THE PROCEEDINGS of ISIC 2016 Academic Conference

The 16th Indonesian Scholars International Convention
# TABLE OF CONTENT

| Acknowledgments                                | ii |
| Reviewers                                      | iii |
| Forewords                                      | iv |
| Table of Content                               | v |

**EMPIRICAL STUDY ON IBNU KHALDUN’S DYNAMIC MODEL: ITS RELEVANCY WITH MODERN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**  
Muhammad Candra Fajar Sodiq, Fatiya Rumi Humaara, Reina Qisthi Mitsaliyandito  
1

**CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITY OF CROWDFUNDING: DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA**  
Dwinda A. Hanugowati and Vita Arumussari  
11

**PROMOTING SUSTAINABILITY FINANCIAL SYSTEM IN INDONESIA TOWARDS SRI-KEHATI INDEX**  
Nadiyah Amalul Haq, Alvina Syafira Faiziaa and Aunggum Puspita Khoirunnisa  
20

**SUDIRMAN TRANSIT CENTRE AS TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE INNOVATION FOR INTEGRATED INTERMODES IN JAKARTA**  
Robby Yudo Purnomo, Alvin Erzal Syahruzzaman, Rahmawati Zamarnihani  
27

**THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING ORAL HEALTH DURING PREGNANCY TO ACHIEVE SDG 3 THROUGH ‘VIRAL MARKETING’**  
Fika Nur Ikhwani, Ardema Maulidita Hamdani, Nafisa Dimuwati  
37

**DMF-T INDEX DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MINANGKESAN AND SUNDAESE ETHNIC GROUP AGED 16-45 YEARS**  
Muhammad Faisyal A’Izzuddin M, Kiki Qurrotul Ayumi, Cucu Zubaedah  
46

**SCREENING ON UNCORRECTED SECUNDUM ASD THROUGH QRS PATTERN ON ELECTROCARDIOGRAM**  
Sri Yulianti Umasugi, Lucia Kristinardi, Dyah Wulan Anggrahini  
55

**TECHNOLOGICAL INTEGRATION IN THE REAL SECTOR AS A PATHWAY TO NATIONAL RESILIENCE**  
Habibullah Adi Negoro, Tri Susriro Adri, Widya Amanda Kinarji  
65

**PROBLEM AND CHALLENGE OF PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IMPLEMENTATION IN INDONESIA’S INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION**  
Bahnu Zafs  
76
DMF-T INDEX DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MINANGKESAN AND SUNDANESE ETHNIC GROUP AGED 26-45 YEARS

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ABSTRACT
Environmental factors, particularly social and cultural, are important factors in determining health status of people. Indonesia is a mosaic which is built by various ethnic groups (e.g. Sundanes and Minangkese) and each of them has many culture different. Each ethnic group has its dietary habit and one of cultures form in Minangkese more cariogenic than the Sundanes-sean group. The purpose of this research is to determine the DMF-T index difference between the Minangkese with Sundanes-sean ethnic group aged 26-45 and take the place at Pangkepun Sub-district, West Java, Indonesia. Type of this research is descriptive comparative. Samples were taken by total sampling with 32 people Minangkese and 49 people Sundanes-sean as a comparison. This study was the chi square test. The results showed the DMF T Index of Minangkese ethnic group aged 26-45 of 10.03, whereas DMF T Index Sundanes-sean of 7.79 with p value of 0.01 (p<0.05). The conclusion of this research is there is significant the DMF T index difference between Minangkese and Sundanes-sean. In other words, cars experience Minangkese is higher than Sundanes-sean.

Keywords: DMF T Index, Minangkese, Sundanes-sean, Caries

INTRODUCTION

Background
The oral cavity is one of the most important systems of the human body which has variety function namely as food and drink entrance into body (Chromewsky, 2006). There are several different organs in oral cavity such as teeth and its supporting tissue (periodontal), muscle, tongue, jaw bone, etc. (Moore, 2006). The teeth is a nut with the other members of the body, so that when there is disturbance or disease of the teeth will result in reduced quality of life (Darwini, 2011). Thus, it is important to maintain the oral health to maintain the quality of life because according to the Health Department of Indonesia (2009), the oral cavity is often attacked by various diseases. The disease most often affects the oral cavity are dental caries and periodontal disease (Robinson, 2002).

Dental caries attack the hard tooth structure that is caused by the metabolic activity of the bacteria that is present in biofilm (Fujikura, 2003). Bacteria will ferment carbohydrates to produce acid and cause a pH imbalance around the tooth (Bensch et al. 2014). When the pH reaches the critical point (pH 5.5), it will cause the demineralization of tooth structure. Furthermore, the pH around the teeth will return to normal if there is a process buffering by saliva or remineralization process (Nunn and Nunn, 2007). If the demineralization process is more dominant than the remineralization process, it will cause the process of the organic components of tooth tissue (Bensch et al. 2014).

Dental caries is a chronic disease that has been exist from earliest. In addition, dental caries is an oral health problem that are most often found in the world (Robinson, 2002). According to Hamadi et al. (2010), it is influenced by four important factors, such as environmental, behavioral, health service, and Demography factors. Environmental factors, ancestry social and cultural aspects, an important factor that affect the health status, ancestry oral health, of people. Culture in the form of customs, habits, and beliefs will affect a person’s behavior to health care (Awan, 1983).
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We are mindful that for the majority of authors, this is perhaps the first time they had written an academic paper in English. The reviewers therefore deserve our special thanks for their dedication, time, and constructive comments which ensured the quality of our papers. The vast majority of our reviewers were fellow Indonesian scholars: lecturers, researchers and doctoral candidates, whose expertise matched the topics of the abstracts/papers being reviewed.

In an attempt to maintain the longstanding reputation of the conference while continuously improving its quality, we adopted a double-blind review process, where both authors and reviewers were anonymous. The review process was split into two stages: extended abstract review and full paper review. This year, we received in total of 307 extended abstracts and after the first stage review, 82 authors were invited to submit their full papers. The final stage review accepted 33 papers. In addition, due to Indonesian Scholars Forum is not held in this convention, we also invited some Indonesian Scholars in the UK especially Indonesian doctoral researchers to present their ideas as well to give broader insight to all participants. Therefore, 16 papers will be presented in various streams during the conference.

We hope you find the conference inspiring, insightful, and useful!

Nunung Nurul Hidayah, Binar Astining Dhiani, Tunggul Adi Purwosastro, Rachmat Eka Saputra
Editors