TITLE OF THE PAPER

First A. Author*[1], Second B. Author[2] and Third C. Author[3]

[1, 2] Authors' Department, Institute, City, COUNTRY. (E-mail: firstauthorsname@aaaa.bbb, secondauthorsname@aaaa.bbb)
[3] Author's Department, Institute, City, COUNTRY.
(E-mail: thirdauthorsname@aaaa.bbb)

ABSTRACT

The abstract should not be more than 300 words each. The abstract should not only indicate the subject and scope of the paper but also summarize the author's conclusion. Structured abstract must be a brief, comprehensive summary of the contents of the article. It allows readers to survey the contents of an article quickly. An Abstract summarizes the major aspects of a paper. It should succinctly summarize the purpose of the paper, the methods used, the major results, and conclusions.

Key words: Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3 (Min 3 key words & Max 5 Key words)

INTRODUCTION

This format is to be used for submissions that are published in the proceeding of the ICSESS2017. We wish to give this proceeding a consistent, high-quality appearance. We therefore ask that authors follow some simple guidelines. In essence, you should format your paper exactly like this document. The easiest way to do this is simply to download a template from the conference web site, and replace the content with your own material.

The extended abstract should be written in MS Word format in single-spaced in 12 point Times New Roman. Do not indent the text paragraphs. Please briefly explain the aim and scope of the study, the materials and methods, and the main findings and brief analysis of the study. Please observe Figure 1 and Table 1 to include figures and tables in the abstract, respectively.

Authors are requested to submit the Extended Abstracts (**maximum of 3 pages in the length**) in electronic form (MS-Word) via our Online Submission. The incorrect formats may result in your abstract being returned to you by e-mail. The scientific committee will select the contributions for oral and poster presentations.

A digital version of the ICSESS2017 Proceeding will be published in the conference website. After the conference, selected submissions will be invited to be extended into full papers for publishing in SCOPUS indexed journals or periodicals.

MAIN RESULTS

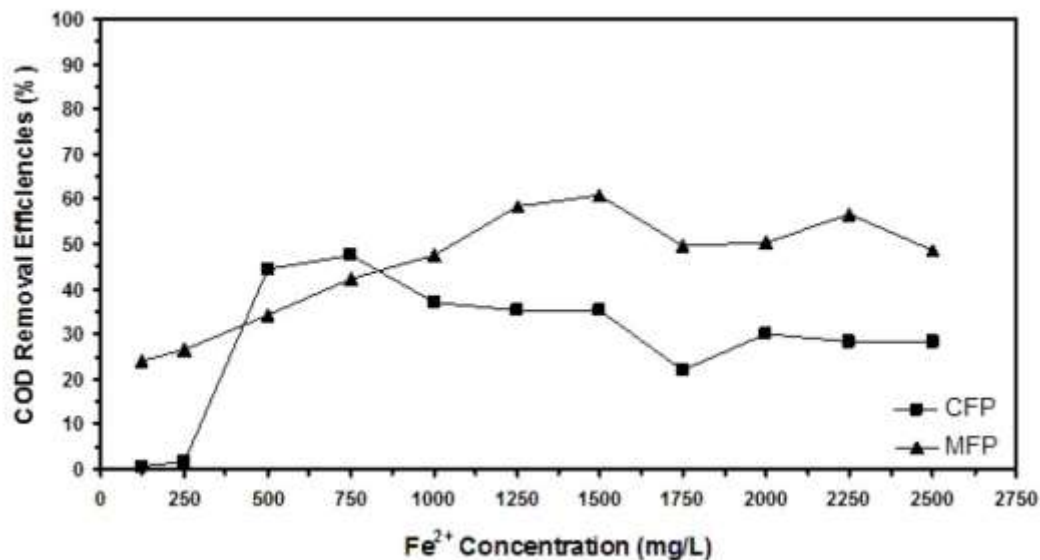Figures can be included in your extended abstract and referred to in the text.

Figure 1. Example of figure for the extended abstract.

