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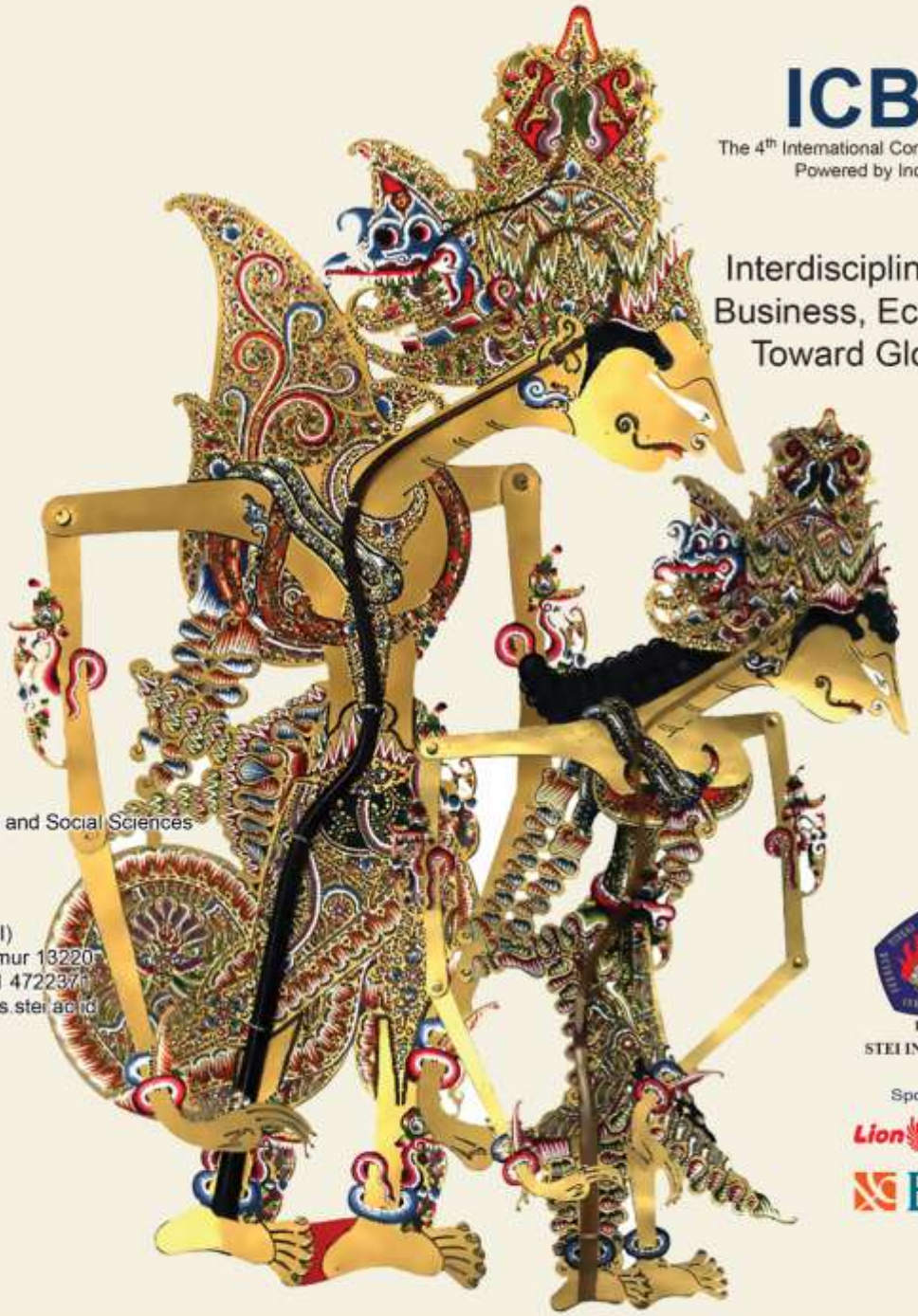
ABSTRACT PROCEEDING

# ICBESS 2017

The 4th International Conference on Business, Economics and Social Sciences
Powered by Indonesia College of Economics Jakarta (STEI)

## Interdisciplinary Research in the fields of Business, Economics and Social Science Toward Global Future Competitiveness

Tentrem Hotel Yogyakarta
9 – 10 August 2017



**ICBESS 2017**
The 4th International Conference on Business, Economics and Social Sciences

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Universitas Wiraraja Sumenep

Universiti Zainal Abidin

Universitas Negeri Manado

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## Forewords

Dear University Leaders, Authors, participants, Esteemed Readers,

Indonesia College of Economics (STIE Indonesia) is honoured to host the 4th International Conference on Business, Economics and Social Sciences (ICBESS) in one of the foremost cultural centers of Java, City of Yogjakarta from 9-10 August 2017 themed "*Interdisciplinary Research in the Field of Business, Economics and Social Sciences Toward Future Global Competitiveness"*.

ICBESS continues a tradition of bringing together managers (in corporation, government, social organization, education institution), researchers, academicians, experts and students in Indonesia and other parts of the world to share and exchange their thoughts and experiences especially in the fields of economy, business, and social sciences.

The international character of this conference is illustrated by participants from seven countries, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Japan, Singapore, Thailand, France and Timor Leste. We gladly welcome our colleagues from around the world.

This conference particularly encourages the interaction between participants to present and to discuss their new and current works. This conference consisted of 95 papers presentations and a networking meeting for university leaders. Contribution from participants helped to make this conference as outstanding as it has been. We thank all the participants for their contributions and their participation in 4th ICBESS 2017.

In addition to the contributed papers, we are honoured to have Prof Isao Takagi and Prof. Jamie Davidson as our keynote speakers for sharing their insight with us.

Special thanks must go to Lion Group and BNI who generously sponsored the conference. Thanks are also due to our co-hostUniversiti Selangor (Malaysia), Kasem Bundit University (Thailand), Ho Chi Min University(Vietnam), Universiti Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (Malaysia), ICOOP (Malaysia), Universiade Dili (Timor Leste), Universitas Pancasila, Trisakti School of Management, Kalbis Institute, Universitas Tarumanegara, Universitas Surabaya, STIA LAN, Universitas Gunadharma, Univiversitas Negeri Manado, Universitas Mercu Buana, Universitas Wira Raja Sumenep, Universitas Cokroaminoto Palopo for valuable cooperation to organise this conference. Special credit must also go to Committee members of this conference for their contribution to this conference.

Finally, on behalf of 4th ICBESS committee members, we welcome you to Yogyakarta. I wish you every success in all of your activities and very pleasant stay in Yogyakarta.

Irvan Noormansyah, BA(Hons), MA, PhD
Conference Chair
Indonesia College of Economics (STIE Indonesia)

**WELCOME TO**
**THE 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BUSINESS, ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES AT**
**TENTREM HOTEL, 09 TO 10 AUGUST 2017**
**YOGYAKARTA-INDONESIA**

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Let us say praise the presence of Allah Almighty, the Most Compassionate and the Merciful who always grants us the blessing, health, and prosperity so that we can attend and gather in this place in good condition and happy which is supported by a very exoctic atmosphere with various traditional arts and cultural heritage of javanese in Yogjakarta, Indonesia. It is a happiness for me to be in a conference event in the field of business, economic and social science today which lasted until 10th, August 2017.

On behalf of the Indonesia College of Economics, I would like to extend a welcome to all participants of the Interior and Foreign at the International Conference Forum with the theme: *Interdisciplinary Research in the Field of Business, Economics and Social Sciences Toward Future Global Competitiveness"*.

My hope that this conference is a role we are to contribute to a variety of changes and alternatives in solving problems in business, economic and social as well as the issues related to the opportunities and challenges of globalization today.

On this occasion I would like to express my appreciation and gratitude profusely for their cooperation and support in this Science Forum to Governor of Yogyakarta, Universiti Selangor (Malaysia), Universiti Kuala lumpur (Malaysia), Kaseem Bundit University (Thailand), Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (Malaysia), University of Social Sciences & Humanities Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam), ICOOP College, Universiade Dili (Timor Leste), Universitas Tarumanegara, Universitas Pancasila, Trisakti School of Management (TSM Trisakti), Kalbis Institute, Universitas Surabaya (UBAYA), STIA LAN, Universitas Gunadharma, Universitas Negeri Manado, Universitas Mercu Buana, Universitas Wira Raja Sumenep, Universitas Cokroaminoto Palopo and Ikatan Sarjana Ekonomi Indonesia (ISEI) Jaya.

Specifically I would like to say to the honorable speakers and participants from abroad and the interior, please enjoy your presence in Yogyakarta-Indonesia, which is a city on the Indonesian island of Java known for its traditional arts and cultural heritage and one of the popular tourist destinations of the world. I hope you get success in the future of harmonious and brighter for everyone from across cultures and countries.

My sincere gratitude is also conveyed to the committee of all matters relating to the setting and arrangement of this very important forum that can be done well and be successful.

Thank you and enjoy a wonderful day.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta - Indonesia, August 09, 2017

Drs. Ridwan Maronrong, M.Sc

Chairman of the Indonesia College of Economics

# MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF STIA LAN JAKARTA

(Co-Host of ICBESS)

*Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Administrasi Lembaga Administrasi Negara*/Graduate School of Administration - National Institute of Public Administration (STIA LAN) of Jakarta is constantly committed to improve activities of scientific research and publication in the international accredited journals. The international scientific publications in a number of credible journals with a significant number, high quality, and newness or relentless innovation can directly give benefit to society and become an asset required by a nation.

The 4th International Conference on Business, Economics and Social Sciences (ICBESS), as one of the international scientific forums in the fields of business, economics, and social science, is a right event for lecturers, researchers, and college students to develop their scientific works in the international accredited journal publication. STIA LAN Jakarta as one of the co-hosts in this conference invites lecturers, researchers, college students, and the general public to participate in The 4th International Conference on Business, Economics and Social Sciences (ICBESS), which will be organized in Tentrem Hotel - Yogyakarta – Indonesia, August, 9 - 10, 2017.

We expect that this conference can develop knowledge in the fields of Business, Economics, Public Administration, and other Social Sciences.

Success for all of us.

Best Regards,

Chairman of STIA LAN Jakarta

Dr. Makhdum Priyatno, MA

# MESSAGE FROM DEAN'S FACULTY OF BUSINESS OF KALBIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND BUSINESS

(CO-HOST OF ICBESS)

It is my great pleasure, and on behalf of the Kalbis Institute of Technology and Business, as one of the conference Co-Host, to welcome all of you, from abroad and within Indonesia, to participate in the 4th International Conference on Business, Economics and Social Sciences (ICBESS).

We are on the edge of a technological revolution that will essentially change the approach we live, work, and interact to one another. The change would be different whatever people has faced before. People have to react on this change by collaborating all stakeholders of this world which have to be incorporated and widespread, including the cross nations political and business leaders, the academicians and the public society.

The First Industrial Revolution used water and steam power to mechanize production. The Second used electric power to create mass production. The Third used electronics and information technology to automate production. Now a Fourth Industrial Revolution is building on the Third, the digital revolution that has been occurring since the middle of the last century. It is characterized by a fusion of technologies that is blurring the lines between the physical, digital, and biological spheres. The change on the forth industrial revolution charecterized by 3S of change these are speed of the change, scope of the change and system impact of the change on any economic and business environment.

Hopefully, ICBESS 2017 has a significant and a positive contribution on anticipating recent and future issues of the industrial revolution 4.0 in the edge of theoritical and applied Management, Accounting, Social Science and Economics by sharing knowledge, research and experiences. In the near future, ICBESS would be one of the best Indonesia International Business and Economics Conference.

We would like to thank STIE Indonesia for this opportunity to join as Co-Host on ICBESS 2017 and to thank all participants, all commitees, all the other co-hosts and also other related parties for the contributions on the success of ICBESS 2017 in Yogyakarta.

Sincerely Yours,
Dean of the Business Faculty
Kalbis Institute of Technology and Business

Dr. Triyono Arief Wahyudi, SSi., MM.

# MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF TRISAKTI SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

(Co-Host of ICBESS)

It is an honor to be invited to and to co-host the 4th International Conference on Business, Economics and Social Sciences (ICBESS). An event which will be held at Tentrem Hotel, Yogyakarta, August 9th-10th 2017, with the theme "Interdisciplinary Research in the fields of Business, Economics and Social Sciences and Its Influence Towards Future Global Competitiveness"

The purpose of this international scientific conference is to gather contributed ideas and develop science and practice in the field of economics, business and social-based research, and hone the ability of academics, students, and practitioners in conducting research that examines critically, especially in the field of Economics, Business and Social Sciences.

In the face of global competition—be it in the present or the future—we can no longer remain silent. We must be proactive in contributing researches, writings and publications in the field of these studies respectively. Hopefully, the 4th ICBESS will be a place for researchers, students and practitioners to reach internationally recognized academic competencies.

Lastly, we would like to thank the organizing committee. Especially STEI Indonesia, who has worked hard both in participating and co-hosting the 4th ICBESS.

Regards,
President of the Trisakti School of Management

Arya Pradipta, SE.,Ak.,ME.,CA.

# MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN OF FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS UNIVERSITAS SURABAYA

UBAYA
UNIVERSITAS SURABAYA

(Co-Host of ICBESS)

Greetings from Surabaya!

On behalf of Universitas Surabaya, I would like to express gratitude to Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indonesia (STEI) that provides a valuable opportunity for Co-Host in the 4th ICBESS 2017. The event brings together reputable researchers and professionals in the fields of Business, Economics and Accounting to extend the academic horizon and discuss recent development. It would be a great opportunity for Universitas Surabaya and all participants to enrich research collaboration, enhance academic network, and boost-up knowledge horizon.

In creating a spectrum of research, ICBESS 2017 provides a platform for researchers from various backgrounds of social sciences to interact in panel and parallel sections in shaping up their knowledge in the respective fields. The conference continues to play an essential role in fostering new research talents as well as advancing the future profile of ICBESS as a prominent international conference in the area of social sciences. The outcomes of this conference are expected to contribute to the development of future knowledge and policy recommendations.

We are welcoming all participants in the 4th ICBESS 2017 and extending tremendous appreciation for the paper contributors.

Best Regards,

Suyanto, Ph.D.
Dean of the Faculty of Business and Economics
Universitas Surabaya

# DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS UNIVERSITY OF PANCASILA, JAKARTA

(Co-Host of ICBESS)

Praise to Allah SWT, God Almighty who continues to pour mercy and grace to us all, and with His permission that this seminar can be held. This seminar isexpected give benefit and become a medium for researchers, used to follow the latest trend from a research theme, expand the network and introducing ourselves to the research community.

It is hoped that academics knowledge sharing and publications in ICBESS 2016 will promote a more positive image in the area of Accounting, Management, Economics and Social Sciences worldwide and contribute to the developmentof policies and measures necessary for developing countries to improve its economic competitiveness.

We thanks to all authors and participants for their contributions for the success of ICBESS 4 at Hotel Tentrem Yogyakarta. The conference would not have been possible without the tremendous support provided by all commit tee from STEI and all the Co-Hosts. Hope this seminar can be done well and success. May Allah SWT bless all our good efforts

Regards,
Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Business
University of Pancasila

Dr. Sri Widyastuti SE, MM, MSi

## PATRONS

**Keynote Speakers**

1. Jamie S. Davidson (Associate Professor at Department Of Political Science, National University of Singapore)
2. Prof. Isao Takagi (Professor at Faculty of Economics, Soka University, Japan)

**Organizer**

Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indonesia (STEI) Jakarta / Indonesia College of Economics

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3. Kaseem Bundit University (Thailand)
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6. ICOOP College (Malaysia)
7. Universiade Dili (Timor Leste)
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9. Trisakti School of Management
10. Kalbis Institute
11. Universitas Tarumanegara
12. Universitas Surabaya
13. Universitas Mercu Buana
14. Universitas Negeri Manado
15. Universitas Gunadarma
16. Universitas Wira Raja Sumenep
17. Universitas Cokroaminoto Palopo
18. STIA LAN
19. Ikatan Sarjana Ekonomi Indonesia (ISEI) Jaya

**Conference - Chair**

Irvan Noormansyah, BA (Hons), MA, PhD (STEI)

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# PROGRAM
# 4th International Conference on Business, Economics and Social Science (ICBESS)
# Tentrem Hotel, Yogyakarta, August 9 – 10, 2017

| Day | Hour | Program |
|---|---|---|
| Wednesday, August 9 | 07.30 – 08.00 | Registration |
| | 08.00-09.30 | Concurrent Sessions I<br>**(Keruing, Mahogani, Malapari)** |
| | 09.30-10.00 | Coffee Break<br>**(Tentrem Ballroom)** |
| | 10.00-10.05 | Sing Indonesian National Anthem Indonesia Raya |
| | 10.05-10.20 | Performing: Batik Traditional Dance to Welcome Guests<br>**(Tentrem Ballroom)** |
| | 10.20-10.25 | Welcoming Speech by the president of STEI and the president of APTISI<br>**(Tentrem Ballroom)** |
| | 10.25-10.35 | Welcoming Speech by the Governor of Yogyakarta (tbc)<br>**(Tentrem Ballroom)** |
| | 10.35-10.50 | Signing The Memorandum of Agreement Between STEI and Co-Hosts<br>**(Tentrem Ballroom)** |
| | 10.50-11.30 | Keynote Speech I by Jamie Davidson, Phd<br>**(Tentrem Ballroom)** |
| | 11.30-13.00 | Lunch<br>**(Tentrem Ballroom)** |
| | 13.00-14.00 | Networking Meeting<br>**(VIP Ballroom)** |
| | 13.00-15.30 | Concurrent Sessions II<br>**(Keruing, Mahogani, Malapari)** |
| | 15.30-17.00 | Go To Prambanan Temple |
| | 18.00-19.30 | Gala Dinner at Rama Shinta Resto |
| | 19.30-21.30 | Sendra Tari Ramayana – Prambanan Open Air Theater |
| | 21.30- 22.15 | Back to Hotel |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thursday, August 10 | 07.30-08.00 | Registration |
| | 08.00-09.30 | Concurrent Sessions III<br>**(Kenari, Keruing, Mahogani, Malapari)** |
| | 09.30-09.45 | Coffee Break<br>**(Tentrem Ballroom)** |
| | 09.45-10.45 | Concurrent Sessions IV<br>**(Kenari, Keruing, Mahogani, Malapari)** |
| | 10.50-11.30 | Keynote Speech II by Prof. Isao Takagi<br>**(Tentrem Ballroom)** |
| | 11.30-11.35 | Closing Speech by the Conference Chair<br>**(Tentrem Ballroom)** |
| | 11.35-13.00 | Lunch<br>**(Tentrem Ballroom)** |

# Rice Self-Sufficiency in Indonesia: Then and Now

Jamie S. Davidson
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4th International Conference on Business, Economics and Social Science (ICBESS), Yogyakarta, Indonesia
August 9-10, 2017

## Is 1984-86 like 2016-17?

- "Then": having been perennial rice importer, Indonesia achieves self-sufficiency in rice in 1984
- Soeharto receives FAO Award in Rome (November 1985)
- Something of "lore"
- begins his autobiography with it (1989)

## Academics too

- Booth (1989) opens with it
- "The campaign for rice self-sufficiency was not only the prestige project of the decade, but was also a highly productive, competitive, and equitable use of national resources." (Tabor 1992, 172; also Manning 1987; Pearson et al 1988)

## "Now"

- consistent importer
- 3-4% of domestic requirements (rolling avg.)
- very contentious, very politicized
- "ironic"
- shame
- anger, for example, over imports

## Is 1984-86 like 2014-16?

- short answer: No
- 1)Technical: no Green Revolution II, changing demographics (land-population ratio), climate change
- 2)Economic: high costs, foreign aid, oil boom v. today's budget constraints
- 3)Political: a) international coalition (IGGI v. WTO)
  b) domestic: different time horizons (authoritarianism v. democracy)

## Wider Context: Rice, Politics, Ideology

- cannot assume rice self-sufficiency drive
- place in proper context
- v. urbanization, higher income, industrialization
- rapid socio-economic transformation ("modernity")

- 1)Post 2008 regional rice crisis
  - "crisis studies" (CPE) (Gourevitch 1986; MacIntyre 2002)
  - Food security: increase in autarky a typical reaction (Timmer 2014)
  - transitioning or "post-agrarian", rice importing countries (Malaysia, Philippines too)

## Wider Context: Rice, Politics, Ideology

- 2)Economic nationalism on the rise
  - Post-Asian Financial Crisis (2001-04)
  - resentment against IMF-forced liberalization (1997-2000) (Robison & Hadiz 2004; Patunru and Basri 2009)
  - "resource nationalism"
    - post-2008 global crisis, Indonesia relatively unscathed, FDI floods mining sector
    - expansive protectionist response

## Economic Nationalism

- nothing new
- ideological history
- anti-Dutch colonialism/anti-capitalism
- more pronounced than in Malaya (pro-British elites) and Philippines (pro-US)

## Pendulum Swings

- never predominant
- New Order economic policies: technocrats/pragmatists v. rent-seekers/nationalists (Rosser 2002)
- Jokowi: nationalist protectionism; yet in Beijing (first trip abroad), announced Indonesia is "open for business"
- now Sri Mulyani reinstated as Finance Minister (July '16)

## Wider Context: Rice, Politics, Ideology

3) Post-Suharto democratization

a) Civil society freedoms

—farmer groups: food sovereignty & protection (high producer prices)

b) Rising inequality: poverty alleviation has stalled

urban v. city (Booth 2016; World Bank 2015)

--Nearly as bad as notoriously bad Philippines

Rice sector: main employment for poor

## Wider Context: Rice, Politics, Ideology

c) competitive elections: national and local—electoral populism

- Parliament, struggle over votes, especially in Java's heartlands

## Parliamentary Examples

- Pork-bareling: rural agricultural development program—to garner rice farmers' support (2008)
- Parliament threatents to uphold SBY's 2012 budget if imports continued (March 2011)
- Former President and head of PDI-P Megawati : criticizes government reliance on agricultural imports; economic growth would not mean anything to common people if continue to rely on imports (October 2012)

## 2014 presidential elections: Tale of Two Indonesia's

- Jokowi: inclusive, democratic, internationalist
- Prabowo: nationalistic, militaristic, Islamic (Mietzner 2014)
- Shared in common: protectionism/economic nationalism, especially in rice
- Candidate Jokowi: pledges commitment to rice self-sufficiency (3-4 years target 100%)
- suspicious "import mafia", group of cartels, responsible for making economy dependent on imported goods & commodities, although capable producing independently (June '14)

## "Personal Catalyst"

- interview with 2 members of Indonesia's Food Security Council (Badan Ketahanan Pangan) (May 2016)
- No country has the right to dictate another's policies
- Can do it on our own—need no help from outsiders
- Why? You can't eat money (Singapore)
- Lauded Suharto's success in achieving rice self-sufficiency
- He did it, so can we—"at all costs" (in English)

