is clear what is at risk; the government's identity as a legitimate actor in the eyes of the people. No leaders in democracy can survive politically when they lose the battle for public legitimacy.

Economic nationalism is also the response of the state government which finds international relations do not particularly work to promote its reputation. International initiatives and activism are important components of external legitimacy. Since the preoccupying model of interstate interactions is liberal institutionalism, regional and global organisations turn out to be the most accommodating framework for political and economic exchanges. However, the evolution of regional order-making in the Asia Pacific is more likely to represent the logic of power games in international politics. Legitimacy of the weaker states is determined by the endorsement or rejection of the stronger ones. This is of course the function of the greater powers' strategic and economic intentions. Indonesia's shifting focus from ASEAN's long held regulatory business shows that Jakarta is aware of the diminishing legitimacy of its foreign policy in the changing regional order. While the transformation is underway, the government tries to look for other means to legitimise itself by promoting new discourses, becoming more nationalist in the state's international standing.

In the comparisons between the case of Indonesia and the resource powers, the BRICS and Asia Pacific countries, it is clear that the resource-rich governments protect their domestic economy through a nationalist policy regime in which the interests of local players, politico-economic elites and political constituencies are prioritised. Political economy scholars are convinced that the trends of de-liberalisation are proliferating amid the current liberal world order. There is no positive relationship between democratic governance and liberalisation or de-liberalisation. Policymaking is led by transactional politics, and survival of the elite is its chief objective. Against this empirical and theoretical backdrop, this article has proven that another analytical framework is reliable. Beside the dominant scholarship on the role of material factors in political economy, it is the ideational one, legitimacy,



which is behind the current Indonesian government's nationalist economic regime. This study contributes to enhancing the relevance of economic constructivism as a theoretical perspective in the contemporary international political economy.

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