A table should be inserted like the one below and referred in the text.

Table 1. Example of table for the extended abstract

Contents of Table	

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem but a synthesis of key points and, if applicable, where you recommend new areas for future research.

REFERENCES

1. Ibe, A.B. and Zuma, B. Title of the manuscript in journal. *Applied Materials and Mechanics* 185 (2013), 517-521.

2. Kamal, R.S., Gemat, M., Phelps-Goodman, E., Lee, R. and Landay, J.A. Where do web sites come from? Capturing and interacting with design history. In *Proc. CHI 2002*, ACM Press (2002), 1-8.

3. Robert, M. *Guidelines for Bias-Free Writing*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, IN, USA, 1995.

4. Dukpe, S.M. Title of a master's or PhD thesis. Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Ph.D. Thesis, 2012.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF FUND CAMPAIGN TOWARD SEAT WON ON HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN INDONESIA

Lita Kusumasari[1] and Shita Lusi Wardhani[2]

[1] Accounting, STIE YKPN School of Business, Yogyakarta, INDONESIA (E-mail: Lkusumasari@yahoo.com)
[2] Management, STIE YKPN School of Business, Yogyakarta, INDONESIA (E-mail: lusi.wardhani@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

Fund campaign is always critical due to money politics. Political parties with higher profile of fund campaign will have advantages towards others to win the seat. On the other side, voters can decide whether the political parties would be corrupt in the future or not based on the revenue and spending. The research aim is to analyzed whether there is relationship of fund campaign toward seat won on house of representatives in Indonesia. The population is 12 political parties and analyzed using multiple regression. There is significant relationship of fund campaign toward seat won on house of representatives in Indonesia. The fund campaign consists of sources from political parties, candidates, individual donators, group and company donators. Only candidates and individual donators have significant relationship to the seat won. Based on the finding, the government should regulate the maximum spending on campaign to avoid money politics.

Key words: fund campaign, fund campaign sources, seat won, candidates fund

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has been through reformation since 1998 with the fall of President Suharto. His regime was characterized by impressive rapid and sustained economic growth but also well-known for its corrupt nature. The first general election after reformation was in 1999. General Election Commission (KPU) was born to regulate fair election. The responsibilities include deciding which parties can contest elections, organizing the voting and announcing the results and seat won in the various branches of the government. Including the task is set up regulation for campaign and fund campaign accounting.[1]

The demand for reform ushered in new leaders who had pledged to fight for a democratic government and for an end to corruption, collusion and nepotism (KKN). Progress was made on several fronts. In Suharto era, there were only three parties with Golkar as a ruling one. After reform there were growing number of political parties. There were 12 parties in the general election to vote the house of representatives in 2014.

Tremendeous effort has been made since reform to disminish corruption, collusion and nepotism. It gave enlighting era that according to corruption perception index 2016,

Indonesia is number 90 with score of 37 and rise up from 36 in 2015. The position is still under the average of global which is 43. [2] There is a big urge from the Indonesian people to eradicate corruption in Indonesia. The popular urge to tackle corruption means that being anti-corrupt is actually an important vote-gainer for aspiring politicians. Being involved or mentioned in a graft case can seriously damage a career as popular support declines.

Financing is at the core of party and candidates activities. The way funding is organized has a huge impact on internal party structures. [3] Most parties have underdeveloped internal structures that leave them vulnerable to unethical practices.[4] Most parties have not yet developed well-defined rules or policies, or internal disciplinary mechanisms, for regulating the conduct of their members. They also lack of clear procedures for raising and speding funds.

Financing is at the core of party and candidate activities. The way funding is organized has a huge impact on internal party structures. A transparent, rule-based financing will lead to accountability. There are some criticized on funding such as under-reported party campaign, financial regulations should be reviewed and regular audit has not be conducted properly, still the fund campaign reporting is important. It is resemble of accountability and transparency. The report shows the revenue from the donors and the expense incurred. Voters can decide whether the political parties would be corrupt in the future or not based on the revenue and spending.