## Green Revolution: Brief Recap

- package of seed-fertilizer technologies—semi-dwarf, fast-maturing fertilizer-responsive seed varieties (IRRI 1960s)—double-cropping & yield growth
- water control (irrigation & drainage)
- other inputs (pesticides, weedicides, etc)
- credit & subsidies (expensive inputs)
- extension services
- price policies—floor (incentives)
- infrastructure (besides irrigation): rural roads, milling & drying facilities…

## Green Revolution New Order "Success": Brief Recap

- Paddy Production (nationally)
- 1969: 18.0 million tons
- 1984: 38.1 million tons [112% increase]

- Yield Growth (nationally—there is regional variation)
- 1969: 2.5 tons/hectare
- 1985: 4.1 tons/hectare [64% increase]

- Source of Rice Production Growth (1971/5 to 1981/5)
- **Java**: Yields: 73.6%
- cropping ratio: 26.4%
- wet-paddy area (expansion): 0 %
- **Outer Islands**: Yields: 59% v. Harvested Area: 41% (Booth 1989, Tables 2.7 & 2.8)

## Green Revolution "Success": Brief Recap

- fertilizer use [Java, wet-paddy]
- 1970: 101 kg/ha
- 1978: 228 kg/ha
- 1985: 343 kg/ha [Booth 1989, Table 5.9]

- Extension services: training, education
- Floor price: defended and raised frequently
- Provided incentives for rural producers
- Bulog (State Logistics Agency) procurement (national budget)
- Ceiling price too: protect urban consumers
- Price stabilization (Timmer 2000)

## "Structural Transformation" (Timmer 2007, Henley 2015)

"rural bias": agricultural productivity in support of industrial development (Oshima 1987)
Example: chemical fertilizer production in Indonesia
1978: 1.6 million tons
1985: 5.1 million tons [318 % increase] (Tabor 1992, Table 6.10)

- Sectoral Composition of GDP
- 1965: 51% agriculture; 13% industry
- 1996: 16% agriculture; 43% industry

- Labor (agriculture sector in total employment)
- 1961: 72%
- 1971: 63%
- 1980: 56%
- 1996: 44% (Booth 1989, table 2.1; Sawit and Lokollo 2007, Appendix 1.1)

## The "Then and Now" Comparison

1. Technical
2. Economic
3. Political

## 1.Technical--Now

- A) No new Green Revolution (production)
  - IRRI's focus has shifted to marginal lands
  - drought-prone , non-irrigated uplands, flood resistant
  - also golden rice (nutritious)

- minor yield growth (Malaysia* & Philippines too)
- annual growth 1.23% (2000-10) < population growth 1.4%/yr
- Jokowi "scandalized" at nat'l avg. of approx. 5 ton/ha

## 1. Technical--Now

- B) Demographic
- Strong pressure on land
- Population 1984: 159 million
  2014: 254 million
- plus, more rice eaters (eastern Indonesia)
  - Green Revolution, New Order legacy
- Size of Indonesia: 1984 = 2014 (save for East Timor)
- Java: land frontier exhausted by 1930s (van der Eng 1996)

## 1. Technical--Now

- C) Land conversion, especially on Java
  - Urbanization, suburban housing, industrialization, toll roads
  - losses 140,000 hectares of paddy fields per annum (Agus and Irawan 2006)
  - Outer Islands: palm oil (Sumatra and Kalimantan)

- D) Climate Change
  - Unpredictability, reduced acreage…(Yokoyama 2003; World Bank 2008)
  - Rice more sensitive than maize, cassava (Irawan 2002)
  - Regional impact (even traditional exporters—Thailand, Vietnam)

## 2. Economic—Then

- Soeharto's New Order: Cold War & Foreign Aid
- Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI)—est. 1967
- Rice—USAID as multilateral coordinator (see "Politics" below)
- IBRD: US$5 million loan for rehab of irrigation
- US$2 million for project studies
- US$10 million loan for purchase of fertilizers (USAID, 1970)

## 2. Economic: Oil Booms (1973 and 1979)

- Government Budget

| Foreign assistance | | oil and gas |
|---|---|---|
| 1967: | 29.1% | 10.5% |
| '69/70-'73/74: | 21.5% | 27.9% |
| '74/75-'78/79: | 18.4% | 44.9% |
| '79/80-'83/84: | 15.7% | 56.6% (van der Eng 1996, Table 3.30) |

Subsidies

- Fertilizer: Rp. 32 billion in 1977/78
- 1983/84: Rp. 731.6 billion (Tabor 1992, Table 6.11)
- also Bulog's loses, irrigation expansion…

## 2. Economic—Now: Fiscal Constraints—"at all costs"?!

- No oil booms (net oil importer since 2003)
- or reams of Cold War-related foreign aid
- Jokowi did cut fuel subsidies (late 2014) (trillions of rupiah)
- Irrigation (reservoirs), but also other infrastructure projects: trains, high-speed trains, toll roads, ports, electricity generation…
- Rice self-sufficiency: lacks "single-policy" focus
- 2015: US$ 19 billion revenue shortfall [low commodity prices]
- Tax amnesty law: from long-run, capital investment to closing short-term budget gap

## 3. Political—International– "need no help from outsiders"?!

- "Then": Cold War, IGGI—domestic (regime) stability
- The international community wanted Indonesia to succeed in improving food/crop production
- "AID's role in this assistance effort is specifically designed to strengthen the administration, organization and operation of the BIMAS program, an extension service program for increasing rice production through wide-scale application of modern technology, supply and distribution of new agricultural inputs including seed of high yielding varieties and credit on reasonable terms. AID's assistance to BIMAS includes both a technical assistance project and a development loan component." (USAID 1970, p. 113)

## 3. Political—International (Partners)

- Harvard Development Advisory Service (sponsored by Ford Foundation)—surveys
- ADB—lent agro-economists
- FAO & Australia Freedom from Hunger Campaign: fertilizer demonstrations
- Germany: technical and commodity assistance
- France: fertilizer trials
- UK & FAO: rice processing studies
- Japan: training of seed inspectors and farm equipment
- Ford Foundation: introduction and testing of rice varieties
- Netherlands Economic Assistance Mission: rice research planning, pest control research (USAID, 1970, 114-16)

## Sources of Milled Rice (Imports 1969-78)

(Mears 1981)

- USA: 2.5 million tons (PL 480 exports)
- Thailand: 2.4 million tons

## 3. Politics—International--Now

- WTO/OECD /World Bank: pushing agricultural liberalization
- self-sufficiency: too expensive, "vested interests"
- even IRRI: not at "all costs" (July 2012)
- *Trusting Trade* (ADB 2011)
- Thicken the rice market, reduce its volatility
- Thin market: low proportion of production is globally traded (<10%)

- Higher domestic rice prices produce higher poverty
  - protectionism hurts smallest farmers--as poorest net consumers (Warr 2011; McCulloch 2008)
  - achieve food security through imports
- Who will buy over-priced exports?
  - Indonesia: US$365/ton for medium quality
  - Thailand: US$267/ton for high quality (Jasmine rice)

- In the 1970s and 1980s, the international community wanted Indonesia to achieve rice self-sufficiency
- today, it does not

## 3. Politics—Domestic (time horizons)

- 1967-84—17 years to achieve rice self-sufficiency
- place today's democratic environment (5 yrs. x 2 terms)
- given the technical & financial help (aid + luck)
- took so long, even under command and control conditions
- early failures--original target was 1973 (one term today)
- missed production target by 23%
- imported 1.2 millions tons—then a "record" (Mears 1981, 232)
- today you lose elections for this

- Imports as % of domestic consumption
- 1970: 11%
- 1973: 11%
- 1977-80: 10%
- today's politics—again, you lose elections for this record

- 1977: imported 1.96 million tons (nearly 10 years in)
- today's (per capita) terms = 3.59 million tons
- imported in 2015 only ¼ (0.85 million tons)

## 3. Politics: Domestic: "Late Development"

- '67-'73/74—prioritize mopping up operations against communists, coalition-building (rent-seeking), power struggles, not food production
- '72/73: drought & '74 Malari riots
- Soeharto's power more consolidated
- single-policy focus (determination)
- again—that's (more than) one presidential period today

- Malaysia: introduced HYV's by 1964; massive irrigation by 1966 (World Bank loan)
- Marcos: elected in '64; "miracle" seeds introduced by 1966; by 1967/68, adoption rates had tripled government targets (Barker 1984)
- use of HYVs in Indonesia in 1970/71: 11 % (coercion prominent)
- early Bulog—incompetent, corrupt, wasteful, rent-arena (Robison 1986)
- standard critiques

## Late Development

- Arable Rice lands under irrigation
- 1965: 24%
- 1975: 24%

- Per-capita food production
- 1953-57: 100 (baseline)
- 1963-67: 101
- 1973-77: 107 (Hayami and Kikuchi 1981, Tables 3.4, 3.5, 3.7)

## 3. Politics—Domestic

- post-FAO award production decline
- self-sufficiency: "one hit wonder"
- gov't budget on agriculture: 9.6% to 5.6% from 1978-83 to 1993-98 (Sawit and Lokollo 2007)
- fertilizer subsidies: Rp.756 billion in '87 to Rp. 175 billion in '91 (Arifin 2008)
- World Bank worried over costs of production program (Tabor 1992)

- Agriculture as a priority declined
- Late '80s: deregulation (financial sector) & foot-loose FDI (manufacturing)
- 1990-2000: annual growth of rice production: 1.40% & yield only 0.47%
- 1995: 3 million tons imported
- 1996: 2.1 million tons imported
- before the 1997/98 AFC and El Niño

## 3. Politics—Domestic—Now--pluralism

- no single-issue policy focus
- democratic elections (5 yrs x 2) [shorter time-horizons]
- rise of parliament (competing local interests)
- post-New Order decentralization: delegation of real authority to regional governments
- central gov't power (*keamanan*—security), not food security (*ketahanan pangan*) (tensions)
- paddy land doesn't "pay" (local revenue, campaign costs)

## 3. Politics—Domestic--Now

- Competition for resources: infrastructure example
- land reform pressure among pro-ag groups (unlike 1970s)
- Environmental coalitions (unlike 1970s)
  - anti-chemical fertilizers, environmental externalities, legacy of GR…
- Institutions: Bulog—weak, inept, graft-ridden, now "corporatized" (profit-oriented)

## Conclusion

- "The number one agricultural issue in Indonesia without question is rice policy." (Barichello and Patunru 2009)
- 1984/85 is not like 2014/15
- Technical
- Economic
- Political (international coalitions, late development, domestic time horizons)

## Policy Recommendations

- Not "advising" whether to achieve rice self-sufficiency (World Bank 2008; McCulloch and Timmer 2008; Warr 2011)
- It will be difficult & expensive
- 1) public relations campaign
- Rolling avg 3-4% import of domestic consumption is impressive, given the constraints
- buck the negativity: "lagging" (ex. Barichello and Patunru 2009)
- democratic politics can achieve developmental tasks
- 1986-96: 2.9% annual increase in rice production
- 2005-15: 3.9% annual increase in rice production

## Policy recommendations

2) Increase spending on R&D (most "experts" concur)

share of agricultural R&D funding to GDP is < 0.1%, or 7 times lower than in Malaysia and 14 times lower than in China (high rates of return)

3) Embrace decentralization

stop imposing uniform policy (production) from the center (diversify, bottom-up; listen to growers)

4) Shift priority

production paradigm to producer welfare (vote-winning strategy), improve livelihood

5) Cut supply chain

margin (farm-gate to consumer price) has grown 15.2% from 1997-2015 (Agricultural Ministry 2015, Appendix 3.7)

6) Improve data collection

might already be self-sufficient (and might not)

why continue to import? rents!

ICEBESS 2017 Conference in Jogjakarta, Indonesia

# Human Well-Being as the Basis of A Resilient and Inclusive ASEAN Community

By
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Contents

1. Introduction: Significance of People's Well-being in ASEAN Community
2. Two Objective Approaches to Human Well-being: THN and Sen-UNDP approach
3. Income Growth to Human Development Chain and Inequality
4. Income and Human Well-being in ASEAN
5. Inequality and Human Well-being in ASEAN
6. Physical Health and Autonomy and Challenges of ASEAN
7. Conclusion: Towards a Resilient and Inclusive ASEAN Community

1. Significance of People's Well-being in ASEAN Community

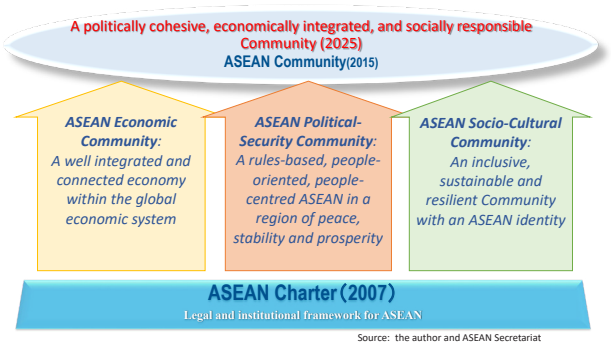
### 1-1ASEAN Charter

"11. To enhance the well-being and livelihood of the peoples Of ASEAN by providing them with equitable access to Opportunities for human development, social welfare and Justice;

13. To promote a people-oriented ASEAN in which all sectors Of society are encouraged to participate in, and benefit from, The process of ASEAN integration and community building"

## 1-2 *ASEAN 2025 :Forging ahead together (Nov. 2015)*

- working towards *a Community that is "politically cohesive, economically integrated, and socially responsible"*
- Focus for the ASEAN Community over the next ten years will be ··· guided by the following broad goals:
  - Greater emphasis on the Peoples of ASEAN and their well-being
  - Awareness of ASEAN and its Vision of a politically cohesive, economically integrated, and socially responsible community
  - Ensure fundamental freedoms, human rights and better lives for all ASEAN peoples




Source: the author and ASEAN Secretariat

2. Two Objective Approaches on Human Well-beings: THN and Sen-UNDP approach

## 2-1 Human Development redefined in 2010

- Human development as enlargement of people's choice

⇒ revised definition of Human development:

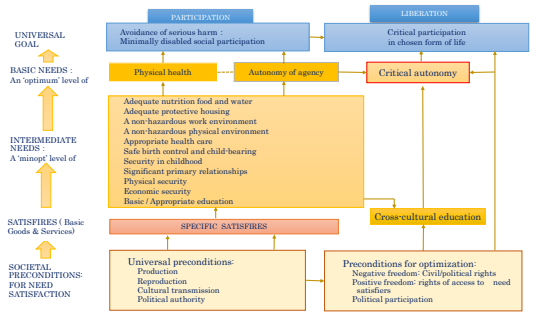
- the expansion of *people's freedoms to live long, healthy and creative lives;*
- to advance other *goals they have reason to value*;
- and to engage actively in shaping development equitably and sustainably on a shared planet
- People are both the beneficiaries and drivers of human development, *as individuals and in groups*

Source: Human Development Report 2010, p.22

## 2-2 Theory of Human Need

- Development *as "the organized pursuit of human well-being"*
- **Human well-being**: an achievement of *participation in chosen form of life* and human *liberation* on the basis of securing *basic needs of physical health and autonomy*
- How to realize **autonomy** as well as **physical health** could be regarded as a most crucial task in order to realize human well-being.
- *To be autonomous* is to "have *the ability to make informed choices about what should be done and how to go about doing it* (Doyal and Gough 1991:53)."

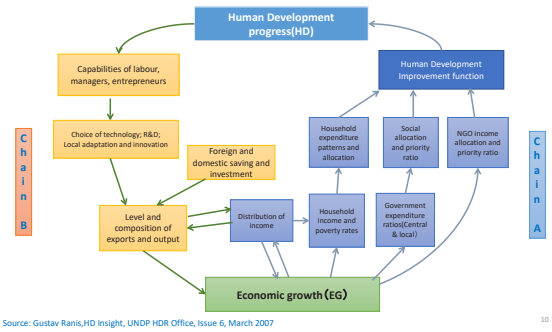
**Theory of Human Need in Outline (Doyal & Gough 1991)**




**Comparison and Collation between Human Need(THN) approach and Capability & Human Development approach**

| Intermediate Needs in THN (by Doyal=Gough) | Basic Needs | Universal Goals | Capability (by A. Sen) | Human Development ( by UNDP) | Human Development Index | Multidimensional Poverty Index: How are peoples deprived in their life |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adequate nutrition food and water | Physical Health | Participation | Well-being freedom | Freedom to live long and healthy | Life expectancy birth rate | • Malnutrition<br>• No access to clean drinking water |
| Adequate protective housing | | | | | | • No-access to adequate sanitation<br>• No-electricity<br>• House with dirty floor |
| A non-hazardous work environment | | | | | | |
| A non-hazardous physical environment | | | | | | • Using 'dirty' cooking fuels (dung, firewood or charcoal) |
| Appropriate health care | | | | | | |
| Safe birth control and child-bearing | | | | | | |
| Security in childhood | Autonomy of agency | Liberation(Critical participation in chosen form of life) | | Access of knowledge and education | Educated years of schooling and Mean years of schooling | • One or more children have died |
| Basic / Appropriate education | | | | | | • Less than 5 year schooling<br>• One school-aged children not enrolled school |
| Economic security | | | | decent standard of living | Gross National Income(GNI) per capita | |
| Significant primary relationships | | | | other goals having reason to value: Equality, Justice, sustainability and political participation | Inequality-adjusted HDI(IHDI) and Gender Inequality Index(GII) | |
| Physical security | | | | | | |
| Cross-cultural education | Critical Autonomy | | Agency freedom | | | |

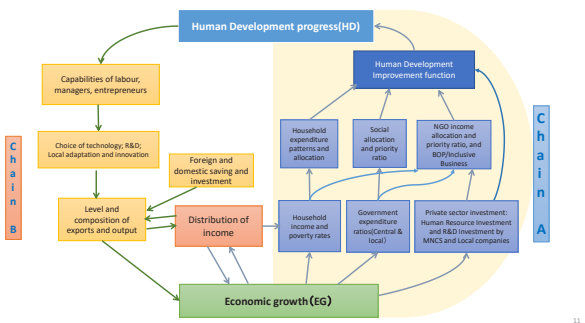
**Causal Chain between Human Development and Economic Growth: EG to HD and HD to EG**




Source: Gustav Ranis,HD Insight, UNDP HDR Office, Issue 6, March 2007

10

**Revised Causal Chain between Human Development(HD) and Economic Growth(ED): EG to HD and HD to EG**

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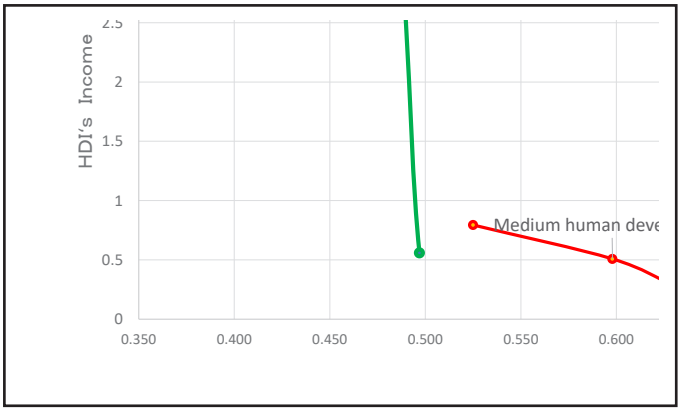
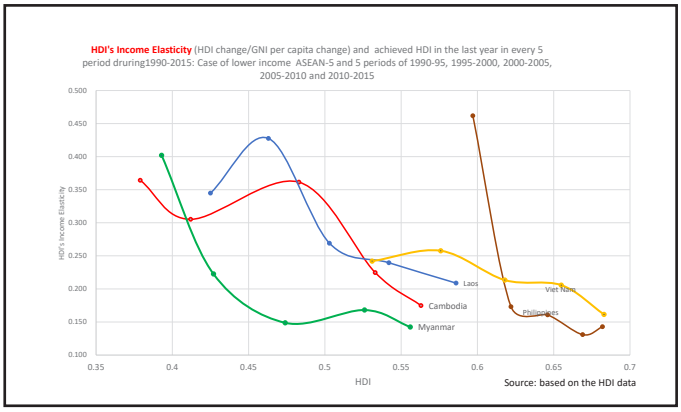
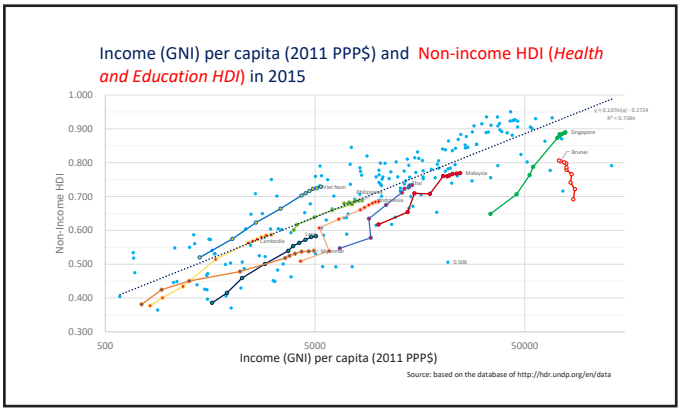
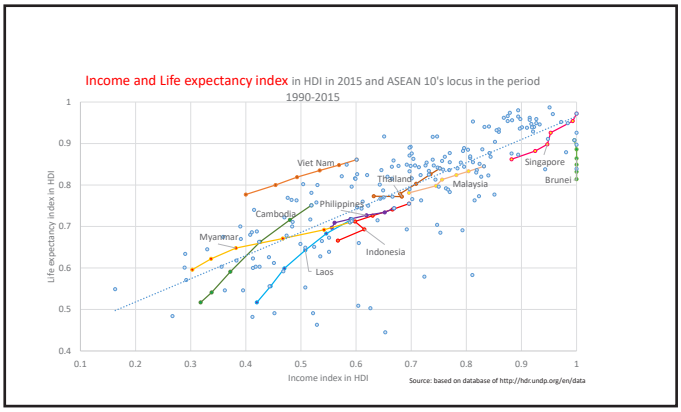
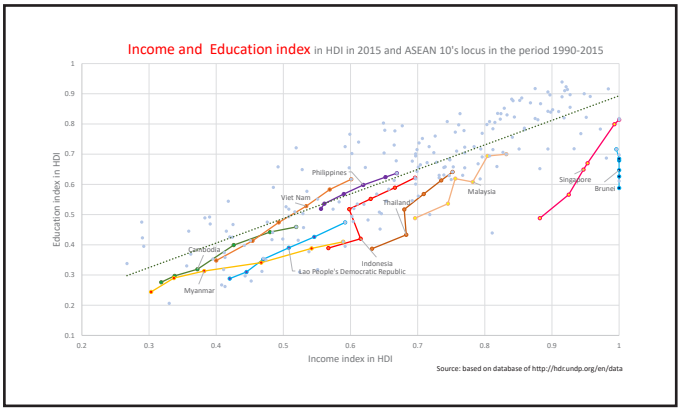
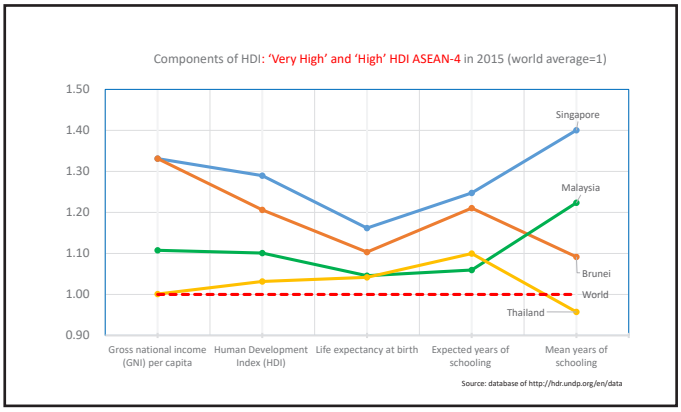

