The exploration of sustainable development issues is still very open, especially at the regional level. These issues inspired Unmer Graduate Program in a sustainable manner to develop research and teaching. The conference is based on the belief that there are a large number of contemporary studies that are interdisciplinary and in the form of regional case studies in different countries. We need a range of inputs that will be the foundation for the specific study of environmental engineering, sustainable cities, and natural resource management.

The special themes we prepare are based on several issues in economics, and the field of architecture in order to explore the possibilities of interdisciplinary characters. Authors are invited to submit their papers with the following subthemes (but not limited to):

Subthemes of Natural Sciences
- Architecture for Sustainable Cities and Communities.
- Architecture for Resilient Infrastructure and Sustainable Industrialization.
- Architecture for Affordable and Clean Energy
- Environmental Engineering for Clean Water and Sanitation.

Subthemes of Economic
- Decent Work and Economic Growth for Economic Sustainability at Global Competition from Development of Tourism, Entrepreneurship, Small and Medium Enterprises.
- Industry Innovation and Infrastructure Supported by Development of Accounting: Banking; Capital Market; Tourism Production and Consumption; Business Management; Marketing; HRM; Institutions
- Innovation for Decent Work; SMEs; Creative Industry; Entrepreneurship;
- Sustainability in Accounting;
- Corporate Governance & Corporate Social Responsibility.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Professor Madzlan Mohd. Ali
University Technology Malaysia

Professor Looi Chin Nam
Univeristy of Malaya

Professor Iwan Fitri
Sebelas Maret University

Professor Hadi Soeharyo
Universitas Diponegoro

Professor Bambang Yaya Rianto
The Indonesian Institute of Accountancy

INVITED SPEAKERS

Professor Lesley Chromey
Macquarie University

Professor Christian Bauwens
University of Malaya

Professor Hadi Soeharyo
Universitas Diponegoro

Professor Bambang Yaya Rianto
The Indonesian Institute of Accountancy

IMPORTANT DATES

Deadline for Full Paper Submission: September 2nd, 2018
Notification of Paper Acceptance: September 10th, 2018
Deadline for Registration: September 17th, 2018

CONFERENCE FEE

Presenter
- Indonesian Presenter: IDR 300,000
- International Presenter: USD 100

Participant
- Indonesian Participant: IDR 200,000
- International Participant: USD 15
REPRESENTATION OF MADURA WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD

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ABSTRACT
Madura in socio-cultural reality, hides mysteries in the form of individual local and collective interactional values, so it is very feasible to exposed its existence as an important part of the social-humanees problem. Mainly concerning the representation of gender bias in women in a Madura household, and it becomes very interesting to explore more deeply in terms of its social role. The use of functional structural perspectives with a focus on individual roles has facilitated the description of various forms of habits and the dynamics of social relations that develop in the social environment. Qualitative descriptive methods used in this study, try to interpret the social reality that occurs in Madura women, both internal and external relations related to the household. The results of this study indicate that Madura is an ethnic group that is very thick with Islamic culture and religion. As well as, there is still a gender bias for women, because men are free to get involved in the public sphere, while women are severely restricted in their participation in the public sphere. In the scope of the domestic sector in Madura women, it still dominates the habit of daily living compared to the public sector, and prioritizes family matters. This is shown by the obedience of Madura women to their husbands, because birth and inner life are the most basic responsibilities for husbands.

Keywords: women's representation, gender bias, Madura society.

1. INTRODUCTION
The problem of women in Madura is still crucial. Even though outside Madura the movement that demanded fairer treatment for women had been long enough, but in Madura women's problems were still unfinished. Seeing unfair treatment of women, researchers do not need to ask how much the role of Madurese women in the public sphere. The researcher starts from a simple matter, for example, have women (school age) obtained the right to education? The latest reality is being revealed by local media in Madura, Radar Madura informs that in Bangkalan district has a gross enrollment rate (APK) and a pure enrollment rate (APM) in the SMA/SMK/ equivalent level below the national standard which is set at 80 percent. The APK of SMA level is only 50.47 percent and APM is only 39.81 percent. This figure shows that junior high school graduates equivalent to continuing their education to the next level are still very low. The question is, in the numbers above, how big is the female APM? It can be ascertained that the female NER is lower than male.

Facts in rural areas, the number of women who drop out of school and cannot continue to a higher level, is enough concrete evidence. One of the reasons is because many women are forced to marry at a very young age. This problem is not a simple