People associates to win the campaign, candidates will play money politics. The higher the fund campaign will lead to the higher seat won. People may choose based on others such as religion, figure candidate, or program offered but money still play great roles. Candidates and political parties with extra resources will more easily to socialize program using social media, television, and general meeting. There is still famous under table of giving money to buy votes although it is illegal.

Based on the premise above, the research will conduct is there any relationship between fund campaign resources toward seat won on house of representatives.

MAIN RESULTS

The population of political parties in Indonesia is 12. The fund campaign sources are divided into political parties, candidates, individual donators, group donators, and company donators. The relationship between seat won on house of representatives (dependent variable) and campaign sources (independents variables) will be analyzed using multiple regression with $\alpha = 5\%$.

The hypothesis are
Ho = There is no relationship between fund campaign sources toward seat won on house of representatives
Ha = There is relationship between fund campaign sources toward seat won on house of representatives

The result of regression can be seen on table 1.

Table 1. Result of regression

Model Summary

R^2	0.848
Std. Error	17.62
F	6.72
Sig	0.19

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-6.872	12.322		-.558	.597
	polparties	3.109E-11	.000	.026	.102	.922
	candidates	2.988E-10	.000	1.036	2.760	.033
	individual	-8.113E-9	.000	-.588	-2.883	.028
	group	-2.634E-10	.000	-.061	-.195	.852
	company	1.288E-9	.000	.338	1.556	.171

a. Dependent Variable: seat

Based on the result, the value of F is 6.720 higher than critical F of 4.39. The Ho is rejected. There is relationship between fund campaign sources toward seat won on house of representatives and it is significant. Look at the R^2, The fund campaign can describe 84.8% of seat won on house of representatives.

The fund campaign sources of candidates and individual donators are significant, while sources from political parties, group and companies donators are not. It can be seen from t coloumn. The critical t is 2.447 and candidates fund and individual donators have t value higher than critical t. Those are significant.

CONCLUSION

Fund campaign will always be scrutinized as tool to win the seat on house of representatives in Indonesia. Voters can decide whether the political parties would be corrupt in the future or not based on the revenue and spending. There is relationship between fund campaign sources toward seat won on house of representatives. It can be conclude that political parties with high profile of fund will has advantage toward others. Government should regulate the maximum spending on campaign so that there will no race on money politics. The future research can explore more on the relationship between candidates fund campaign toward the winning seat.

3

REFERENCES

1. *Wikipedia*. (2017, April). Retrieved April 12, 2017, from Wikipedia: https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Komisi_Pemilihan_Umum
2. Corruption perception Index (2016). Retrieved May 8, 2017 from http://transparancy.ord/news/feature/corruption_perception_index_2016
3. Ufen, A. (2014). *Funding of Political Parties and Election Campaigns*. International IDEA, Sweden.
4. Manikas, P. M., & Thorton, L. L. (2003). *Political Parties in Asia Promoting Reform and Combating Corruption in Eight Countries*. United States of America: National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI).

SERTIFIKAT PRESENTER DAN RECOGNITION

Certificate of Recognition

Mentioned by the Editorial Committee on Paper Presented by

Lita Kusumasari

has presented a paper titled

The Relationship of Fund Campaign Toward
Seat Won on House of Representatives in Indonesia

at the 3rd
International Conference on Science, Engineeering, and the Social Sciences
(ICSESS 2017)

Held between 17th - 18th May 2017
at Universiti of Teknologi Malaysia, Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Prof. Dr. Mohd. Hamdan Ahmad
Conference Chair

Certificate of Participation

This is to certify that

Lita Kusumasari

has presented a paper titled

The Relationship of Fund Campaign Toward Seat
Won on House of Representatives in Indonesia

at the 3rd
International Conference on Science, Engineeering, and the Social Sciences
(ICSESS 2017)

Held between 17th - 18th May 2017
at Universiti of Teknologi Malaysia, Johor Bahru, Malaysia

Prof. Dr. Mohd. Hamdan Ahmad
Conference Chair