HDI's Income
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
0.350
0.400
0.450
0.500
0.550
0.600
Medium human deve

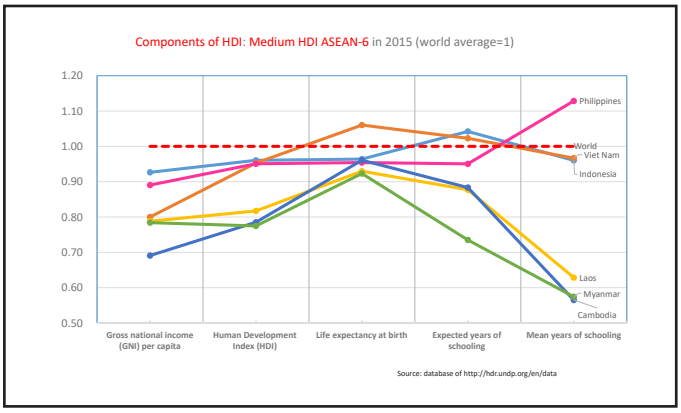

HDI's Income Elasticity (HDI change/GNI per capita change) and achieved HDI in the last year in every 5 period druring1990-2015: Case of lower income ASEAN-5 and 5 periods of 1990-95, 1995-2000, 2000-2005, 2005-2010 and 2010-2015
HDI's Income Elasticity
HDI
Laos
Cambodia
Myanmar
Viet Nam
Philippines
Source: based on the HDI data

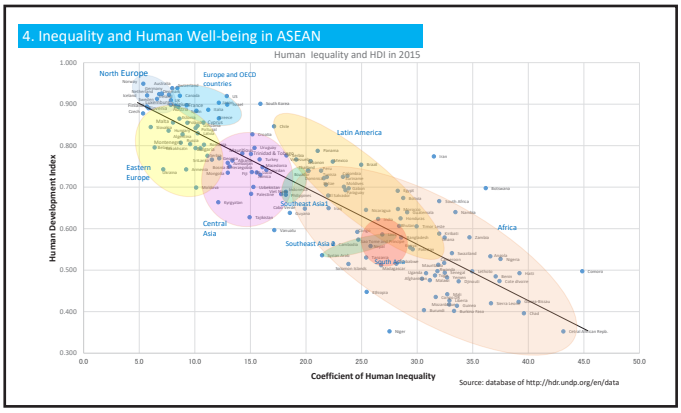

Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP$) and Non-income HDI (Health and Education HDI) in 2015
Non-income HDI
Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP$)
Singapore
Brunei
Malaysia
Cambodia
Source: based on the database of http://hdr.undp.org/en/data

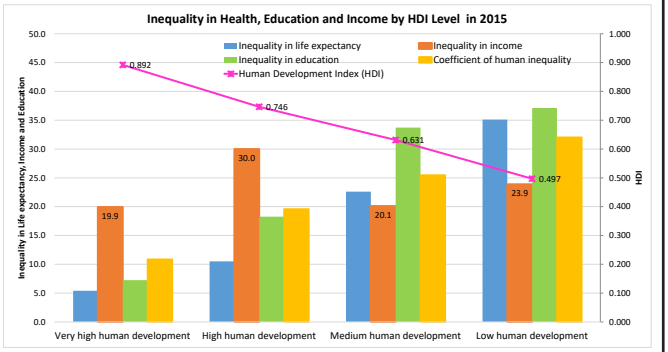

Income and Life expectancy index in HDI in 2015 and ASEAN 10's locus in the period 1990-2015
Life expectancy index in HDI
Income index in HDI
Viet Nam
Thailand
Malaysia
Philippines
Cambodia
Myanmar
Indonesia
Laos
Singapore
Brunei
Source: based on database of http://hdr.undp.org/en/data

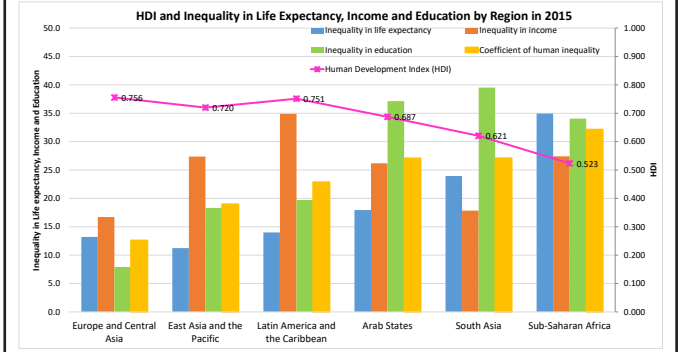

Income and Education index in HDI in 2015 and ASEAN 10's locus in the period 1990-2015
Education index in HDI
Income index in HDI
Philippines
Viet Nam
Thailand
Malaysia
Singapore
Brunei
Cambodia
Indonesia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Myanmar
Source: based on database of http://hdr.undp.org/en/data

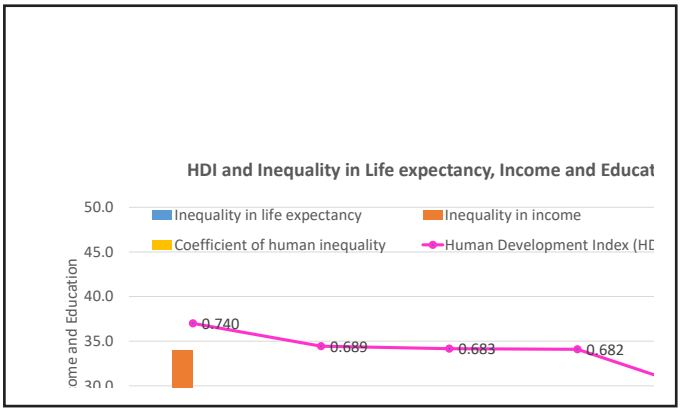

Components of HDI: 'Very High' and 'High' HDI ASEAN-4 in 2015 (world average=1)
Singapore
Malaysia
Brunei
World
Thailand
Gross national income (GNI) per capita
Human Development Index (HDI)
Life expectancy at birth
Expected years of schooling
Mean years of schooling
Source: database of http://hdr.undp.org/en/data

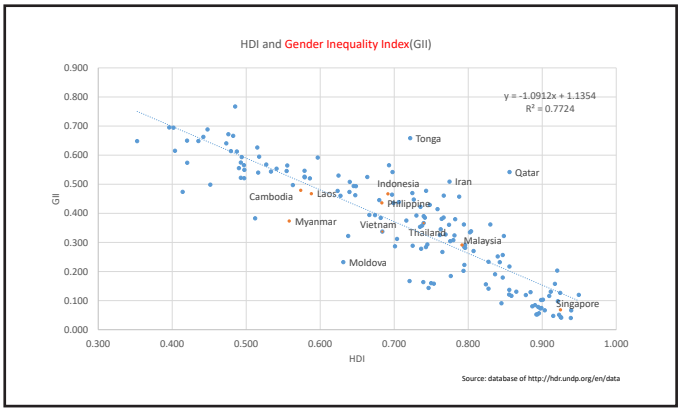

Components of HDI: Medium HDI ASEAN-6 in 2015 (world average=1)
Philippines
World
Viet Nam
Indonesia
Laos
Myanmar
Cambodia
Gross national income (GNI) per capita
Human Development Index (HDI)
Life expectancy at birth
Expected years of schooling
Mean years of schooling
Source: database of http://hdr.undp.org/en/data

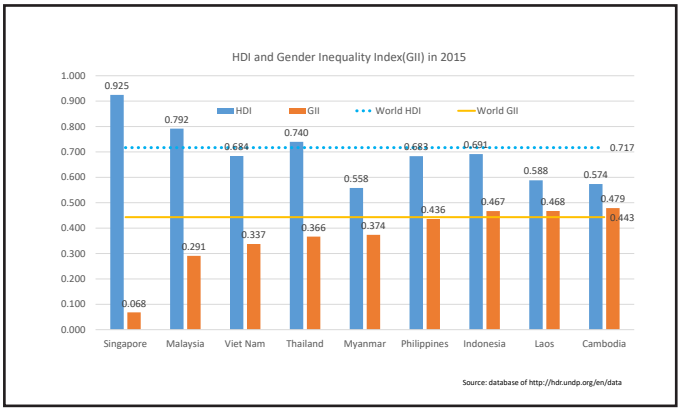

4. Inequality and Human Well-being in ASEAN
Human Iequality and HDI in 2015
North Europe
Europe and OECD countries
Latin America
Eastern Europe
Central Asia
Southeast Asia
Africa
Human Development Index
Coefficient of Human Inequality
Source: database of http://hdr.undp.org/en/data

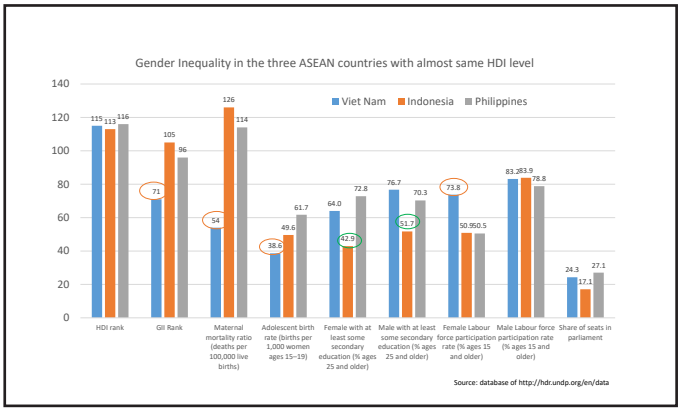



## 5. Physical Health and Autonomy and Challenges of ASEAN

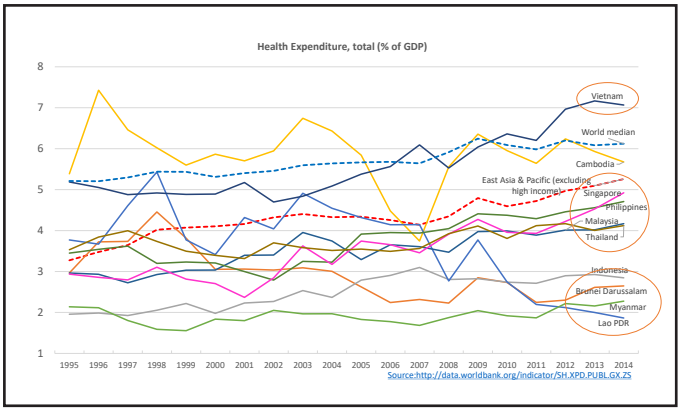
**Selected Health Indicators in ASEAN-10**

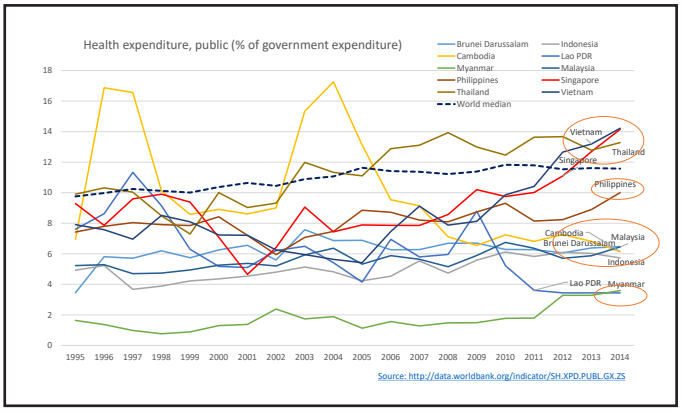
| | Total population [a] (000s) 2015 | Life expectancy at birth [b] (years) Male 2015 | Female 2015 | total | Healthy life expectancy at birth [b] (years) 2015 | Maternal mortality ratio [c] (per 100 000 live births) 2015 | Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel [d] (%) 2005–2016 | Neonatal mortality rate [e] (per 1000 live births) 2015 | Under-5 mortality rate [e] (per 1000 live births) 2015 | Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 w (%) 2005–2016 | TB incidence [f] (per 100 000 population) 2015 | Proportion of people requiring interventions against NTDs [g] (% to total population) 2015 | Probability of dying from any of CVD, cancer, diabetes, CRD between age 30 and exact age 70 [h] (%) 2015 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Singapore | 5,604 | 80.0 | 86.1 | 83.1 | 73.9 | 10 | 100.0 | 1 | 2.7 | 19.7 | 44 | 0.2 | 10.1 |
| Brunei | 423 | 76.3 | 79.2 | 77.7 | 70.4 | 23 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 10.2 | 32.4 | 58 | 2.2 | 12.6 |
| Malaysia | 30,331 | 72.7 | 77.3 | 75.0 | 66.5 | 40 | 99.0 | 3.9 | 7 | 36.4 | 89 | 0.6 | 17.1 |
| Thailand | 67,959 | 71.9 | 78.0 | 74.9 | 66.8 | 20 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 12.3 | 43.8 | 172 | 0.2 | 16.2 |
| Indonesia | 257,564 | 67.1 | 71.2 | 69.1 | 62.2 | 126 | 87.0 | 13.5 | 27.2 | 17.7 | 395 | 43.3 | 26.6 |
| Philippines | 100,699 | 65.3 | 72.0 | 68.5 | 61.1 | 114 | 73.0 | 12.6 | 28 | 29.2 | 322 | 43.1 | 28.6 |
| Viet Nam | 93,448 | 71.3 | 80.7 | 76.0 | 66.6 | 54 | 94.0 | 11.4 | 21.7 | 30.3 | 137 | 4.8 | 17.3 |
| Myanmar | 53,897 | 64.6 | 68.5 | 66.6 | 59.2 | 178 | 60.0 | 26.4 | 50 | – | 365 | 76.6 | 24.5 |
| Cambodia | 15,578 | 66.6 | 70.7 | 68.7 | 58.9 | 161 | 89.0 | 14.8 | 28.7 | 16.3 | 380 | 36.0 | 23.3 |
| Laos | 6,802 | 64.1 | 67.2 | 65.7 | 57.9 | 197 | 40.0 | 30.1 | 66.7 | 24.6 | 182 | 32.1 | 25.8 |
| Global | 7,312,015 | 69.1 | 73.7 | 71.4 | 63.1 | 216 | 78 | 19.2 | 42.5 | 22.9 | 142 | 21.8 | 18.8 |

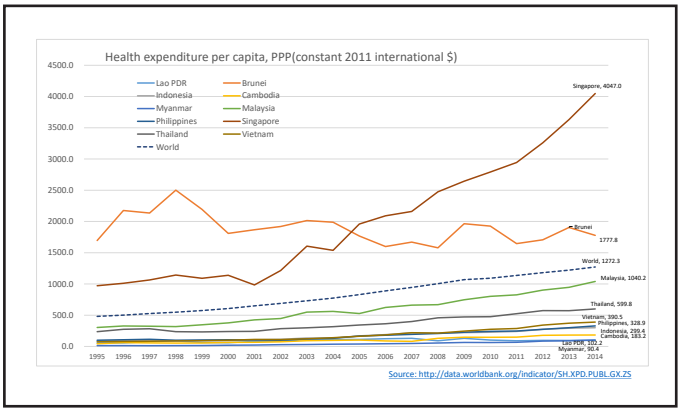
Source : World Health Statistics 2017: Annex B http://who.int/entity/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/2017/en/index.html

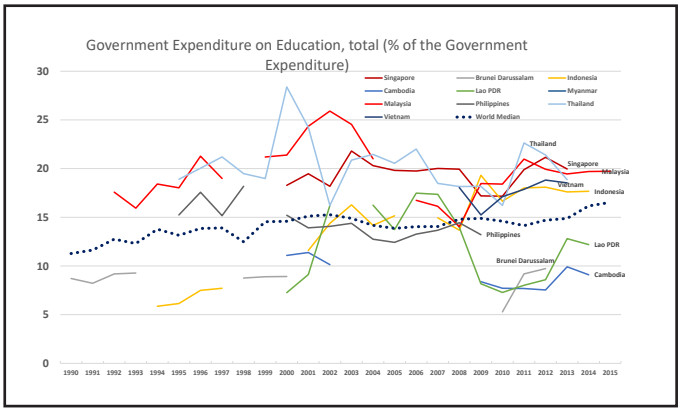
**Provision of Some Health Services and Environmental and Living Security Indicators of ASEAN Countries**

| | General Government Health Expenditure as % of General government expenditure [i] 2014 | Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds [j] (%) 2015 | Skilled health professionals density [k] (per 10 000 population) 2005–2015 | Proportion of population using improved drinking-water sources [l] (%) 2015 | Proportion of population using improved sanitation [l] (%) 2015 | Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels [l] (%) 2014 | Annual mean concentration s of fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) in urban areas [l] ($\mu g/m^3$) 2014 | Average death rate due to natural disasters [b] (per 100 000 population) 2011–2015 | Mortality rate due to homicide [b] (per 100 000 population) 2015 | Road traffic mortality rate [b] (per 100 000 population) 2013 | Estimated direct deaths from major conflicts [a,] (per 100 000 population) 2011–2015 | Suicide mortality rate [b] (per 100 000 population) 2015 | Adolescent birth rate [a] (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years) 2005–2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Singapore | 14.1 | 96 | 75.6 | 100 | 100 | >95 | 17.0 | 0 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 0 | 9.9 | 2.7 |
| Brunei | 6.5 | 99 | 96.6 | – | – | >95 | 5.4 | 0 | 1.3 | 8.1 | 0 | 1.3 | 16.6 |
| Malaysia | 6.4 | 99 | 46.8 | 98 | 96 | >95 | 16.6 | <0.1 | 3.8 | 24 | 0.1 | 5.8 | 12.7 |
| Thailand | 13.3 | 99 | 24.7 | 98 | 93 | 76 | 27.3 | 0.3 | 4 | 36.2 | 0.7 | 16 | 60 |
| Indonesia | 5.7 | 81 | 15.7 | 87 | 61 | 57 | 17.8 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 15.3 | <0.1 | 2.9 | 47 |
| Philippines | 10.0 | 60 | – | 92 | 74 | 45 | 27.1 | 2.5 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 57 |
| Viet Nam | 14.2 | 97 | 24.1 | 98 | 78 | 51 | 27.6 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 24.5 | 0 | 7.4 | 36 |
| Myanmar | 3.6 | 75 | 15 | 81 | 80 | 9 | 56.6 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 20.3 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 30.3 |
| Cambodia | 6.1 | 89 | 11.2 | 76 | 42 | 13 | 25.0 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 17.4 | <0.1 | 11.9 | 57 |
| Laos | 3.4 | 89 | 10.4 | 78 | 71 | <5 | 33.5 | 0.2 | 6.9 | 14.3 | 0 | 12.3 | 94 |
| Global | 11.7 | 86 | 45.6 | 91 | 68 | 57 | 43.1 | 0.3 | 6.4 | 17.4 | 2 | 10.7 | 44.1 |




## 6. Challenges of ASEAN and towards a resilient and inclusive ASEAN

| | | resilience | inclusiveness | sustainability | competitiveness |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | country | Primary Challenges | | Secondary Challenges | |
| Very High HDI | Singapore | Manage limited resource | Address demographic and labor constraints | Cultivate technology and innovation capabilities | Identify new drivers of growth | Reduce inequality and improve social cohesion | Manage urbanization and the environment |
| | Brunei Dar. | Diversify the economy | Improve the business and investment climate | Develop human capital | Improve environmental protection and natural resource management | Promote financial deepening | Improve quality of life |
| High HDI | Malaysia | Make the economy more competitive | Develop human capital | Cultivate technology and innovation capabilities | Increase labor productivity | Reduce inequality and improve social cohesion | Improve environmental protection and natural resource management |
| | Thailand | Develop human capital | Reduce inequality and improve social cohesion | Enhance macroeconomic management | Identify new drivers of growth | Strengthen governance and institutions | Ensure energy security |
| Medium HDI (Lower-middle-income) | Indonesia | Enhance macroeconomic management | Develop economic infrastructure | Improve environmental protection and natural resource management | Reduce inequality and improve social cohesion | Strengthen governance and institutions | Diversify the economy |
| | Philippines | Improve the business and investment climate | Develop economic infrastructure | Strengthen governance and institutions | Strengthen the industrial base | Reduce inequality and improve social cohesion | Improve fiscal management |
| | Viet Nam | Strengthen governance and institutions | Develop economic infrastructure | Develop human capital | Improve urbanization management | Improve environmental protection and natural resource management | Develop sustainable social safety nets |
| Low HDI (Lower-middle-income) | Lao PDR | Diversify the economy | Develop human capital | Improve environmental protection and natural resource management | Develop economic infrastructure | Enhance macroeconomic management | Develop sustainable social safety nets |
| | Cambodia | Develop human capital | Diversify the economy | Reduce poverty | Improve environmental protection and natural resource management | Strengthen governance and institutions | Enhance macroeconomic management |
| Low HDI | Myanmar | Strengthen governance and institutions | Enhance macroeconomic management | Strengthen agriculture | Develop human capital | Strengthen the industrial base | Develop economic infrastructure |

Source: utilize and modify Table3.1 in ADB (2015) by Author

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## PARALLEL SESSION
## 4th ICBESS 2017

| SESSI 1: August 09th, 08.00 am – 09.30 am | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ROOM** | **MALAPARI** | **KERUING** | **MAHOGANI** |
| **L.O (LIAISON OFFICER)** | Merlyana | Nelly Novyarni | Sulistyowati |
| **Moderator** | Nursanita Nasution | M. Anhar | Eko Budi Santoso |
| **HOURS/ RESEARCH AREA** | **Accounting, Finance & Audit** | **Social Sciences and Management** | **Management Human Resources** |
| 08.00 – 08.15 | Tigor Sitorus, Deby Suryani<br>Universitas Bunda Mulia<br><br>"THE RISK OF CLIENT AND THE AUDIT PLANNING: INFLUENCE OF ACCEPTANCE OF AUDIT<br>(Study at Public Accounting Office in Jakarta, Indonesia)" | Erni Hastuti, Reza Chandra, Teddy Oswari<br>Gunadarma University<br><br>Minang Language Learning Through Folklore | Siti Nurjanah, Basuki Toto Rahmanto<br>Institute of Technology and Business Kalbis<br><br>THE ANALYSIS OF REPUTATION, INFRASTRUCTURE CAPABILITY, TECHNICAL CAPABILITY, AND INNOVATION CAPABILITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS TO STUDENT SATISFACTION |
| 08.15 – 08.30 | Deasy Ariyanti Rahayuningsih<br>Trisakti School of Management<br><br>THE WORD FRAMING EFFECTS, MORAL DILEMMA AND DECISION MAKING: CONCEPTUAL PAPER | Muhammad Nashar, Ryani Dhyan Parashakti, Hilda Sona Fauziah<br>Mercubuana University<br><br>EFFECT OF TRAINING AND JOB PERFORMANCE ON JOB SATISFACTION IN PT GARUDA INDONESIA TRAINING CENTER | Agnesia Juliana, Ferryal Abadi<br>Institute of Technology and Business Kalbis<br><br>THE INFLUENCE OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND JOB TRAINING ON THE PERFORMANCE OF PT BINTANG TOEDJOE EMPLOYEES WITH JOB SATISFACTION AS MEDIATING VARIABLE |
| 08.30 – 08.45 | Wiwi Idawati<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>"THE EFFECT OF WORK EXPERIENCE AND GENDER OF AUDIT JUDGMENT<br>(Empirical Study at DKI Jakarta Public Accountant Firm)" | Suliyanto, Weni Novandari, Suwaryo<br>Universitas Soedirman<br><br>PROBLEM TREE ANALYSIS OF COCONUT SUGAR QUALITY TO PENETRATEINTERNATIONAL MARKET AND MODERN MARKET | Novrabella Clarashinta Pakasi<br>Universitas Sam Ratulangi Manado<br><br>THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROCUREMENT OF GOODS OR SERVICES IN THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF NORTH SULAWESI |
| 08.45 – 09.00 | Kartika Damayanti Kautsar, Rini Ratnaningsih<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>THE INFLUENCE OF INDEPENDENCE, EXPERIENCE, DUE PROFESSIONAL CARE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE QUALITY OF AUDIT (Empirical Study On Regional Public Accounting Firm In Central Jakarta and East Jakarta) | Stenly Jacobus Ferdinandus, Agustina Risambessy, Raja Bonan Dolok Sormin<br>Pattimura University, Indonesia<br><br>"STRATEGY FOR INCREASING ADDED VALUE BY SEAWEED PROCESSING AND MARKETING BUSINESS<br>(A Case Study in West Maluku Tenggara-Indonesia)" | Tita Deitiana, Fhika Astali Pohan<br>Trisakti School Of Management, Jakarta<br><br>MANAGERIAL BEHAVIOR IN FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON DIVIDEND POLICY (Study on Sub Sector Tobacco, Food and Beverage listed on Indonesian Stock Exchange) |

| SESSI 1: August 09th, 08.00 am – 09.30 am | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ROOM** | **MALAPARI** | **KERUING** | **MAHOGANI** |
| 09.00 – 09.15 | M. Hasbi Saleh<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>AUDIT OF NICKEL ORE PRODUCTION PT INTEGRA TECHNOLOGY NUSANTARA-A CASE STUDY | Sri Widyastuti, Bayu Retno W, Achsanul Qosasi<br>University of Pancasila<br><br>CONSUMER CONSIDERATION IN DECIDING THE PURCHASE OF SPECS SPORTS SHOES THROUGH BRAND IMAGE, PRODUCT DESIGN AND PRICE PERCEPTION | Agus Arijanto<br>Mercu Buna University Jakarta<br><br>THE IMPACT OF WORKING SATISFACTION FACTORS ON THE EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN PT PETROLINDO SATRIAPUTRA JAKARTA |
| 09.15 – 09.30 | Arief Wicaksono, Faris Faruqi, Gisela Sybil Beatrys<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>THE INFLUENCE OF TIME BUDGET PRESSURE ON AUDIT QUALITY AND AUDITOR DYSFUNCTIONAL BEHAVIOR AS INTERVENING VARIABLE | Vita Briliana<br>Trisakti School of Management<br><br>"THE EFFECT OF BRAND LOVE ON BRAND TRUST, BRAND LOYALTY AND WORD OF MOUTH.<br>(A CASE STUDY: GO-JEK (ONLINE TAXI MOTORBIKE) IN JAKARTA)" | Sulaefi<br>Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta<br><br>THE INFLUENCE OF COMPENSATION, ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AND CAREER PATH TO JOB PERFORMANCE EMPLOYEES |
| **09.30 – 10.00** | **Coffee Break @ Tentrem Ballroom** | | |

## PARALLEL SESSION
## 4th ICBESS 2017

| SESSI 2: August 09th , 13.00 pm – 15.30 pm | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ROOM** | **MALAPARI** | **KERUING** | **MAHOGANI** |
| **L.O (LIAISON OFFICER)** | Rimi Gusliana Mais | Rini Ratnanigsih | Maya Mustika |
| **Moderator** | Lies Zulfiati & Doddi Prastuti | Pristina Hermastuti & Kus Tri Andyarini | Wiwi Idawati & Meita Pragiwani |
| **HOURS/ RESEARCH AREA** | **Accounting, Finance & Banking** | **Management Human Resources & Public Sector Sector** | **Taxes and Sharia** |
| 13.00 – 13.15 | Yesica Delvia, Nico Alexander<br>Trisakti School of Management<br><br>THE EFFECT OF SIZE, FIRM AGE, GROWTH, AUDIT REPUTATION, OWNERSHIP AND FINANCIAL RATIO ON INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL DISCLOSURE | Nursanita<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>BPKH GOOD GOVERNANCE SOLUTION HAJJ FUND AT MINISTRY OF RELIGIOUS REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA | Mohd Fuad Mohd Salleh, Astri Yulia<br>Universiti Selangor<br><br>ISLAMIC MANAGEMENT AND ITS ROLE IN DEVELOPING ORGANIZATIONAL ETHICS |
| 13.15 – 13.30 | Muhammad Dahlan<br>Universitas Padjajaran<br><br>MODERATING EFFECT OF USEFULNESS MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INNOVATION AND FIRM PERFORMANCE : EVIDENCE FROM BANDUNG DISTRICT, WEST JAVA, INDONESIA | I Nyoman Tantri Phala<br>Custom<br><br>ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY PERFORMANCE ON SUPERVISION AND SERVICES OFFICE AT THE CUSTOMS OF MATARAM | Uun Sunarsih, Dahlifah<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>THE EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL TYPE, PROFITABILITY, AND PUBLIC SHAREHOLD ON ISLAMIC SOCIAL REPORTING DISCLOSURES (Empirical Study of Companies Listed in List of Syariah Securities Periode 2013-2016) |
| 13.30 – 13.45 | Herri Sugandi, Irwanto Handojo<br>Trisakti School of Management<br><br>THE DETERMINANTS OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL DISCLOSURE | Karina Galuh Mentari, Akram, Thatok Asmony<br>Mataram University<br><br>THE INFLUENCE OF ADMINISTRATION OF REGIONAL-OWNED PROPERTY TOWARD QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL REPORT OF WEST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE | Kus Tri Andyarini<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>TAX ON COOPERATIVES IN INDONESIA |

| SESSI 2: August 09th , 13.00 pm – 15.30 pm | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ROOM** | **MALAPARI** | **KERUING** | **MAHOGANI** |
| 13.45 – 14.00 | Lia Eleonora,Wiwi Idawati<br>MAKSI STIE Indonesia<br><br>"THE EFFECT OF IMPLEMENTATION INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY TOWARDS QUALITY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS GOVERNMENT OF BEKASI CITY<br>(Survey at regional work units (PD) Government of Bekasi City)" | Amri, Lilik Handajani, Hermanto<br>Mataram University<br><br>INTEPRETIF STUDIES ABOUT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GREEN BANKING IN CREDIT LENDING AT BNI KCU MATARAM | Merliyana, Enung Siti Saodah, Tomy Prasetya<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>"KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF THE PRIVATE PERSONS TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE RATE TAX PAYERS AT PERFORMING THE OBLIGATION OF TAXATION<br>(Study Case : Tax Payers In Rawamangun Jakarta Timur)" |
| 14.00 – 14.15 | Siti Almurni, Hendrawati<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>EFFECT OF QUALITY OF FINANCIAL REPORTING TO ASIMETRY INFORMATION ON MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN BEI | Maruhun, Thatok Asmony, Lilik Handajani<br>Mataram University<br><br>VILLAGE FUND MANAGEMENT IN PERSPEKTIVE HABERMAS CRITICAL THEORY | Iren Meita, Zahrotul Hayati, Agus Munandar<br>Teknologi dan Bisnis Kalbis<br><br>THE EFFECT OF CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX EXPENSE TO EARNINGS MANAGEMENT AT A MANUFACTURING COMPANY LISTED ON THE EXCHANGE INDONESIA SECURITIES FOR 2010-2014 PERIOD |
| 14.15 – 14.30 | Eko Budi Santoso<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>RISK OF STOCK PRICE RISK AND STOCK RETURN FROM SHARES THAT IS LISTED ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE | Rama Chandra, Sumitro, Ginanjar Syamsuar<br>STIE INDONESI, JAARTA<br><br>LABOR ABSORPTION ON INDONESIAN INDUSTRY SECTOR | Tiolina Evi<br>Perbanas Institute<br><br>DETERMINANTS OF REVALUATION ASSET |
| 14.30 – 14.45 | Della Meilody, Deddy Marciano<br>Universitas Surabaya<br><br>INTERDEPENDENCY BETWEEN INTERNATIONALIZATION AND FIRMS' PERFORMANCE | A. Rina Herawati<br>STIA LAN Jakarta<br><br>DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC, LEGAL, AND POLITICAL FRAMEWORK TO IMPROVE PUBLIC SERVICE QUALITY IN INDONESIA | Tiolina Evi<br>Perbanas Institute<br><br>ANALYSING THE ROLE OF ACCOUNT REPRESENTATIVE TOWARD THE OBEDIENCE OF TAX PAYERS |
| 14.45 – 15.00 | Rifathi Syadzli, Muhamad Safiq<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>ACCOUNTING CONSERVATISM, EARNING MANAGEMENT AFTER IFRS CONVERGENCE | Simon Sumanjoyo Hutagalung<br>Universitas Lampung<br><br>EVALUATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT INNOVATION PROGRAM (ANALYSIS OF FREE HEALTH SERVICE PROGRAM (P2KM) IN BANDAR LAMPUNG) | Muhammad Anhar<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>THE PAST RISK AND RETURN AS THE SIGNALS OF THE FUTURE INDEX AND RETURN ON SHARIA STOCK IN INDONESIA |

| SESSI 2: August 09th , 13.00 pm – 15.30 pm | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ROOM** | **MALAPARI** | **KERUING** | **MAHOGANI** |
| 15.00 – 15.15 | Agatha Marwati, Indra Arifin Djashan<br>Trisakti School of Management<br><br>FACTORS THAT EFFECT THE STOCK RETURN OF MANUFACTURING COMPANIES AT THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE | Ahmad Muslim<br>Al-Azhar University<br><br>ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN RICE PRICE TRANSMISSION AND IT'S IMPLICATIONS | Dian Surya Sampurna, Ridwan Maronrong<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>"THE EFFECT OF THE COMMODITY PRICE ON SHARIAH STOCK MARKETS VOLATILITY IN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES" |
| 15.15 – 15.30 | Imam Subaweh, Sri Supadmini<br>Gunadarma University<br><br>EFFECT OF PROFITABILITY, LIQUIDITY, LEVERAGE, REPUTATION AUDITORS, FOREIGN OWNERSHIP, PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AND TO PUBLISH ACCOUNTING INFORMATION LISTING AGE ON USE OF THE WEBSITE | Yogi Suwarno<br>STIA LAN, Jakarta<br><br>POLICY INTEGRATION : POLICY-MAKING PERSPECTIVES AND INSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES ON FORESTRY SECTOR IN INDONESIA | Sulistyowati, R. Kananto<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>"THE INFLUENCES OF TAX, BONUS MECHANISM, FOREIGNOWNERSHIP, LEVERAGE AND COMPANY SIZE THROUGH COMPANY DECISION ON TRANSFER PRICING (Empirical Study on Registered Manufacturing Company In Indonesia Stock Exchange Year 2012-2015)" |
| 15.30 – 14.45 | Agatha Rinta Suhardi, Kiki Rizki Amalia<br>Widyatama University<br><br>IMPLEMENTATION OF QUALITY CONTROL IN WOMEN FOOTWEAR PRODUCTION PROCESS | Erna Lovita<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>CAREER INTEREST AS AN ACCOUNTANT LECTURER WITH COMPENSATION AS A MODERATING VARIABLE | Subekti Singgih Hadi, Lina Noersanti<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF STATE OWNED BANK AND PRIVATE BANK THAT GO PUBLIC |
| 15.45 – 16.00 | Arief Wicaksono, Faris Faruqi<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>"EFFECT OF PROFITABILITY, LIQUIDITY, AND SIZE OF COMPANY ON ACCEPTANCE OF AUDITOR'S GOING CONCERN OPINION" | Lailah Fujianti<br>Pancasila University<br><br>PROFESSIONALISM AND INSPECTORATE AUDITOR'S PERFORMANCE : AN ANALYSIS OF GENDER PERSPECTIVE | Muhammad Ikhsan<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>THE EFFECT OF CAR, NPL, LDR, BOPO, TOTAL ASSET, BI RATE AND EXCHANGE RATE TOWARD ROA OF BANKS LISTED IN INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE DURING 2011-2016 |
| **16.00– 17.00** | **Go to Prambanan Temple & Gala Dinner** | | |

# PARALLEL SESSION
# 4th ICBESS 2017

| SESSI 3: August 10th, 08.00 am – 09.30 am | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ROOM** | **KENARI** | **KERUING** | **MAHOGANI** | **MALAPARI** |
| **L.O (LIAISON OFFICER)** | M. Ikhsan | Dahlifah | Ono Tarsono | Arief Wicaksono |
| **Moderator** | Yogi Suwarno | M. Hasbi | Dian Surya Sampurna | Christina Citra |
| **HOURS/ RESEARCH AREA** | **Accounting & Finance** | **Social Sciences & Public Sector** | **SME'S** | **GCG & CSR** |
| 08.00 – 08.15 | Suyanto<br>Uiversitas Surabaya<br><br>SPILLOVER EFFECTS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ON DOMESTIC FIRMS: AGGREGATE AND DISAGREGATE ANALYSIS | Yasrizal<br>Teuku Umar University, Meulaboh, Indonesia<br><br>THE OPPORTUNITIES TO HAVE OWN HOME IN BANDA ACEH CITY | Zaidar Zainuddin, Emiyarni M.Nur<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>THE PATTERN OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE NON-OIL EXPORTERS AND SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN BUSINESS SHOES | Wenny Maulidina, Lies Zulfiati<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, TAX AVOIDANCE AND COST OF DEBT |
| 08.15 – 08.30 | Doddi Prastuti, Pristina Hermastuti Setianingrum<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>COMPANIES' FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND MACROECONOMICS CONDITION, HOW THEY RELATE TO SHARE PRICE. CASE STUDY COMPANIES IN CONSUMPTION SECTOR IN IDX | Suparmono, Darsono,Jhony Sarungu, Guntur Riyanto<br>Sebelas Maret Surakarta University<br><br>DO DISTANCE OR TRAVELING TIME TO CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT HAS EFFECT ON RESIDENTIAL LAND PRICE IN URBAN AREA? | Oscarius Yudhi Ari Wijaya, Wirawan ED Radianto<br>Indonesian Academy of Secretary and Management (ASMI), Surabaya, Ciputra University, Surabaya<br><br>PROJECT BASED LEARNING AND INNOVATION IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION | Jenny, Silvy Christina<br>Trisakti School of Management<br><br>DO FINANCIAL RATIOS, FIRM CHARACTERISTICS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AFFECT FIRM PERFORMANCE? |
| 08.30 – 08.45 | R. Wedi Rusmawan Kusumah, Daniel T.H. Manurung<br>University of Widaytama<br><br>EFFECT OF AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARACTERISTICS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS' COMPENSATION AGAINST RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE EXISTENCE | Anggun Resdasari Prasetyo , Unika Prihatsanti, Ika Zenita Ratnaningsih<br>Diponegoro University<br><br>STRESS OR HAPPINESS? UNDERSTANDING EMOTION AT WORK ON FEMALE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS IN JAVA, INDONESIA | Wawan Kurniawan, Teddy Siswanto, Ratna Shofiat, Hartini<br>Trisakti University<br><br>THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DESIGN THINKING METHOD ON 'HAPPY RAINBOW' START UP BUSINESS | Maya Mustika<br>MAKSI STIE Indonesia<br><br>THE EFFECT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND ASYMMETRY INFORMATION ON EARNING QUALITY IN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES FROM 2011-2015 |

| SESSI 3: August 10th, 08.00 am – 09.30 am | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ROOM** | **KENARI** | **KERUING** | **MAHOGANI** | **MALAPARI** |
| 08.45 – 09.00 | Daniel T.H. Manurung, R. Wedi Rusmawan Kusumah<br>University of Widaytama<br><br>THE ROLE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEES IN GREENHOUSE GAS DISCLOSURE | Nury Ariani Wulansari, Desti Ranihusna, Siti Ridloah, Whisnu Elianto<br>Semarang State University, Indonesia<br><br>INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGH THE ROLE OF CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE MANAGEMENT AMONG FOREIGN STUDENT | Sriyono, Sigit Hermawan, Sarwendah Biduri<br>Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo<br><br>INFLUENCE OF STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL AND PRODUCTION SMEs BASED ON GREEN ECONOMY IT'S IMPACT ON PERFORMANCE | Musril Zahari<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>PARTICIPATION OF MIGRANTS IN MINANGKABAU DEVELOPMENT |
| 09.00 – 09.10 | Mohammad Benny Alexandri, Meita Pragiwani<br>Padjajaran University, STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>ANALYSIS OF MUTUAL FUND'S PERSISTENCE IN INDONESIA | Yusuf Maksudi, Ade Mulyati<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>"THE ANALYSIS OF WELFARE LEVEL FAMILY DRIVER ONLINE OJEK IN JAKARTA" | Nur Endah Retno Wuryandari<br>Mercubuana University<br><br>"THE EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGY CAPABILITY, KNOWLEDGE CAPABILITY AND ENTREPRENEUR ORIENTATION ON SMEs SUSTAINABLE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE" | Erin Ratna Kustanti<br>Diponegoro University<br><br>ATTACHMENT AND BULLYING AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN SEMARANG, INDONESIA |
| 09.10 – 09.20 | Meita Pragiwani, Mohammad Benny Alexandri<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta, Padjajaran University<br><br>CAREER MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEE WORK PERFORMANCE : CASE INDEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CIANJUR | Hamidah R. Susilatun, Hilda Rifani<br>STIA LAN<br><br>MANAGEMENT OF CHILD-FRIENDLY INTEGRATED PUBLIC SPACE (RPTRA) AS A SPACE FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY INTERACTION (CASE STUDY IN RPTRA BAHARI, SOUTH JAKARTA ADMINISTRATIVE CITY) | Sri Ulfa Sentos, Ariusni, Alpon Satrianto<br>University of Padang<br><br>ENTREPRENEURIAL COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT WITH TRAINING PROGRAM FOR ENTREPRENEUR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY SANJAI CRACKERS IN BUKITTINGGI CITY | Nandang Mulyana, Hetty Krisnani, Risna Resnawaty<br>Padjadjaran University<br><br>SOCIAL CAPITAL ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE : THE COMMUNITY WAYS TO LIFE WITHIN GLOBAL CHANGING |
| 09.20 – 09.30 | Diana Supriati, R. Kananto, Asiva Kusriananda<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>THE EFFECTS OF INTELLECTUAL DISCLOSURES CAPITAL, DEBT TO ASSETS RATIO, DEBT EQUITY RATIO, COMPANY SIZE AND ASSETS TURNOVER ON COMPANY PROFITABILITY (Empirical Study on Manufacturing Companies Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2011 - 2015) | Nelli Novyarni, Imelda Aprileny<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>EFFECT OF COMPETENCE AND INDEPENDENCE INTERNAL AUDITOR AND COMPETENCE HR THE QUALITY OF FINANCIAL REPORTING THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT / MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT DKI JAKARTA | Flourien Nurul Ch, Lies Zulfiati<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING THE VALUE OF BANKING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN BEI | Ono Tarsono, Faris Faruqi<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL INFLUENCE ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BANKING |
| **09.30 – 09.45** | **Coffee break @Tentrem Ballroom** | | | |

# PARALLEL SESSION
# 4th ICBESS 2017

| SESSI 4: August 10th, 08.00 am – 09.30 am | | | | |
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| **ROOM** | **KENARI** | **KERUING** | **MAHOGANI** | **MALAPARI** |
| **L.O (LIAISON OFFICER)** | Uun Sunarsih | Faris Faruqi | Sulistyowati | Lina Nursanti |
| **Moderator** | Anggun Rendasari | Flourien Ch | Sriyono | M. Safiq |
| **HOURS/ RESEARCH AREA** | **Human Resource Management and Finance** | **GCG & CSR** | **Sharia** | **Human Resource Management** |
| 09.00 – 09.45 | Fajar Sasongko<br>Pancasila University<br><br>THE IMPACT OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON FIRM PERFORMANCE (A STUDY OF INDONESIAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY) | Salis Musta Ani<br>Pancasila University<br><br>CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND ITS ROLE IN THE EFFECT OF ISLAMIC SOCIAL REPORTING (ISR) ON THE FIRM VALUE | Dahlifah , Uun Sunarsih<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>THE EFFECT OF ISLAMIC FINANCIAL RATIO OF PROFITABILITY | Christina Catur Widayati, Titin Maryati<br>Mercu Buana University<br><br>EFFECT OF JOB SATISFACTION AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT ON TURNOVER INTENTION |
| 10.00 – 10.15 | Muhammad Nashar, Ryani Dhyan Parashakti, Hilda Sona Fauziah<br>Mercubuana University<br><br>EFFECT OF TRAINING AND JOB PERFORMANCE ON JOB SATISFACTION IN PT GARUDA INDONESIA TRAINING CENTER | Faris Faruqi<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND FINANCIAL PERFORMACE IN INDONESIA ISLAMIC BANK | Rimi Gusliana Mais<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>BUILDING CONCEPT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REPORTING THROUGH ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE ON SHARIA BANK | Anna Partina, Mugi Harsono, Sri Hunik Runing, Tulus Haryono<br>Universitas Sebelas Maret<br><br>THE ROLE OF PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB INSECURITY AND ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOUR |
| 10.15 – 10.30 | Imron HR, Jusuf Hariyanto<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>CAPITAL MARKET INTEGRATION OF ASEAN-5 STOCK MARKET | Rika Lidyah, Titin Hartini, Mismiwati<br>UIN Raden Fatah Palembang<br><br>VIOLATIONS OF FINANCIAL REGULATION, LEVERAGE AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURE (STUDY ON NON-FINANCIAL COMPANIES LISTED IN INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE) | Dinnul Alfian Akbar<br>UIN Raden Fatah Palembang<br><br>INVESTIGATION OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL IMPACT AND FIRM SIZE TO ISLAMIC SOCIAL REPORTING WITH PROFITABILITY AS MEDIATION ON SHARIA BANKS IN INDONESIA | Fauzi Rachman, Wiwi Idawati<br>MAKSI STIE, Jakarta<br><br>"THE EFFECT OF COMPETENCE, MOTIVATION AND QUALITY ASSURANCE TOWARD THE AUDIT QUALITY (Study at The Auditors of The Directorate General of Customs And Excise)" |

| SESSI 4: August 10th, 08.00 am – 09.30 am | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ROOM** | **KENARI** | **KERUING** | **MAHOGANI** | **MALAPARI** |
| 10.30 – 10.45 | Budi Frensidy, Irene Josephine, Ignatius Roni Setyawan<br>Tarumanagara University<br><br>PRICE FORMATION AROUND CUM DATE DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE IN INDONESIAN STOCK EXCHANGE | Astrid Rudyanto, Ryan Rinaldi Senjaya<br>Trisakti School of Management<br><br>THE EFFECT OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL MECHANISM TO CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURE | Mismiwati<br>UIN Raden Fatah Palembang<br><br>BANK INTERNAL FACTORS AND PROFIT DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENTOF SYARIAH BANKS IN INDONESIA | Lilik Trianah, Diah Pranitasari<br>STIE Indonesia, Jakarta<br><br>THE INFLUENCE OF PARENT'S PERCEPTION ON THEIR INTEREST TO SEND THEIR CHILDREN TO PAUD |
| **10.45** | **END OF PARALEL SESSION** | | | |

# KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF THE PRIVATE PERSONS TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE RATE TAX PAYERS AT PERFORMING THE OBLIGATION OF TAXATION

**(Study Case : Tax Payers In Rawamangun Jakarta Timur)**

**Merliyana[1], Enung Siti Saodah[2], Tomy Prasetya[3]**
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***Abstract*** **-** Some of the factors that may affect the taxpayer compliance in meeting the obligations of the taxation, including the knowledge and awareness of taxpayers towards tax provisions. Knowledge of tax rules could be caused of unfamiliarity taxpayers will tax laws that apply while the taxpayer awareness of it is coming from the inside of the taxpayer to meet the obligations of tax with sincere and without coercion. Taxpayer awareness over the taxation function as State financing is indispensable to improve taxpayer compliance.
The purpose of research in the writing of this, among others, to know the influence of tax knowledge against the level of taxpayer compliance, in order to know how the awareness of taxation against the compliance level of taxpayer and the last to know the influence of tax knowledge and awareness of taxation against the taxpayer compliance rate in the region of Rawamangun, East Jakarta.
This research uses a type of survey research using quantitative approaches are calculated using multiple linear regression method and the results of this research show the tax knowledge has no effect against a compliance by tax payers, tax consciousness has no effect against a compliance by taxpayers and also shows tax knowledge and awareness of taxation is equally has no effect against a compliance by tax payers.

***Keywords*****:** knowledge, awareness of tax the taxpayer, taxpayer compliance

# EFFECT OF COMPETENCE AND INDEPENDENCE INTERNAL AUDITOR AND COMPETENCE HR THE QUALITY OF FINANCIAL REPORTING THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT / MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT DKI JAKARTA

**Nelli Novyarni[1] & Imelda Aprileny[2]**
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***Abstract-*** This study aimed to examine the effect of HR competence and the competence and independence of the internal auditor of the quality of financial reporting city government and provincial governments through the method of data collection questionnaire. Questionnaires will be distributed to the people involved in the financial reporting of the government as part of the budget / accounting (Bapeksda) and part examiner (inspectorate) especially in local government and provincial government of Jakarta. Furthermore, based on these results it will be able to increase the competence and independence in the financial statements of government so that the quality of financial reporting and provincial government reached. The method used is to conduct a survey to the city government and the provincial government of Jakarta, by distributing questionnaires to part of the budget / accounting (Bapeksda) and part of the examiner or the internal auditor of government (Inspectorate). Measurement of independent variables by using the dimensions of the HR Competency, competence and independence of the Internal Auditor Internal Auditor of the dimensions are used the indicators to be measured using a Likert scale. Similarly, the dependent variable is also using the dimensions of the quality of financial reporting, financial reporting of quality dimensions, use the indicators to be measured using a Likert scale likert.Skala using a scale of 5 4 3 2 1.

***Keywords*****:** competence HR competence internal auditor, quality of financial reporting

# THE PATTERN OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE NON-OIL EXPORTERS AND SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN BUSINESS SHOES

**Zaidar Zainuddin[1] & Emiyarni M.Nur[2]**
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***Abstract-*** The aim of research to determine the role of small and medium enterprises in helping national economic development, in addition to a role in economic growth, employment also plays distribution of development outcomes. In the economic crisis that occurred in our country some time ago, many large-scale effort that has stagnated even stop the activity, Small and Medium Enterprises sector proved resilient in the face of the crisis. Research conducted descriptively by using primary data by obtaining data from the source directly and interviews with the father of the Head of Public Relations of the Central Business District Development of Micro, Small and Medium And Pemungkiman Village Small Industries Pulogadung Data sekuder obtained from various other sources related to the research. Based on the research results, cooperation between businessmen of shoes with the exporter is not there anymore, because of the expensive raw materials, human resources are lacking, the work here is generally hereditary and marketing systems that are less good.

***Keywords*:** businessmen shoes, exporters, cooperation. small and medium enterprises

# THE EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL TYPE, PROFITABILITY, AND PUBLIC SHAREHOLD ON ISLAMIC SOCIAL REPORTING DISCLOSURES

**(Empirical Study of Companies Listed in List of Syariah Securities Periode 2013-2016)**

**Uun Sunarsih[1] & Dahlifah[2]**

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***Abstract*-**In The existence of company should provide benefits for all parties, which reflected CSR's concept. The measurement of CSR used by Syariah issuers should ideally use Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) in accordance with syariah-principles. The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of industry type, profitability and public stock ownership on ISR disclosure. This study conducted on companies listed in Syariah-Securities period 2013-2016 and obtained 30 samples of company. The methodology is content analysis. The results showed only profitability variables affected ISR. This is consistent with Signalling-hypothesis. Variable type of industry no effect and possible to have view type of high profile industry not requires community's legitimacy. Variable public stock ownership no effect because the shareholding of companies in Asia dominated by family stock. So, public share ownership is not able to pressure the company to disclose social responsibility in syariah.

***Keywords*:** islamic social reporting, industrial type, profitability, public ownership.

# THE EFFECT OF WORK EXPERIENCE AND GENDER OF AUDIT JUDGMENT

**(Empirical Study at DKI Jakarta Public Accountant Firm)**

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***Abstract-*** Opinion issued by the auditor should be based on consideration of a good audit, where the audit considerations can be affected by some individual aspects such as work experience and gender. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of work experience and gender on audit judgement either partially or simultaneously. Type of this research is a causal-comparative and collection of data by distributing questionnaires to 101 auditors in 30 public accounting firm in Jakarta registered in 2013, with a minimum level position as a senior auditor to partner. Tests conducted are validity and realibility, classical assumption and hypothesis testing with multiple linear regression method. This research was processed through the IBM SPSS 22 with research showing that simultaneously work experience and gender significantly affect audit judgement while partial, work experience is significant influence but gender is not significantly affect audit judgement. For the Accountant Public Office should be open to the research, respondents should be more serious for reading the questions in the questionnaire and come to more training and seminars. For further research, we recommend adding another independent variable and the measurement of gender, should get the number of respondents men and women in equal numbers, so that the results obtained is presented facts on the ground.

***Keywords*****:** audit judgement, work experience, gender

# PROBLEM TREE ANALYSIS OF COCONUT SUGAR QUALITY TO PENETRATEINTERNATIONAL MARKET AND MODERN MARKET

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***Abstract-*** Indonesia is the largest coconut sugar producer in the world, but the welfare of coconut sugar makers is still low, one of the causes of the low welfare of coconut sugar makers is still the low quality of coconut sugar that they produce, so it unable to penetrate the international market and modern market, therefore need to do research to analyze the low quality of coconut sugar as a basis to improve the quality of coconut sugar.Respondents in this research are coconut sugar makers, and coconut sugar middlemen in Banyumas Regency. Data were collected using questionnaires, in-depth interviews, observation and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Based on problem tree analysis, can be identified problem of low quality of coconut sugar caused by coconut sap quality problem, cooking problem, shaping problem and packing problem.Root of problem is still low awareness and knowledge of coconut sugar makers, its is due to lack of training and assistance for coconut sugar makersregularly and sustainably.

***Keywords*:** coconut sugar, quality, problem tree analysis

# THE EFFECT OF CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAX EXPENSE TO EARNINGS MANAGEMENT AT A MANUFACTURING COMPANY LISTED ON THE EXCHANGE INDONESIA SECURITIES FOR 2010-2014 PERIOD

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***Abstract-*** This study aims to determine the effect of the result of current tax expense and deffered taxes for the indication of earnings management practices in manufacturing companies. The research methodology used in this research is quantitative descriptive. Data used in this research originated from financial stat ements which has been audite which is accessed through the website Indonesian stock exchange period 2010 -2014. The sampling is done by using the method purposive sampling. There are 53 companies for 5 years with a total of 265 sampel data . Test results can be concluded that the current tax expense and deffered tax has a positive and significant impact on the net income in the company's income statement.Therefore, this study proves that the management companies often perform earnings management practices ot the tax burden which should have been issued by the company.

***Keywords*****:** manufacturing company, earning management, current tax expense, deffered tax.

# ENTREPRENEURIAL COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT WITH TRAINING PROGRAM FOR ENTREPRENEUR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY SANJAI CRACKERS IN BUKITTINGGI CITY

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***Abstract-*** Small scale industries have an important role in the economic development of a region that is; As a job opportunity, a source of income, especially small-scale industry sanjai crackers support the development of the tourism sector because this product is a typical souvenir commodity of Bukittinggi city. Small scale industry of crackers also plays a role in the development of cassava agriculture in West Sumatra, caused by the main raw material is cassava. The purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of training programs on the development of each competency area of entrepreneurs. The study also analyzed the impact of training programs on developing entrepreneurial competencies from small industry entrepreneurs of sanjai crackers. This research uses quasi experiment design non equivalent control group. Random sampling, number of sample experiment group 25 entrepreneur and control group of 25 entrepreneurs. Data were analyzed using different test. The results found that training programs have a significant impact on the development of developing market opportunities, conceptual competencies, organizing competencies, and strategic competencies. However, this study did not have a significant impact on the development of relationship competencies. In addition, the study found that training programs have a significant impact on entrepreneurial competencies.

***Keywords*****:** entrepreneurial competencies, training, entrepreneur, small scale industry

# THE ROLE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEES IN GREENHOUSE GAS DISCLOSURE

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***Abstract-*** The objective of the study was to determine the role of corporate governance (board of commissioners, board of directors and gender diversity) and environmental committees in greenhouse gas disclosure. This study uses a total of 26 manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The results show that the board of commissioners, board of directors have no effect on the disclosure of greenhouse gases while the diversity of gender and environmental committees negatively affect the disclosure of greenhouse gases.

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***Keywords*:** Corporate governance, environmental committee, greenhouse gas disclosure

# THE OPPORTUNITIES TO HAVE OWN HOME IN BANDA ACEH CITY

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***Abstract-*** As we know that the development of infrastructure, especially housing problems is really needed by everyone and had so much built by developers both inside the city and outside the city. This residential development ranging from the type, design and technical specifications are varied, it is intended to be accessible by consumers. Although developers already provide some conveniences such as the ability to repay in accordance with the selected type, there are still plenty of civil servant (PNS) as well as those working in the private sector has not been able to buy/own their own home on the grounds of various considerations interests respectively. Explanatory variables used in this model consists of a variable income, number of household members, gender, education level, employment sector, age and marital status will affect the probability of households to own their own home. The data used is the National Socio-Economic Survey 2011, which contains the results of a survey conducted by BPS. This thesis focuses on the area of Banda Aceh as well as using the logit model estimation. The result of calculations show that the proportion of households in the city of Banda Aceh who own their own home around 53.83%, with the proportion who are not self owned approximately 46.17%. The analysis showed that the variables household size and age significantly affect the chances of having their own home with a significance level of 5%.

***Keywords*****:** logit model, home ownership

# PRICE FORMATION AROUND CUM DATE DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

## (Empirical Evidence In Indonesian Stock Exchange)

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***Abstract-*** This research aim is to prove there a change in abnormal returns around the announcement date of the cum date dividend date and price changes around the announcement date. The population studied is the company announced a dividend for the period 2007 - 2012, consists of 15 companies that successive 3-year reported operating income, cash dividends during the 11 days of observation. Testing of the event study on the information content of the cum date dividend announcement is found that it contains no significant information on cum date dividend announcement, and found no significant negative information content one day after the cum date dividend announcement. Results of this study still found the significant abnormal returns around the dividend announcement. Regression testing ask price, bid price, and the days before and after the dividend announcement to the stock price was found that the price formation is not influenced by the dividend announcement, but they are influenced by the ask and the bid prices, which implies there is an effort of investors to maximize capital gains by making the selling and purchasing of certain stocks.

***Keywords*****:** cum date, event study, abnormal return, price, ask price, bid price.

# RISK OF STOCK PRICE RISK AND STOCK RETURN FROM SHARES THAT IS LISTED ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE

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***Abstract-*** Risks are unrelated or unexpected events of what we predict before , for example, returning stocks can be above or below our predictable. In a stock investment can occur a risk that is result of investment is not according to what we predict that can be loss or profit. While the meaning of the return or income from stock investment is the result of selling shares by investors minus the purchase price of these shares. In this paper will be discussed whether there is a significant influence and relationship between stock investment risk to stock returns from shares on Indonesia Stock Exchange. The sample data that will be used in this research are 46 samples from the stock price data in the Indonesia Stock Exchange on year 2017 from several different companies. The results of this research is that there is a significant relationship and influence between stock risk and stock return.

***Keywords*****:** risk of stock price , stock return on indonesian stock exchange.

# PROJECT BASED LEARNING AND INNOVATION IN ENTREPRENEURSHIP EDUCATION

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***Abstract*** **-** One of the teaching methods in entrepreneurship education is Project Based Learning. Through this method, students are trained to become entrepreneurs in a way that they have got real experience in running business. The purpose of this research is to explore how project based learning in entrepreneurship education is carried out. This research used qualitative method with multiple case study strategies using three student business projects. Data were collected through interviews, observation, and documentation. This study found PBL method was able to bring innovation in students' business group and sharpen and develop their entrepreneurial characters. However, this method also brought about other consequences that need to be overcome.

***Keywords*****:** project based learning, innovation, entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship education

# DO DISTANCE OR TRAVELING TIME TO CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT HAS EFFECT ON RESIDENTIAL LAND PRICE IN URBAN AREA?

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***Abstract-*** This study was intended to reveal the effect of accessibility believed to exert an effect on land price, where the accessibility refers to the variable of distance and traveling time to city center or central business district (CBD). In this study, the accessibility was measured in terms of distance as well as travelling time from land location to CBD. Based on the multiple linear regression analysis results on 379 land samples, it was shown that distances to CBD did not exert significant influences, while the travelling time exert significant influences on the land prices. Travelling times to Gadjah Mada University campus and Malioboro area exerted significant influences on housing land prices. This result revealed, that the accessibility of traditional location theory is no longer measured from the distance to the city center, but the more significant travel time affects the price of residential land.

***Keywords*****:** land price, accessibility, travel time

# SPILLOVER EFFECTS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ON DOMESTIC FIRMS: AGGREGATE AND DISAGREGATE ANALYSIS

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***Abstract*** **-** This research examines the spillover effects of foreign direct investment (FDI) on the productivity of local firms in East Java. It seeks to provide insight into the aggregate and disaggregate analyses of the spillover effects. At the aggregate level, the spillover effects on firms' productivity are evaluated for all firms in manufacturing industries. At the disaggregate level, the spillover effects are examined for firms in nine specific industries. Two measures of spillover effects are applied in gaining a comprehensive analysis on the productivity advantages. The impact of FDI on productivity level is analyzed to gain insight into the long-run spillover effects, while the impact of FDI on productivity growth is to detect the short-run effects. There are five important findings of this study: (1) there is indication of a positive productivity spillover from FDI on local firms; (2) the labour-intensive industries tend to receive negative spillover effects, whereas the capital-intensive industries tend to gain positive spillover effects; (3) the total factor productivity growth (TFPG) of firms in East Java is sourced mainly from the scale efficiency change (SEC); (4) the spillover effects of FDI are mainly scale-efficiency knowledge and technological knowledge; (5) the technical efficiency knowledge tends to be a long-run effect rather than a short-run.

***Keywords*****:** spillover effects, foreign direct investment, manufacturing industry, east java.
JEL: D24, D29, F23

# THE EFFECT OF SIZE, FIRM AGE, GROWTH, AUDIT REPUTATION, OWNERSHIP AND FINANCIAL RATIO ON INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL DISCLOSURE

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***Abstract*** **-** The purpose of this research is to examine the effect of size, firmage, growth, audtior reputation, ownership concentration, leverage, market-to-book ratio, liquidity, and profitabilityon intellectual capital disclosure. This research used 157 non-financial companies that listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange and the data were selected using purposive sampling method during 2012 until 2015. The data were analyzed using multiple regression method.The empirical result show that size, profitability, auditor's reputation and ownership concentration have influence on intellectual capital disclosure practices while firm age, leverage, market-to-book ratio, liquidity, and growth have no influence on intellectual capital disclosure practices.

***Keywords*****:** intellectual capital disclosure, size, firmage, auditor reputation, ownership concentration, growth, financial ratio.

# DO FINANCIAL RATIOS, FIRM CHARACTERISTICS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AFFECT FIRM PERFORMANCE?

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***Abstract*** - The purpose of this research is to provide evidence about variables that influence firm performance. These variables are board size, debt ratio, firm size, firm age, return on asset, and independent board. Sample of this research are 67 manufactured companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange. The sample selected using purposive method, during the 2013 until 2015. Hypothesis tested by using multiple regression analysis. In this research, firm performance were measured by Tobin's Q. The result of this research shows that debt ratio, firm size, return on asset and independent board have influence on firm performance. The other variables such as board size and firm age have no influence on firm performance.

***Keywords*****:** firm performance, tobin's q, board size, debt ratio, firm size, firm age, return on asset, independent board.

# BUILDING CONCEPT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REPORTING THROUGH ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE ON SHARIA BANK

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***Abstract -*** As a form of accountability for its economic activities, every company in the world must perform CSR activities, including companies in Indonesia. Unfortunately, the values contained in current CSR reporting contain only secular activities, while Indonesia is a country with 200 million Muslims who are entitled to use Islamic religious values in their lives that are included in economic activities, including CSR. This study aims to find the appropriate Islamic values and can be applied in CSR activities. This study finds value in Islam that can be a reference company, in terms of this research is a sharia bank, for CSR activities, namely the values of Itqan and Jaudatul 'Ada.

***Keywords*:** csr, islamic, economic, itqan, jaudatul 'ada

# THE ROLE OF PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB INSECURITY AND ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOUR

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***Abstract*** **-** In today's business competition, companies are required to perform effective human resource management, one of them is the use of non-fixed labor. Contingent worker is a common phenomenon in working relationships in the global era as one way to ensure organizational flexibility. Consequences of the use of contingent worker is the emergence of job insecurity due to the uncertainty of work in the future. Job insecurity provides various impacts for the organization, one of them is organizational citizenship behavior. Various studies related to job insecurity and organizational citizenship behavior provide mixed results, so it is necessary to test the variables that are able to mediate the relationship between the two variables. One of the predictor variables of organizational citizenship behavior is perceived organizational support. Sample of this study was 170 contingent workers in Yogyakarta Special Region, Indonesia, to test the role of perceived organizational support as a mediating or moderating variable in the relationship between job insecurity and organizational citizenship behavior. Results showed that job insecurity negatively affected organizational citizenship behavior, but perceived organizational support despite being a predictor for organizational citizenship behavior was unable to mediate or moderate the relationship between the two variables.

***Keywords*****:** job insecurity, organizational citizenship behaviour, perceived organizational support.

# VIOLATIONS OF FINANCIAL REGULATION, LEVERAGE AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURE

**(Study On Non-Financial Companies Listed In Indonesia Stock Exchange)**

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***Abstract*** **-** Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a matter of responsibility of a company, so it is worth knowing the things that affect CSR disclosure. This study aims to test the theory related to CSR with empirical facts about CSR disclosure of non-financial companies in Indonesia Stock Exchange. Variables used in this study are violations of financial regulations, leverage and financial performance against corporate social responsibility disclosure. This research uses quantitative method with secondary data. Secondary data obtained from the Financial Services Authority and Indonesia Stock Exchange. Testing is done by path analysis and processed using SPSS. The results showed that leverage affect CSR disclosure.

***Keywords*****:** leverage, CSR, financial performance

# TAX ON COOPERATIVES IN INDONESIA

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***Abstract*** **-** This study aims to analyze the tax on cooperatives in Indonesia in terms of The Four Canon submitted by Adam Smith. Four Canon consists of equality, certainty, convinience, and efficiency. The research was conducted with qualitative approach. The research was conducted by archival research. Archival research is a study involving the main source of archives, the library of special collections, or other repositories related to the taxation of cooperatives in Indonesia. Archive sources include manuscripts, documents, and notes (including electronic records).

***Keywords*****:** cooperative tax, the four canon, research archive

# INVESTIGATION OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL IMPACT AND FIRM SIZE TO ISLAMIC SOCIAL REPORTING WITH PROFITABILITY AS MEDIATION ON SHARIA BANKS IN INDONESIA

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***Abstract*** **-** One form of compliance of Islamic banks against Islamic principles is to disclose and report social responsibility or commonly called Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). International Regulatory Institutions such as AAOIFI (Accounting and Auditing of Islamic Financial Institutions) have established standards in the disclosure of social responsibility of sharia banking. Assessment of CSR in Islamic banking is used index of Islamic Social Reporting. This ISR index is a benchmark for the implementation of social responsibility of sharia banking which contains compilation of standard items of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) which set by AAOIFI (Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions) which then further developed by the researcher on the item- Items of CSR disclosed by an Islamic entity. The variables used in this study are Intellectual Capital, Firm Size, Profitability and Islamic Social Reporting. This research uses quantitative method with secondary data. The population in this study is the Sharia Commercial Bank registered in the Financial Services Authority period 2011 to 2014. In this study, the sample obtained by purposive sampling method. The test is done by path analysis and processed using SPSS. The result of research shows that Intellectual Capital has positive effect on Profitability, Firm Size has no effect on Profitability, Firm Size has positive effect on Islamic Social Reporting, Intellectual Capital and Profitability has no effect on Islamic Social Reporting and Profitability only mediate Intellectual Capital influence on Islamic Social Reporting.

***Keywords*****:** intellectual capital, firm size, profitability and islamic social reporting

# BANK INTERNAL FACTORS AND PROFIT DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENTOF SYARIAH BANKS IN INDONESIA

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***Abstract*** **-** The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), Operation Efficiency (BOPO), Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), Proportion of Depositor's Funding (PDPK),Purchase Financing (PJB), Profit Sharing Financing (PBH) and Return On Assets (ROA) to Profit Distribution Management (PDM) in Islamic banks in Indonesia.The sample determined by using purposive sampling based on Indonesia Syariah Bank for period of 2009-2013. The population in this research is 11 Syariah Banks, which 5 Syariah Banks are chosen based on purposive sampling. For analysis the data, multiple regression analysis with IBM SPSS. The result of the research shown that internal bank factors (BOPO and PBH) give positive effect to PDM, the internal bank factors (FDR and PDPK) give negative effect to PDM, while internal bank factors (CAR and PJB) do not affect to PDM. ROA gives positive effect on PDM.

***Keywords*****:** CAR, BOPO, FDR, PDPK, PJB, PBH, ROA, PDM.

# POLICY INTEGRATION : POLICY-MAKING PERSPECTIVES ANDINSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES ON FORESTRY SECTOR IN INDONESIA

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***Abstract*-** Literature on policy integration, has given little attention to how policy-making processes allow for policy integration as well as present barriers. There is also little evidence of how sectoral ministries respond to crosscutting issues and in what way they are affected by pressure to address such issues, including those promoted by 'competing' agencies. Three key recurring themes emerge from the review of perspectives on policy-making and implications for policy integration: competition of issues, diversity of interests and complexity of polity. The Indonesian forestry sector provides evidence(s)on how the existing the institutional arrangement at national level largely influence the entire system when addressing climate change as a cross-cutting issue.

***Keywords*:** policy making, cross-cutting issues, policy integration, issue competition, interest-diversity, polity complexity, Indonesia

# THE EFFECT OF COMPETENCE, MOTIVATION AND QUALITY ASSURANCE TOWARD THE AUDIT QUALITY

**(Study at The Auditors of The Directorate General of Customs And Excise)**

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***Abstract*-** This study focuses on The Auditors of The Directorate General Of Customs and Excise to examine the effect of competence, motivation and quality assurance on audit quality. The paper uses the audit quality as dependent variables model and interacts all independent variables of competence, motivation and quality assurance on audit quality. We find the variables of competence, motivation and quality assurance significant effect on the audit quality simultaneously. However motivation variable is not significant in a partial, but if the variable of competence and motivation in together or simultaneous, are the most effect variable on audit quality. This study is useful to the Directorate General of Customs and Excise in particular the Directorate of Audit of Customs and Excise can be used as a basis in setting policy related to the development of the resources of the auditor and contribute ideas in the development of human resources, especially concerning the guidance to auditors/inspectors. This research is expected to provide usefulness for the development of science, among others : (a). To give input to the further research, especially the theories used in this research. (b) As a material study more for research and development of accounting science, especially in the field of auditing and other parties who are competent in the problems examined by the author. (c) For the author, with this research adds insights on the importance of competence, motivation, quality assurance and audit quality in audit implementation of customs and excise. Consequently, this paper significantly contributes to the limited literature on the perceived value relevance of audit quality.

***Keywords*:** the directorate of audit of customs and excise, audit quality, competence, motivation and quality assurance.

# THE INFLUENCE OFPARENT'S PERCEPTION ON THEIR INTEREST TO SEND THEIR CHILDREN TO PAUD

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***Abstract*** **-** This study aims to find out how the influence of customer's perception (parents about early childhood education (PAUD)) to the interest of buying (sending their children to the PAUD). This research was conducted in Pisangan Timur,East Jakarta. Parent's perception as exogenous variables, measured by the teacher'squality, curriculum, teaching methods and infrastructure facilities that exist in early childhood education. The endogenous variable is parent's interest to send their children to PAUD measured with the parent's desire to send their children to PAUD, encourage children to attend school, provide learning facilities for children, and pay attention to children's learning progress. Data obtained by conducting surveys, interviews, and distributing questionnaires. The analysis tool uses PLS 2.0 program. Expected output for improving PAUD performance. The results showed that there is a significant positive effect of parent's perception about early childhood education to the parent's interest to send their children in early childhood education. The influence of parent's perception about early childhood education to the parent'sinterest to send their children in PAUD is 65.2%. While the influence of other factors not examined in this research amounted to 34.8%.

***Keywords*****:** Perception, Interests, PAUD

# THE INFLUENCE OF COMPENSATION, ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT AND CAREER PATH TO JOB PERFORMANCE EMPLOYEES

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***Abstract*** **-** This study aimed to analyze the influence of Compensation, Organizational Commitment and Career Path to Job Performance Employees at the Islamic Hospital (RSI) of Magelang City , Center of Java. Either simultaneously or partially and the dominant variable affecting work achievement by the number of respondents was 35 people. Data were collected through questionnaires, interviews and direct observation to the object of research. The object of research conducted at the RSI Magelang . Data collection techniques using explanatory Research by highlighting the influence of variables. This research included in the quantitative research. Data analysis techniques using multiple linear regression. The results showed that simultaneous Compensation, Organizational Commitment, and Career have a significant effect on the achievement of Employees at the RSI Magelang , while the partial effect of all the variables also has an influence on work performance. The dominant variable affecting work performance is variable compensation with a significant level of 0.0000.

***Keywords*****:** compensation, organizational commitment, job performance, employees

# EVALUATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT INNOVATION PROGRAM

## (Analysis Of Free Health Service Program (P2KM) In Bandar Lampung)

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***Abstract*** **-** Public service innovation is a trend of public management in order to cope with the needs of people who become more responsive. This study analyzed one of the health service program in Bandar Lampung City that was adjusted to the needs of the community. Innovation of health services is done by providing access to services with simple procedures, showing only ID cards and Family Card, in order to obtain health services free of charge.
The purpose of this study is to overcome the effectiveness of free health care program (P2KM) in Bandarlampung city that has been implemented from 2015. This research includes qualitative research with interview, observation and documentation techniques. The results showed the implementation of free health care program in Bandarlampung City has been implemented effectively. This can be seen from the accuracy of program targets, the various forms of socialization that have been implemented, the realization of the program objectives and the process of the light of the program. Factors that need to be strengthened in maximizing the effectiveness of the implementation of free health care program in Bandar lampung city is the relationship between government agencies and community empowerment in orderly administration and procedures.

***Keywords*****:** innovation, public health, program evaluation.

# THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DESIGN THINKING METHOD ON 'HAPPY RAINBOW' START UP BUSINESS

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***Abstract*** **-** This paper discusses the Implementation of Design Thinking Method on 'Happy Rainbow' Start Up Business. This method aims to reduce the risk of loss due to poor business plan. The results show that the method of design thinking on 'Happy Rainbow' start-up business help the business growing rapidly in a short time.

***Keywords*****:** design thinking, start up, happy rainbow

# STRESS OR HAPPINESS? UNDERSTANDING EMOTION AT WORK ON FEMALE CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS IN JAVA, INDONESIA

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***Abstract*** **-** The establishment of prisons was currently added in each region in Indonesia, especially in Java, Indonesia because of the overcapacity and crime rates of the area. Each of these prisons has employees who are called as correctional officers. High-risk job tasks that have to be faced by officers in prison can potentially affect the emotional state, moreover, if the officer of prison is female gender. Based on the background, the study was aimed to know about the emotional state and emotional regulation strategy on female correctional officers. The research method used was clinical exploration by conducting in-depth interviews on 30 female correctional officer in prison in Bandung and Semarang. The results can be concluded that the emotions experienced by the subjects in the study are mostly negative emotions. Negative emotions of anger, sadness, disappointment, anxiety, until the emotional state of helplessness is felt almost entirely by the subject, whose causes are apparently related to their work and family. The emotional regulation strategy used by 26 subjects is negative strategy, such as blaming other, self-blaming, and rumination or focus on thought. Only 4 subjects had positive emotional regulation were acceptance and refocus on planning. The results of this research are the preliminary study of fundamental research that will be implemented in 2 years to build the concept of work happiness in correctional officers.

***Keywords*****:** emotions at work, emotional regulation strategies, correctional officer, female.

# THE EFFECT OF BRAND LOVE ON BRAND TRUST, BRAND LOYALTY AND WORD OF MOUTH.

## (A Case Study: Go-Jek (Online Taxi Motorbike) In Jakarta)

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***Abstract*** **-** The study aims to investigate the relationship among brand love, brand loyalty, brand trust, and word of mouth of consumer' behaviors towards public transport service providers apps online in Jakarta, Indonesia. Go-Jek is one of transport based application that is currently used by passenger's to take advantage of low cost offered. Partial Least Square were used to analyze the data collected through questionnaires. Sample of this research used purposive sampling technique with number of sampling are 250 respondents, focused on Go-Jek users who have been using the Go-Jek application. The result s of the study revealed that brand love and brand loyalty positively influenced word-of-mouth. Brand love was a strong factor influencing brand trust, followed by word-of-mouth and brand loyalty.

***Keywords*****:** brand love, brand loyalty, brand trust, and word of mouth

# THE EFFECTS OF INTELLECTUAL DISCLOSURES CAPITAL, DEBT TO ASSETS RATIO, DEBT EQUITY RATIO, COMPANY SIZE AND ASSETS TURNOVER ON COMPANY PROFITABILITY

**(Empirical Study on Manufacturing Companies Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange Period 2011 - 2015)**

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***Abstract*** **-** This study aims to determine the Influences of Intellectual Capital Disclosure (IC); Debt to Assets Ratio (DTA); Debt Equity Ratio (DER); Company Size (Size); and Assets Turnover (ATO) to Company Profitability (Empirical Study at manufacturing company registered in Indonesian stock exchange in 2011-2015). Data analysis uses multiple linear analyses using SPSS version 22 program. Population are all Manufacturing Companies listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2011-2015, the sample is determined based on purposive sampling method with number of samples 40 companies. Data uses secondary data. Data collection use documentation method through official Indonesia stock exchange (BEI) website of at www.idx.co.id. The study's result proves simultaneously IC, DTA, DER, Size and ATO influence simultaneously to profitability of company calculated with proxy of return on assets (ROA) sig value. 0,000, F value count> F table (32,485> 2,24) while partially IC has positive and significant influence sig value. 0,022 and t count 6,566, DTA has negative and significant influence sig value. 0.001 and t arithmetic -3.497, DER has positive and significant effect sig value. 0,032 and t count 2,162, size have positive and significant influence sig value. 0.012 and t count 3.483 and ATO have positive and significant effect sig value. 0.000 and t count 4,518.

***Keywords*****:** intellectual capital, debt to assets ratio, debt equity ratio, company size, assets, turnover, ROA

# FACTORS THAT EFFECT THE STOCK RETURN OF MANUFACTURING COMPANIES AT THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE

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***Abstract*** **-** The purpose of this research is to analyze factors affect share return, especially to provide empirical evidence that human capital efficiency, structural capital efficiency, capital employed efficiency, return on assets, return on equity, debt to equity ratio, book to market ratio, and earnings yield affect share return. This research is developed based on the previous research carried out by Djamil et al. (2013). Data are taken from manufacturing companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange for three years (2012-2014). Sample is selected using purposive sampling. Only 31 companies or 93 data meet the criteria and taken as sample. For this study SPSS 19 program is used to find out the effect from all independent variables above on dependent variable. This research is using multiple regression. The results of this research showed that book to market ratio has negative effect on share return and earnings yield has positive effect on share return but human capital efficiency, structural capital efficiency, capital employed efficiency, return on assets, return on equity, debt to equity ratio have no effect on share return.

***Keywords*****:** share return, human capital efficiency, structural capital efficiency, capital employed efficiency, debt to equity ratio, book to market ratio, earnings yield

# CAREER MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEE WORK PERFORMANCE

## (Case Indepartment Of Agriculture Cianjur)

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***Abstract*** **-** Over the last few decades, the national development strategy has focused more on the broad-spectrum industry sector, regardless of its relevance to the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector is more directed as a supporting and supportive sector of development, and not a mainstay sector or national economic development base. Agricultural comparative advantage has not been directed to national competitive advantage. This study has a purpose: (1). How is the implementation of career development at Cianjur Regency Agriculture Office. (2) What is the condition of employee performance in Cianjur Regency Agriculture Office. (3) How much influence of career development on employee performance at the Cianjur Regency Agriculture Office. The influence of Career Development on Job Performance in Agriculture Department of Cianjur Regency can be shown by Coefficient of Determination (KD) that is equal to 55,5%, that is Career Development amount in affecting Work Achievement for 55,5% and the rest influenced by other factor. While the magnitude of the relationship between Career Development on Job Performance is shown by Pearson Correlation, which is equal to 0.745 which fall into the strong category. So if the career development is done well it will improve employee performance.

***Keywords*****:** career development, employee performance, agriculture department, cianjur regency

# EFFECT OF JOB SATISFACTION AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT ON TURNOVER INTENTION

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***Abstract*** **-** This study aims to determine the effect of job satisfaction and organizational commitment on turnover intention. The method used in this research is descriptive method. Population of the head office of PT Ramayana Lestari Sentosa, Tbk is 227 people and 145 samples obtained using the Slovin formula. Methods of data analysis used statistical analysis in the form of a multiple linear regression tests using SPSS version 19 windows. The results showed that job satisfaction and organizational commitment have a negative and significant effect on turnover intention. This is evidenced from the results of hypothesis test (t test) which shows the significant value of the independent variable

***Keywords*****:** *job satisfaction, organizational commitment, turnover intention*

# EFFECT OF AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARACTERISTICS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS' COMPENSATION AGAINST RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE EXISTENCE

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***Abstract*** **-** This study aims to determine the effect of audit committee characteristics and Board Compensation on the existence of Risk Management Committee with variable control of firm size variables, leverage and auditor reputation. This research uses purposive sampling method to banking companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange. The regression of this study used logistic regression. The results of variables of financial and accounting expertise, compensation of board of director, board of commissioner, company size, leverage and reputation of auditor have no effect on the existence of risk management committee, while audit committee and audit committee variables significantly influence the existence of Risk management committee.

# DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC, LEGAL, AND POLITICAL FRAMEWORK TO IMPROVE PUBLIC SERVICE QUALITY IN INDONESIA

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***Abstract*** **-** Government apparatuses are elected to exercise political power on behalf of and for society. They are responsible for provision of public service. However, the provision has been influenced by many factors such as political system and public participation. As welfare state, Indonesia has moved into positive public service in very complex process. The main characteristics of welfare state are prioritizing better socio-economic conditions through democratic process and governance formation. Therefore achieving these goals is absolutely necessary. As political system forms the atmosphere of interaction and social behavior for the benefit of their group or group, therefore, it needs political constellation with neutral political forces to improve the quality of public services. This study proposed a concept of political dichotomy and administration as effort to create neutral bureaucracy from politics. This study described the effort conducted by government and the community to improve the provision of public service. Therefore, this study will observe the issues balance of power among the parties in the administration of public service. In addition, this study also will focus on the administration and scientific management principles to inform how civil servant can avoid hustle and bustle of political interests. This study also provides suggestion about the good governance in the implementation of public law and bureaucracy.

***Keywords*****:** public service, politics, bureaucracy

# ANALYSIS OF MUTUAL FUND'S PERSISTENCE IN INDONESIA

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***Abstract*** **-** Mutual funds is becoming one of the most popular investment tools in Indonesia recently. Mutual fund facilitates investor to invest in securities such as stocks and bonds and it reduce difficulties in analyzing and monitoring market condition. Even though mutual fund market opportunity is still open, mutual funds investment managers facing difficult challenge. The most serious challenge is to convince and to educate investor. Problems identification in this study were (1). How mutual funds factors such as Total Risk, Systematic Risk, Expense Ratio influence mutual fund performance (2). How Investor Behavior factors consisting Fund Size, Fund Turnover influence mutual fund performance (3). How the Investment Manager factors such as Stock Selection and Market Timing influence mutual fund performance (4). How Mutual Funds, Investor Behavior and Investment Manager Factors influences Mutual Fund Performance simultaneously in Indonesia 2009-2011 period. This study is an explanatory study using a hypothesis test for the problem. Type of this study is explanatory research which aims to get a description of the Indonesia mutual funds in 2009 to 2011 period. This study uses37 mutual funds samples. The results of this study is expected as guidance to investors before making an investment decision, especially in the mutual fund and will be an additional reference for investment manager in managing the mutual fund in Indonesia.

***Keywords*****:** mutual fund, mutual funds factors, behavioral investors factors, investment managers factors, persistence

# THE INFLUENCES OF TAX, BONUS MECHANISM, FOREIGNOWNERSHIP, LEVERAGE AND COMPANY SIZE THROUGH COMPANY DECISION ON TRANSFER PRICING

**(Empirical Study on Registered Manufacturing Company In Indonesia Stock Exchange Year 2012-2015)**

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***Abstract*** **-** Transfer pricing is pricing or reward connecting with interrelated goods' transfer, services or technology's shift between companies has different relation and systemic price manipulation to reduce artificial profits, it pretended as if the enterprise loses, avoids taxes and customs in a country. This study conducted to determine the effect of taxes, on manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2012-2015. The sample is determined based on purposive sampling method toward manufacturing companies listing in Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2013-2015 and found 30 samples of company so total observation in this research is 120 observations. The data used in this study are secondary data in the form of financial statements and annual reports downloaded through the official website IDX: www.idx.co.id. Data were analysed using regression and analysis of panel data processed using Eviews software version 8.0. The Hypothesis testing is using t- test statistical. The results are obtained foreign ownership, leverage and firm size, they have positive and significant influence on transfer pricing. Tax variables have positive and insignificant effect on transfer pricing while the bonus mechanism variable shows negative and not significant to transfer pricing

***Keywords*****:** tax, bonus mechanism, foreign ownership, leverage, company size, transfer pricing

# THE PAST RISK AND RETURN AS THE SIGNALS OF THE FUTURE INDEX AND RETURN ON SHARIA STOCK IN INDONESIA

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***Abstract*** **-** This research aim is to proove the existing signal of Indonesia sharia stock's risk and return on their future index and return. The hypothesis state that the stock's risk and return respectly give a signal on their future index and return. The research is designed as a quantitative, ex post facto, associative, and positivistic research by analyzing the correlation of stock's risk and return to their future index and return. The stock risk (total risk, systematic risk and unsystematic risk) and return are set as independent variables, while stock's future index and return as dependent variables. The existing signals were studied simultaneously in one model, *Partial Least Square (PLS)*. Descriptive analysis, Correlations analysis, and hypotheses testing were done in this study.The conclusions were : First, the stock's return do not give any signal on their future index and return. Second, the total risk, systematic risk and unsystematic risk respectly give a signal on their future return, but do not on their future index. Third, the total risk and unsystematic risk respectly give a negative signal on their future return, while the systematic risk do a positive signal.

***Keywords*****:** stock return, stock index, total risk, systematic risk and unsystematic risk.

# INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGH THE ROLE OF CULTURAL INTELLIGENCE MANAGEMENT AMONG FOREIGN STUDENT

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***Abstract*** **-** Internationalization of Higher Education encourages more opportunities for foreign students to study in Indoonesia. This study examines the effect of cultural intelligence, and self efficacy on knowledge sharing intention through interpersonal trust as a mediation. The data in this study was taken from foreign students at state owned university in Semarang. The total respondents were 89 students. Regression and bootstrapping test were conducted to see the effect of cultural intelligence system, self efficacy, and interpersonal trust on knowledge sharing intention either directly or indirectly. The results show that self efficacy, and interpersonal trust have a positive influence on knowledge sharing intention. The self efficacy, and interpersonal trust are supported to be significantly positive influenced by cultural intelligence. While the influence of cultural intelligence on knowledge sharing intention directly is not supported. Cultural intelligence can improve student knowledge sharing intention, through interpersonal trust variables. The most influential factor towards the intention to share the knowledge of foreign students is the factor of self efficacy.

***Keywords*****:** cultural intelligence, self efficacy, interpersonal trust, knowledge sharing intention

# ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING THE VALUE OF BANKING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN BEI

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***Abstract*** **-** This study aims to obtain empirical evidence on the influence of Market Book Value of Assets, Debt to Equity Ratio and Sales Growth to Company Value at a banking company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Dependent variable in this research is Company Value while independent variable of this research is Market Book Value of Asset, Debt to Equity Ratio and Sales Growth. This study uses descriptive research type of quantitative approach, measured by using multiple linear regression method with SPSS version 19 software. The sample is determined by purposive sampling method, with the number of samples of 38 banks from a population of 43 banks listed on the Stock Exchange. The data used in this research is secondary data. Techniques of data collection using documentation method through IDX official website: www.idx.co.id, www.sahamok.com and www.finance.yahoo.com. Hypothesis testing using t test. The results of this test show that partially there is a significant positive influence between Market Book Value of Asset to Corporate Value while and Sales Growth has no significant positive effect on Corporate Value.

***Keywords*****:** market book value of asset, debt to equity ratio, sales growth

# ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN RICE PRICE TRANSMISSION AND IT'S IMPLICATIONS

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***Abstract*** **-** Rice has a very important for domestic consumption. More than 90 percent of Indonesian people consume rice. Eventhough the rice production increased, Indonesia continues to import rice. This research is aimed to know the elasticity of price transmission (EPT) of rice from retails level to producers level and vice versa and its implications to producers and consumers wealth. On general, the results of the study show that the EPT of rice from retails to producers and vice versa were inelastic, of which their coefficients are less than one, except for the EPT of lag one price and current price at retail level to the producers level were more than one or it was elastic. These magnitudes of EPT's show that Indonesia rice market were imperfect competition which was called inefficient market. National Logistic Board (BULOG) has been designed in 1967 to stabilize rice market at producers level and consumers level. Until 1997 BULOG was very successful to maintain narrow margin between prices at producers level and consumers level. After financial crisis and economic reform started in 1997, BULOG has not been able to maintain this narrow margin. At that time, based on IMF recommendation, BULOG was redesigned as national entereprise in 1998. Since then, BULOG has not been only focussed on rice price stabilization, but also looking for economic profit. Some times, BULOG experiences significant economic loss in fulfiling it's obligatory. In order to be more focus on it's jobs, it is suggested that the government pay the BULOG whenever it has economic loss on unsold rice stocks.

***Keywords*****:** the price transmission elasticity, imperfect competition, economic reform, BULOG, and inefficient market.

# INTERDEPENDENCY BETWEEN INTERNATIONALIZATION AND FIRMS' PERFORMANCE

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***Abstract*** **-** This research analyzes whether there is an interdependency between internationalization (IS) and firms' performance in manufacturing industry. This study includes 57 companies that are listed in the Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2011 to 2015. In order to know which explanatory variables that significantly lead to the Relative Performance based on Historical Target (RPH) and Relative Performance based on Industrial Target (RPI), this research exercises two-stage of least squares regression analysis. The result reveals that IS has a significant positive effect on RPHat0 and RPH itself has a positive effect on IS. It can be said that whenever the number of companies that internationalize themselves increase by a certain degree will have a positive impact on RPH and conversely. Other result shows that IS has significantly negative effect on RPI, however, RPI has an insignificant effect on IS. This means that the more companies internationalize themselves the more negative will be visible on their performance and conversely. Nevertheless, undertaking further research on the same topic with larger sampling population is necessary so that the puzzle whether or not IS and firm's performance involving RPI and RPH remains interconnected can be explained more comprehensively.

***Keywords*****:** internationalization, firm performance, relative performance, interdependency

# THE ANALYSIS OF WELFARE LEVEL FAMILY DRIVER ONLINE OJEK IN JAKARTA

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***Abstract*** **-** The purpose of this study is to know the welfare driver gojek online before and after to be driver gojek line in Jakarta, by indicator income and healthy. The study method used is survey. Data collection use data from respondents-questionnaire. In this study, data use primary data in the form of a questionnaire consist of 30 responded, driver gojek and grab by simple random sampling, from March to April 2016. The results of hypothesis testing use Z-test. Showing differentiation income before and after tobe a driver, after being driver gojek online their income is bigger than before. Income driver gojek and grab are the same per month.

***Keywords*****:** *gojek online, welfare , income, health*

# ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF STATE OWNED BANK AND PRIVATE BANK THAT GO PUBLIC

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***Abstract -*** The banking sector has a significant role in the economy. Banking accounts for 4.73% of GDP in 2014. While GDP growth in 2010-2015 is 5.63%. Another indicator in the banking sector is that loan growth in 2017 is estimated at 9 to 11% which will be able to drive economic growth by 5.1%, while NPLs range from 3.2% (gross) and 1.5% (nett). The number of accounts per april 2017 guaranteed by LPS amounted 180.940.12127 pieces for maximum savings of 2 billion. Measuring the level of efficiency, profitability, and health in banking is very important in measuring banking performance. In order for banks in Indonesia to continue to grow in an effort to reach the target market share greater need to manage its funds well. The purpose of this study is to know whether there are differences in liquidity ratios, solvency ratios and profitability ratios of private banks and state-owned banks. The sample in this research consists of 3 state-owned banks (Bank Mandiri, BNI and BRI) and 3 private banks (BCA, CIMB Niaga, and Maybank). The results of hypothesis testing on average difference of liquidity ratio, solvency ratio and profitability ratio between state owned bank and private bank shows that the average liquidity ratio consisting of Quick Ratio, Asset to Loan Ratio, Cash Ratio and LDR between state owned bank and private bank in the period 2010-2016 is generally not significantly different with a confidence level of 95%. Except for the average Quick Ratio in 2012 and 2013 there is a difference between state-owned banks and private banks.The average solvency ratios consisting of CAR, Primary Ratio and Risk Asset Ratio between state-owned banks and private banks in the 2010-2016 period are generally not significantly different from the 95% confidence level. The average profitability ratios consisting of Gross Profit Margin, Net Profit Margin, ROE and ROA between state-owned banks and private banks in the period 2010-2016 are generally not significantly different from the confidence level of 95%. Unless the average Gross Profit Margin in 2015 experiences the diff erence between state-owned banks and private banks.In general, the liquidity ratio, solvency ratio and profitability ratios of state-owned banks and private banks in 2010-2016 are in accordance with the standards set by Bank Indonesia, so it can be concluded that both state-owned banks and private banks are able to operate efficiently so as to achieve profit and maximum productivity and able to maintain financial health.

***Keywords*:** banking performance, liquidity ratio, solvency ratio, profitability ratio

# INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL INFLUENCE ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BANKING

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***Abstract*** **-** This aims study is to test whether the influence of intellectual capital to the financial performance of banking listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI). Independent variable in this research is intellectual capital measured using VAIC™ and dependent variable is the financial performance of banking is measured by return on assets (ROA). This research uses descriptive research type of quantitative approach, as measured by using Partial Least Square regression (PLS) with SmartPLS 3.0. The population of this study is a Banking company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) in 2013 until 2015. The sample is determined by purposive sampling method, with a total sample of 30 banking companies. The data used in this research is secondary data. The technique of collecting data using documentation method through IDX official website: www.idx.co.id. Hypothesis testing using inner model test and outer model test. The results prove that the influence of intellectual capital on the financial performance of banks listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) period 2013-2015. The results showed that intellectual capital has a positive and significant impact on the company's financial performance. Intellectual capital has a positive and significant impact on the company's financial performance in the future. The growth rate of intellectual capital does not affect the financial performance of the company in the future.

***Keywords*****:** intellectual capital, financial performance banking, ROA, partial least square

# THE ANALYSIS OF REPUTATION, INFRASTRUCTURE CAPABILITY, TECHNICAL CAPABILITY, AND INNOVATION CAPABILITY OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS TO STUDENT SATISFACTION

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***Abstract*** **-** This study is structured in order to analyze the impact of the reputation, infrastructure capabilities, technical capabilities and innovation capabilities of higher education institutions to customer satisfaction. The object of this research is the students of the Kopertis Region III, with a total sample of 157 respondents. Sampling technique in this research is Non Probability Sampling. This research model is analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The results of this study indicate that the Reputation of Higher Education Institution affects student satisfaction, the Infrastructure Capability (i.e. Information Technology Capability) affects student satisfaction, while the Technical Capability does not affect student satisfaction, and also the Innovation Capability does not affect student satisfaction.

***Keywords*****:** institutional reputation, infrastructure capability, technical capability, innovation capability, satisfaction.

# THE INFLUENCE OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND JOB TRAINING ON THE PERFORMANCE OF PT BINTANG TOEDJOE EMPLOYEES WITH JOB SATISFACTION AS MEDIATING VARIABLE

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***Abstract*** **-** This study is conducted to determine the influence of organizational culture and job training on the performance of PT Bintang Toedjoe's employees using job satisfaction as mediating variable. This study uses a quantitative approach method of collecting data through questionnaires. The samples are taken from 85 employees using simple random sampling as the sampling technique. The test results of path analysis method shows that organizational culture has positive influence on job satisfaction, job training has positive influence on job satisfaction, organizational culture has positive influence on employee performance, job training negatively affects employee performance and job satisfaction has positive influence on employee performance.

***Keywords*****:** organizational culture, job training, job satisfaction, employee performance

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, TAX AVOIDANCE AND COST OF DEBT

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***Abstract*** **-** This study aims to determine whether good corporate governance and tax avoidance have significant effect on cost of debt. Good corporate governance was measured by the proportion of board of independent commissioner, managerial ownership, institutional ownership and audit quality. Tax avoidance is measured by using earnings management proxy with discretionary accruals (DACC). The population of this study was property and real estate companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2011-2015. Sample selection method was by using purposive sampling criteria, the number of samples obtained was as many as 25 companies. The method of analysis in this research used was multiple linear regression analysis. The results showed that board of independent commissioner had a significant negative effect on the cost of debt, managerial ownership did not affect on the cost of debt, institutional ownership did not affect on the cost of debt, audit quality had a significant negative effect on the cost of debt, and tax avoidance significantly negatively affected on the cost of debt.

***Keywords*****:** cost of debt, independent commissioner, managerial ownership, institutional ownership, audit quality, and tax avoidance.

# MANAGEMENT OF CHILD-FRIENDLY INTEGRATED PUBLIC SPACE (RPTRA) AS A SPACE FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY INTERACTION

**(Case Study In RPTRA Bahari, South Jakarta Administrative City)**

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***Abstract*** **-** Public space in general is not just around a playground, but a public space in a city that in its daily life can also be accessed by the residents living around as a space for their social interaction. The Child-Friendly Integrated Public Space (Ruang Publik Terbuka Ramah Anak/RPTRA) is an open space that integrates children activities and residents' activities by implementing 10 Improvement of Family Welfare (Pembinaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga/PKK) main programs and integrating with the Child-Friendly City (Kota Layak Anak/KLA). The purpose of this research is find out and analyze the management of RPTRA Bahari in Urban Village (Kelurahan) of Gandaria Selatan, Sub District (Kecamatan) of Cilandak, South Jakarta Administrative City, as a space for child development and community interaction. The research method applied in this research is descriptive research method with qualitative approach. Data collecting technique used is reviewing documents, interview with key informant, and observation. The result of research indicates that the management of RPTRA Bahari as a space for child development and public interaction is quite good in general, despite a number of impediments encountered. In order to optimize the management of RPTRA Bahari, the researcher suggests as follows: (a). the Executive Board of RPTRA Bahari should consult with Head of the Neighbor Unit (Rukun Tetangga/RT) and Head of Hamlet (Rukun Warga/RW) in determining the priority program in the future; (b). the Executive Board of RPTRA Bahari should provide facilities for persons with disabilities and old people; (c). the Managing Board of RPTRA Bahari should ensure safety, and comfort for the visitors of RPTRA Bahari.

***Keywords*****:** child-friendly integrated public space (RPTRA), child-friendly city (KLA), 10 PKK main programs, management functions, public space, and green open space (RTH).

# EFFECT OF PROFITABILITY, LIQUIDITY, AND SIZE OF COMPANY ON ACCEPTANCE OF AUDITOR'S GOING CONCERN OPINION

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***Abstract*** **-** The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of profitability, liquidity, and size of company on acceptance of auditor's going concern opinion. The Dependent variable in this study is acceptance of auditor's going concern opinion which has scored 1 for unqualified opinion and 0 for unqualified opinion with explanatory language of going concern. The independent variables which is used in this study is profitability, liquidity, and size of company. This study categorized as associative research using causal approach. Manufacturing companies that listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange 2012-2014 are used as population in this study. Then, this study using purposive sampling method and SLOVIN with accuracy rate 95%, there are 98 manufacturing companies which are chosen as the sample which makes 294 of total observation. This study uses secondary data. Futhermore, documentation method is used as the technique of collecting data through IDX official site : www.idx.co.id. Then, Partial Least Square (PLS) modelling is applied as the method of data analysis with using SmartPLS 2.0 programme. The result of this study showing that profitability and liquidity had positive influences on acceptance of auditor's going concern opinion in manufacturing companies which listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2012 – 2014. In other variable, size of company had negative influence on acceptance of auditor's going concern opinion in manufacturing companies which listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange period 2012 – 2014.

***Keywords:*** going concern opinion, profitability, liquidity, and size of company.

# MODERATING EFFECT OF USEFULNESS MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING SYSTEM ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INNOVATION AND FIRM PERFORMANCE

**(Evidence From Bandung District, West Java, Indonesia)**

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***Abstract*** **-** The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of usefulness management accounting systems on the relationship between innovation and firm performance. In this study, data of 7 Stated-Owned Enterprise Bandung District, that is introduce and proportional sampling of 64 as user on June, 2017. The method of this research is time order decision by Johnson and Onwugbuzie's (2004). This approach is selected considering during the data are collected through interviewing related respondents to re-confirmation the data from questionnaires. Management accounting system and innovation has been considered as an important determinant of firm performance, because that are has been conceptualized in different ways and due to fierce competition in the marketplace, globalization and an explosion of technology in recent year. According contingency theory to research findings; positively Pearson correlation among usefulness of management accounting systems, innovation and firm performance, the result indicate that a significant effect usefulness of management accounting systems and innovation on the firm performance, and surprising, significant moderate effect usefulness of management accounting systems on the relationship between innovation and firm performance. Based on interview conducting to random and selected of 14 respondents, indicate that State-Owned Enterprise Bandung Districtless-sufficient creativeness adopted of innovation in the business process . Then, implication of finding research not only might increase firm performance and linkage between financial and non-financial measures as affecting by implementation of strategic advantages through dimensions of innovations space, its more.

***Keywords*****:** usefulness of management accounting system, innovation, firm performance and state-owned enterprise bandung district.

# THE EFFECT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND ASYMMETRY INFORMATION ON EARNING QUALITY IN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES FROM 2011-2015

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***Abstract*** **-** This study is aimed to test the effect of corporate governance and asymmetry information on earning quality in manufacturing companies that listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2011 – 2015. Sample was determined by purposive sampling method, and total observation in this research are 375 observation. That data used in this study are secondary data. Data was collected by Indonesian Stock Exchange (IDX) official website: www.idx.co.id.The result are (1)Family Ownership has negative no significantly effect to earning quality; (2)Managerial Ownership has positive significantly effect to earning quality; (3)Institutional Ownership has positive but no significantly effect to earning quality; (4)Proportion board of commissioner independent has negative no significantly effect to earning quality; (5)Audit committee independence has negative no significantly effect to earning quality; and (6)Asymmetry information has negative no significantly effect to earning quality.

***Keywords*****:** corporate governance, asymmetry information, and earning quality

# THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROCUREMENT OF GOODS OR SERVICES IN THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF NORTH SULAWESI

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***Abstract*** **-** This paper will examine the effectiveness of procurement of government goods / services. This research was conducted at North Sulawesi Provincial Government. The essence of this paper aims to determine whether the management of procurement of goods / services on the Provincial Government of North Sulawesi has been effective. Data collection techniques and procedures through in-depth interviews to a number of informants related to the management of procurement of goods / services such as officials making commitments, technical activity executives, procurement officers, committees / officials receiving the work, third parties in the Public Works Department, The National Education Office, the Office of Culture and Tourism, and the Development Bureau, and the Auditor of the Inspectorate of North Sulawesi Province. The results of this study indicate that the management of procurement of goods / services at the Provincial Government of North Sulawesi has not been fully effective, this is because the application of effectiveness-forming factors that are efficient, transparent, open, competing, fair / non-discriminatory and accountable in the management of goods / In each stage starting from the planning, implementation and to the stage of control. These problems include planning not compiled by competent apparatus, not conducting market price surveys, public access to general procurement plans is considered to be lacking, public information is still limited, procurement procurement prices, technical specifications determined not all can be fulfilled provider , The interventions to the goods / services procurement management apparatus, archives and records are not fully documented, and there are jobs that have passed the contract period but are not subject to reprimands and are not levied with late fees.

***Keywords*** not effective, management, goods / services, managers, systems, problems

# ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY PERFORMANCE ON SUPERVISION AND SERVICES OFFICE AT THE CUSTOMS OF MATARAM

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***Abstract*** **-** The purpose of this study is to analyze and test the impact of balaced scorecard and infromation tecnology on accountability performace at Customs Officer of Mataram. Analysis tools with SPSS 17.00 for regression and test the validity and reliability. Population and sample is Customs Officer. Sample techniques use the nonprobability sampling technique that will be followed by purposive sampling. The sample size in this study was 56 respondents. The data used are primary data.This study will measure the impact of balaced scorecard and infromation tecnology on accountability performace. This study has also found the simultaneous and partial test hypothesis generated that accepted. This study has found that balanced scorecard and infotmation technology are high correlated with accountability performance. Correlation both of independent variable on dependen variable is 74.6%. The value showed that balance scorecard and information technology is important for activity at Customs Officer part of Mataram.

***Keywords*****:** accountability performance, balanced scorecard, information technology, customs part of mataram

# BPKH GOOD GOVERNANCE SOLUTION HAJJ FUND AT MINISTRY OF RELIGIOUS REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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***Abstract*** **-** This study aims to analyze the Hajj Financial Management Agency (BPKH) as an alternative solution to the problem of Hajj funds in terms of good corporate governance. This research uses qualitative method especially interpretive method. Data collection is done through interviews through the informant that a group of these people are in the activities of the group's life or a unique institution is phenomenal. The criteria of informants in this research is experienced at least two years in the process of management of pilgrim funds and had been involved in the process of monitoring the implementation of the pilgrimage. The informant is the head of the DPHU or the structural official on it, whether active or former, the DPHU employee of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the person involved in the planning and supervision of the Hajj funds. Data analysis used in this research follow the stages of analysis of qualitative research data consisting of these three stages is data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The results showed that mis-match in BPIH will be resolved if the managers use financial instrument and matching concept considering the budget use rupiah currency while partial expenditure use US Dollar and SA reyal currency. This currency difference poses the risk of foreign exchange, which by using hedging instrument risk high cost can be anticipated. For example, aviation costs (in USD) are rapidly changing because 40% of flight costs are subject to aviation fuel prices. Managing Hajj funds without the skills of using financial instruments will be detrimental to prospective Jemaah. BPIH is central to Hajj funding, and according to Law 13/2008 BPIH is deposited into the account of the Minister through sharia banks or national commercial banks managed by the Minister by considering the value of benefits used directly to finance operational expenditure of Hajj pilgrimage so as to achieve efficiency of Jemaah fund. Hajj fund receipts include initial deposit funds, the value of benefits from the development of initial deposit fund, Dana Abadi Umat as efficiency for the organization of pilgrimage after the hajj season and other legitimate but non-binding sources. Hajj expenditure can be streamlined with the allocation of funds directly related to the cost of hajj pilgrimage from the point of Jemaah.

***Keywords*****:** good covernance , hajj fund , bpkh , hajj pilgrims.

# CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND FINANCIAL PERFORMACE IN INDONESIA ISLAMIC BANK

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***Abstract*** **-** The purpose of this study is to analyze the disclosure relationship of Shari'ah Commercial Bank Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Indonesia whether in accordance with the vision and mission of Islamic financial institutions in Indonesia and test the disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) syariah financial institutions in Indonesia In accordance with AAOIFI standards? And analyze the influence of disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of syariah financial institution in Indonesia to its financial performance. This research is causality research, that is to test the influence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to financial performance of Bank Syariah. This study uses quantitative data of Bank Syariah Financial Statements in Indonesia period 2011 to 2014. This study uses secondary data that is the annual report of Sharia Commercial Banks from data published by eleven Bank Syariah in Indonesia. The Bank under investigation is a Sharia (Islamic) Bank registered with Bank Indonesia. The research data is quantitative data that is annual report which is released every year by Sharia Commercial Bank in Indonesia. The financial statements cover 2010 to 2014 for five years. So the amount of data studied as much as: 11 X 5 = 55 (n). The method of analysis is done by using e-views. Based on the result of Pool Least Square (PLS) model test, it can be seen that the variable used describes 70.96% by the research model. With this model is feasible to use because the variables used represent the variables measured. Based on the discussion in the previous chapter it can be concluded that: Financial performance, the large number of Sharia Supervisory Board of CSR disclosure, the large number of BOC does not affect CSR disclosure, the length of the bank operating or the age of the bank-does not affect CSR disclosure; While Number of Independent Commissioners from outside company The Bank size and effectiveness of Bank Financing Fund have positive and significant impact on CSR Disclosure.

***Keywords*****:** corporate social responsibility, CSR disclosure, financial performance, islamic bank

# COMPANIES' FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND MACROECONOMICS CONDITION, HOW THEY RELATE TO SHARE PRICE. CASE STUDY COMPANIES IN CONSUMPTION SECTOR IN IDX

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***Abstract*** **-** The idea behind this research is that theoretically macroeconomics condition as well as financial performance together should correlate with companies' stock price. The main purpose of this study is to know how strong is the correlation of companies' financial performance and macroeconomics condition to company's stock price in consumption sector in IDX. The independent variables uses in this study are: price earning ratio, price to book value ratio, net profit margin, gross domestic product, inflation rate and BI-rate; whereas the dependent variable is companies' stock price. Population in this study is consumption sector in Indonesia stock exchange market. Sampling method use in this study is stratified random sampling. This study uses multiple regression models. The data use in this study is quarterly data from 2009 until first quarter of 2017. The result of the study shows that there are strong correlations between all independent variables with stock price. The coefficient correlation for AISA is 0.737; CEKA is 0.778; INDF 0.746 and KDSI 0.969. Using $\alpha = 5\%$, for AISA, CEKA, INDF and KDSI the F-sig value $< \alpha = 5\%$. This means Ho is rejected; there is a significant correlation between company's stock price with price earnings ratio, price to book value, net profit margin, return on equity, gross domestic product, inflation rate and BI-rate simultaneously.

***Keywords*****:** macroeconomic variables, financial ratios, stock price

# PARTICIPATION OF MIGRANTS IN MINANGKABAU DEVELOPMENT

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***Abstract*** **-** The aims of this study is in oder to know why Minangkabau people do migration from their homeland to many other regions and overseas. In additon, why they still pay attention and support their homeland for more betterment. They have done the migration since they are still young. The subjcts of this research expressed that Minangkabau people do the migration in order to improve the quality of their life. Whenever they are success in their migration, they will support their homeland dan the people who still live there . Migration of Minangkabau people are recommended in order to to be mature. However, migration does not mean traveling forever and disconnected from their homeland. They always nurture and pay attention to family and relatives by helping them in education and others. In other words, migrants have participation to support the development of Minangkabau physically and non-physically. Nowdays, degradation and diminution of the role of uncles in Minangkabau causes migrants in Jakarta to be sad and motivate them to have intiative to form a new organization in order to imply the Minangkabau philosophy of life especially for the young generation. They call this organization the ABS-SBK Cadre Worker Body. According to initiators of this body, Minangkabau has experienced the changes in life pattern from full rural to semi urban or full urban. Because of that the agency have the effort to prepare various training programs for the implementation of Minangkabau custom dan culture in its community. Minangkabau custom and culture now according to many people increasingly receded and faded in the area of his own birth and this is the most that motivate the initiators of this body to suport Minangkabau by training the young generation in order tobe pioner to imply the Minangkabau philosophy i.e. tradition/custom is based upon Islamic teaching, Islamic teaching is based on the Qur'an, Islamic teaching dictates tradition, the world becomes the tacher.

# THE DETERMINANTS OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL DISCLOSURE

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***Abstract*** **-** The objective of this research is to obtain empirical evidence about the influence of company size, corporate governance, leverage, profitability, industry, listing age, type of auditor, and intellectual capital level as independent variables on intellectual capital disclosure as dependent variable in non-financial companies listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange. The population in this research is all listed non-financial companies in Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2013 to 2015. Sample is obtained through purposive sampling method, in which 185 listed non-financial companies in Indonesia Stock Exchange meet the sampling criteria resulting 555 data available are taken as sample. Multiple linear regression is used as the data analysis method in this research. The result of this research shows that three variables – company size, type of auditor, and industry statistically have influence on intellectual capital disclosure, while corporate governance, leverage, profitability, listing age, and level of intellectual capital statistically do not have influence on intellectual capital disclosure of listed non-financial companies in Indonesia.

***Keywords*****:** intellectual capital disclosure, company size, corporate governance, leverage, profitability, industry, listing age, type of auditor, and level of intellectual capital

# THE EFFECT OF CAR, NPL, LDR, BOPO, TOTAL ASSET, BI RATE AND EXCHANGE RATE TOWARD ROA OF BANKS LISTED IN INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE DURING 2011-2016

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***Abstract*** **-** The objective of this research is to examine the effect of CAR, NPL, LDR, BOPO, Total Asset, BI Rate and Exchange Rate toward ROA of Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2011-2016. A sample of 24 banks is used in this study. Moreover, a multiple regression based on the ordinary least square method is employed. The result shows that, based on the t-test, CAR, LDR and BOPO significantly affect ROA of Banks. However, NPL, Total asset, BI Rate and Exchange rate do not have a significant effect. Nevertheless, based on the f-test, all independent variables influence significantly ROA of Banks listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

***Keywords*****:** CAR, NPL, LDR, BOPO, TOTAL ASSET, BI RATE, EXCHANGE RATE, ROA.

# THE EFFECT OF IMPLEMENTATION INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY TOWARDS QUALITY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS GOVERNMENT OF BEKASI CITY

**(Survey at regional work units (PD) Government of Bekasi City)**

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***Abstract*** **-** This study will prove that the system of internal control and financial accountability are important factors formation of the quality of financial statements particularly in Government of Bekasi City. This study uses primary data by distributing questionnaires to 114 respondents in the regional work units Government of Bekasi City. The basic model of this research is the analysis of causality by using Structural Equation Model (SEM) so that the analysis is more complete and unbiased. The results of this study demonstrate that the internal control system (X1) affect the quality of financial reporting Government of Bekasi City (Y) as evidenced by the regression coefficient X1 = 0.0491 and p-value = 0.022 <α = 0.05. Financial Accountability (X2) effect on the quality of financial reporting Government of Bekasi City (Y) as evidenced by the regression coefficient X1 = 0.715 and p-value = 0.000 <α = 0.05. Testing simultaneously generate value F hit = 36.93948 and p-value = 0.000 <α = 0.05 so interpreted both variables, X1 and X2 simultaneously affect the Y. It can be concluded that the factor of internal control systems and financial accountability in the Government of Bekasi City to create an effective strategic role Good Government Governance (GGG).

***Keywords*****:** Internal control system, Financial Accountability and Quality of Financial statements.

# THE EFFECT OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL MECHANISM TO CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY DISCLOSURE

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***Abstract*** **-** Corporate social responsibility disclosure should be watched by internal and external mechanism in order to make sure that company is doing its operation morally. The internal mechanism who supervise company is board of commissioner. This study uses board (of commissioner) diversity as internal mechanism. Board diversity is measured by board size, women on board, and board tenure. The external mechanism used to watch corporate social responsibility disclosure is level of public visibility. Public visibility is measured by firm size, profitability, and listing age. Corporate social responsibility disclosure is measured using content analysis made by Sembiring (2005). The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of board diversity and public visibility on corporate social responsibility disclosure. By using 177 manufacturing companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2013-2015,the result showed that the two components of public visibility (profitability, firm size) have positive influence on corporate social responsibility disclosure separately and listing age has negative influence. For board diversity, board size has positive influence on corporate social responsibility disclosure, board tenure has no effect and women on board have negative effect on corporate social responsibility disclosure. Further research can be done by stressing on other factors affecting women on board, listing age and board tenure, with regard of their effect on corporate social responsibility disclosure.

***Keywords*****:** corporate social responsibility disclosure, internal mechanism, external mechanism, board diversity, public visibility

# ATTACHMENT AND BULLYING AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN SEMARANG, INDONESIA

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***Abstract*** - The research was aimed to identify the correlation between attachment style with bullying in adolescents. Attachment plays a role to develop children's sense of security in the future. Attachment acts as mediator between parenting practices and bullying in adolescents. The population was adolescents studying in Junior High School in Semarang. The samples of the subject were 162 subjects and were selected based on cluster random sampling technique. The data were obtained using Attachment Style Scale and Bullying Scale. The data were analyzed using product moment correlation analysis. The result shows that there is no correlation between secure attachment with bullying, no correlation between fearful attachment with bullying, no correlation between dismissing attachment with bullying. There is a correlation between preoccupied attachment with bullying, expressed with coefficient of correlation 0,191 with p= 0,015 (p<0,05). Positive correlation shows that the higher preoccupied attachment style correlates with the higher bullying.

***Keywords*****:** attachment style, bullying, adolescent

# VILLAGE FUND MANAGEMENT IN PERSPEKTIVE HABERMAS CRITICAL THEORY

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***Abstract*** **-** This research was caused by any phenomenon of village fund management which was dominated by group of people. In this case, leader and staffs of village worked without active role of societies. This domination finally was ended by dishonesty. Giving village fund based on vision of law number 6 year 2014 to give a large authority to village in sector of government execution, development implementation, social guidance, and social empowerment of village based on social culture, rights of original characteristic, and tradition in village were not done. This research aimed to give the different opinion critical paradigm in facing village fund management, especially domination happened in it. This research used qualitative approach with critical paradigm. This research was single case study with one analysis unit (holistic). The determination of participants used purposive sampling technique. Data in this research was analyzed by Habermas' critical theory. Research setting was in one village in Lombok Island which in this research called DK. This research was found that village fund management was dominated by leader and staffs with subjective reasons. In this perspective of Habermas' critical theory, the arrangements of RPJMDes, RKPDes and taking decisions were not done by discourse ethics to reach consensus that was called as domination form. Domination pushed social pathology was dishonesty. In Habermas' opinions, this must be done communicative action to fix social interaction in free communications from authority.

***Keywords*****:** village fund, Habermas, domination, dishonesty, communicative action

# THE INFLUENCE OF ADMINISTRATION OF REGIONAL-OWNED PROPERTY TOWARD QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL REPORT OF WEST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE

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***Abstract*** **-** this research aimed to test and get empiric proof about partial proof of influence of bookkeeping, inventory, and reporting of regional-owned property toward quality of financial report of West Nusa Tenggara Province. The type of this research used explanatory and purposive sampling that was gotten 40 respondents which were in Division of Regional-Owned Property Management and Division of Accountancy and Reporting at Local Government Finance and Asset Management Office (BPKAD) in West Nusa Tenggara province. Data analysis used SmartPLS 3.0. The result of this research showed that bookkeeping and reporting influenced positively and significantly toward quality of financial report of government of West Nusa Tenggara province while inventory variable influenced positively not significantly toward quality of financial report of West Nusa Tenggara province. This research was expected to be able to give the contribution to government in administration of regional-owned property so that this caused the improvement of quality of financial report of West Nusa Tenggara province.

***Keywords*****:** bookkeeping, inventory, reporting, regional-owned property, quality of financial report

# EFFECT OF QUALITY OF FINANCIAL REPORTING TO ASIMETRY INFORMATION ON MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN BEI

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***Abstract*** **-** This study aims to explain the relationship between variable relevance value, timeliness and conservatism to asymmetry information. The population in this study is a manufacturing company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2013 to 2015 with a sample selected by purposive sampling of 23 companies. The amount of data used in this study is 69 obtained from 23 x 3 (multiplication number of sample with the number of years of observation). Statistical analysis used is multiple regression. The hypothesis in the study consisted of the relevance of value, timeliness and information asymmetry. The results showed the relevance of values negatively affect the information asymmetry. The timeliness of the delivery of financial statements has a significant and negative effect on asymmetric information. Conservatism has a negative and significant effect on asymmetric information.

***Keywords*****:** Value relevance, timeliness, conservatism, asymmetric information

# CAPITAL MARKET INTEGRATION OF ASEAN-5 STOCK MARKET

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***Abstract*** **-** This study aim level of capital market integration in 5 ASEAN countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippine, Singapore, and Thailand as well as confirmation of various initiatives and policies that have been implied by ASEAN leaders for economic integration since the declaration of establishment of ASEAN 1967 up to nowdays. Part of the important economic integration is the integration of ASEAN capital markets, for which in 2009 the ASEAN Capital Market Forum (ACMF) was established. The result of ACMF to date is the birth of ASEAN Exchange, ASEAN Trading Link, ASEAN Stars, ASEAN Indeces, and FTSE / ASEAN Index. Do the various initiatives and policies that have been done have proven the integration of capital markets of ASEAN countries? Using the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) model of stock market index data during January 2000 - December 2016 from 5 ASEAN countries, the granger causality test results concluded: (1) with 5% probability level, Malaysian stock market index (KLCI) Significantly indices of Indonesia stock market (JCI); The Indonesian stock market index (JCI) significantly affects the Philippine stock market index (PCOMP); The stock market index of Singapore (STI) significantly affects the Malaysian stock market index (KLCI). (2) with a 10% probability level, the Indonesian stock market index (JCI) and the Thai stock market index (SETI) occur to influence each other significantly (bi-directional causality); The stock market index of Singapore (STI) significantly affects the Thai stock market index (SETI). The results of this study can be concluded that the level of integration of the stock market of 5 ASEAN countries has still not occurred perfectly, this is still in line with the conclusions of some previous research.

***Keywords*****:** ASEAN Exchange, ASEAN Trading Link, ASEAN Stars, ASEAN Indecec, vector error correction model, granger causality test

# IMPLEMENTATION OF QUALITY CONTROL IN WOMEN FOOTWEAR PRODUCTION PROCESS

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***Abstract*** **-** Research entitled Implemantasi Quality Control In Production Process Shoes Women have a purpose to know the factors, constraints that affect the process of quality control of products made by the company. The Company has made several attempts to reduce the defective product produced. However, analysis by using the control chart can make it easier to see what factors and constraints are most dominant, and will get a result that must be done by the company to reduce the production process is not right.

***Keywords*****:** quality control, P-chart, C-chart, Fishbone, pareto diagram

# INTEPRETIF STUDIES ABOUT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GREEN BANKING IN CREDIT LENDING AT BNI KCU MATARAM

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***Abstract*** **-** World attention on the environment today are very serious. The World Economic Forum in the report 2013 put the economy and environment as the main risk for the world. If you do not pay attention to the environment and the company could not operate and lose its resources. sustainability of company depends on how to create a green environment but can still give priority to the business. Banking activities are not directly related with the environment, but the debtor is a role there. without the support of the bank and the company could not expand on the economy. The implementation of Green Banking is the best way to protect the environment, because green banking made the paradigm of banks and companies to care about the environment in both the strategy, management and operational resources elections. Banks provide credit to debtor who understand and care about its natural resources. This research aimed tounderstand how the implementation, critical factor and reporting of the Green Banking critical factor and reporting mechanisms green banking. This research used qualitative approach, this research is a single case study with one analysis unit (holistic). The determination of participants used purposive sampling technique. Research setting was in Bank BNI KCU Mataram. This Research found that the implementation of Green Banking many seen on transparency and accountability, financial inclusion, and consumer protection. Critical factors of Green Banking are human knowledge, supporting system and sustainable innovation, environmental cost, stakeholder's willingness and culture. Reporting of green financing is shown in the opening of BNI sustainability report.

***Keywords*****:** green banking, credit lending, green financing, critical factor, environment

# THE EFFECT OF THE COMMODITY PRICE ON SHARIAH STOCK MARKETS VOLATILITY IN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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***Abstract*** **-** This paper examines the effect of commodity price on shariah stock markets volatility in both the developed and developing countries. The current study explores the time series as analysis of economic variables and shariah stock markets by applying the Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity (GARCH) model. The commodity price include world oil price and gold price. For representation of shariah stock markets are Indonesia Shariah Index (ISSI), FTSE Bursa Malaysia Hijrah Shariah Index (FBMHS Index), S&P Japan 500 Shariah Index (SHJ Index), and S&P 500 Shariah Index (SHX Index) is taken as test markets. The daily data of of the variables for the time period from July 1st 2011 to May 31th 2016 is used for the current study analysis. The ADF test is used to check the stationarity in the data respectively. The results show that commodity price have substantial influence on the stock prices volatility. The stock prices have much impact on the economy of the country, and are consider as the best indicators for future prediction of the market and economy as well.

***Keywords*****:** the world oil price, the gold price, shariah stock markets, volatility

# THE INFLUENCE OF INDEPENDENCE, EXPERIENCE, DUE PROFESSIONAL CARE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE QUALITY OF AUDIT

## (Empirical Study On Regional Public Accounting Firm In Central Jakarta and East Jakarta)

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***Abstract*** **-** This study aimed to analyze and obtain empirical evidence about the influence of the independence, experience, professional due care to audit quality auditor owned public accounting firm in Central Jakarta and East Jakarta. This research uses associative causal research quantitative approach. The population in this study are auditors who work at public accountant office in the area of Central Jakarta and East Jakarta who is listed in the Directory IAPI. The sample is determined by convenience sampling method, with a total sample of 80 auditors who were respondents. The data used in this study of primary data. The data collection technique using a questionnaire delivered directly to the public accounting firm in Central Jakarta and East Jakarta. Hypothesis testing using t test and f. Hypothesis testing using the t test and F test results prove that (1) the independence of positive and significant impact on audit quality, (2) the experience positive and significant impact on audit quality, (3) due professional care and significant positive effect on audit quality , (4) accountability positive and significant impact on audit quality, (5) the independence, experience, due professional care, and accountability together positive and significant impact on audit quality.

***Keywords*****:** independence, experience, due professional care, accountability, quality audit

# ACCOUNTING CONSERVATISM, EARNING MANAGEMENT AFTER IFRS CONVERGENCE

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***Abstract*** **-** This research aimed to determine the influence of IFRS Convergence toward earnings management and unconditional accounting conservatism. Earning management assessed by accrual discretionary used modified jones model and unconditional accounting conservatism assessed by total accrual used Givoly and Hayn model. The population in this research is manufactured-based company which listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2006 until 2015. Sample are determined by purposive sampling and there are 586 company that fit to the criteria. The analysis used linier regression which before use it the data tested by classic assumption test. This research also use Paired sample T Test. Finally, the research find that there is the different between earnings management before and after IFRS adoption. The third hypothesis had same results that there is the different in accounting conservatism before and after IFRS adoption. The result of regression show that there is an influence of IFRS adoption toward earnings management and accounting conservatism. This research find there is an increase in earnings management after IFRS adoption and the decrease of the accounting conservatism after IFRS adoption.

***Keywords*****:** accounting conservatism, accounting conservatism, earnings management, IFRS Convergence.

# AUDIT OF NICKEL ORE PRODUCTION PT INTEGRA TECHNOLOGY NUSANTARA-A CASE STUDY

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***Abstract*** **-** The purpose of this study is to find out how the production management is carried out, especially in mining, which is heavily influenced by tight work schedules, required size specifications, stock pile deposits and ship loading on time. Operational audit is part of an internal audit activity that focuses on the efficiency and effectiveness of the procedures and policies of an entity. Recommendations from operational audit reports must be followed up to enable the company to survive and be sustained in production. The research method used is qualitative analysis method with case study that aims to obtain a direct description of the object of research on production operations. The audit findings are 75 problems with 6 focus areas in heavy equipment, diesel fuel, human resources, barge and tugboat, load activity and site financial management. The overall management of production operations is inefficient and ineffective.

***Keywords*****:** operational audit, management control, efficiency and effectiveness

# STRATEGY FOR INCREASING ADDED VALUE BY SEAWEED PROCESSING AND MARKETING BUSINESS

**(A Case Study in West Maluku Tenggara-Indonesia)**

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***Abstract*** **-** The implementation of seaweed processing and marketing development was the short-term purpose of this study and relevant with local wisdom-based business development in the research units. Meanwhile, making effective strategy to improve sustainable competitiveness of seaweed processing and marketing business in West Maluku Tenggara Regency was the long-term purpose and general purpose of this study. The special target of this study was obtaining a strategic partnership model of seaweed processing and marketing business in Maluku region. This study used explorative research method. The data analysis method was mixed methods research of combining quantitative data analysis method and qualitative data analysis method with Triangulation model analysis design approach. Designing strategy for increasing added value of competitive seaweed processing and marketing which improves the welfare of seaweed processors in island-based coastal communities was the State of the art of this research. The researcher performed this study for three years. The researcher has surveyed the location and inventoried the initial data and described the determinations of strengths, weaknesses, challenges and opportunities of seaweed processing. Therefore, in the first and second years, the research was focused on the study of seaweed processing extraction and strategic partnership in West Maluku Tenggara Regency. In the third year, this study also formulated a comprehensive model for seaweed processing business in small islands to be an island economic sub-model.

***Keywords*****:** seaweed processing, valle added, financial value chain

# CAREER INTEREST AS AN ACCOUNTANT LECTURER WITH COMPENSATION AS A MODERATING VARIABLE

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**Abstract -** The purpose of this study was to analyze career interest as an accountant lecturer. The independent variable that is in use is the perception and motivation, with compensation as a moderating variable. The sample used in this study are students at some universities in east jakarta, that have been the last semester in accounting program, by using the formula Slovin get a sample of 92 students. Partial Least Square (PLS) is the analysis technique using in the study. The findings of the study reveal that perception and motivation had positive impact to career interest as an accountant lecturer. Compensation exhibit significant interaction affect with perception upon career interest as an accountant lecturer. But compensation had a negative interacting effect with perception upon career interest as an accountant lecturer.

***Keywords*:** career interest, accountant lecturer, perception, motivation, compensation

# MANAGERIAL BEHAVIOR IN FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON DIVIDEND POLICY

**(Study on Sub Sector Tobacco, Food and Beverage listed on Indonesian Stock Exchange)**

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**Abstract -** The purpose of the research to examine the perspective of managerial behavior is illustrated by the indicator free cash flow, profitability, leverage, business risk and tax, for the Dividend Policy with a dividend payout ratio indicators (DPR) on company sub sector Tobacco, Food and Beverage listed on Indonesian stock exchange period 2009-2014. The Sample in this study are Tobacco, Food and Beverage that listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange period 2009-2014. The population in this sector around 13 company but only 8 company which fulfill the requirement and paid the cash dividend. This study measured by multiple linear regression method with software e-views 7.2. The result obtained in this study are Free Cash Flow, Profitability, Leverage, Business Risk and Tax have no significant in explaining Dividend Policy.

***Keywords*:** free cash flow, profitability, leverage, business risk, tax, and dividend policy

# SOCIAL CAPITAL ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE : THE COMMUNITY WAYS TO LIFE WITHIN GLOBAL CHANGING

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***Abstract*** **-** Indigenous community does not experiencing many changes in its life cycle. Different with community in common is depended on changes in their environment. The indigenous community can survive from changes occurring around it. The challenge of the indigenous community to experience change has made the community seem like remote area compare to its surrounding more modern neighborhood. As the result of that, the indigenous community should be able to meet its daily lives needs. The endurance of indigenous community to survive the changes and to fulfill their daily needs is coming from social capital owned by the indigenous community. Social capital owned by the indigenous community in either in West Java or other indigenous community covering belief, social norm and social network. All the elements in social capital have made the indigenous community survive because those elements enable the community to become productive. The research method used is descriptive method with qualitative approach. The location of the research is at Kasepuhan Ciptamulya and Indigenous Community of Cirendeu. The informants serve as source of information are community leaders, community members and other community members who understand the existing condition of the research location. The result shows that in both indigenous communities, the social capital still well served. This is because there is a blood tied feeling connection. The significant difference from both communities is about the use of communication tool and relation with outside authority. The condition is because the community indigenous of Cirendeu is located near urban area which is bring influence toward the community around the Kasepuhan Ciptamulya.

***Keywords*****:** social capital, indigenous. people/community.

# CONSUMER CONSIDERATION IN DECIDING THE PURCHASE OF SPECS SPORTS SHOES THROUGH BRAND IMAGE, PRODUCT DESIGN AND PRICE PERCEPTION

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***Abstract*** **-** In the 21 era, era in catching the image in increasing product value to attract consumers, in the product function and evolution of spiritual aspect of the consumer must be considered. Company in winning the competition can show its the best product and can fulfill the consumer taste that is always developing and changing. Therefore, it is important for the company to know the behavior of its consumers that keeps growing by understanding their behavior because it will determine their purchase decision. Brand image, product design and price perception of SPECS sports shoes significantly influence consumer purchase decision. The three variables become the important consideration for consumer in deciding the purchase of SPECS sports shoes. Brand image is a factor that can boost consumer decision to buy SPECS sports shoes. Brand image of SPECS shoes that has been built can boost and create the consumer purchase decision. This study is limited in terms of the sample of 100. However, further research can be conducted with a sample of a larger and broader research area, so that more research findings can be generalized. The research variables can also be expanded by observing consumer behavior in terms of attitude and motivations of purchase. It can also be revealed deeper through the expansion of the study variables associated with customer trust and customer experience so that it can be seen customer satisfaction, and ultimately may be disclosed also issues strategy firm competitive advantages in the face of extraordinary the incessant competitor in the market fighting of shoe products in Indonesia.

***Keywords*****:** purchase, image, design, price.

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND ITS ROLE IN THE EFFECT OF ISLAMIC SOCIAL REPORTING (ISR) ON THE FIRM VALUE

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***Abstract*** **-** This research studying about the influence of Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) and corporate governance to the firm value. This research is also studying about whether corporate governance can increase the influence between ISR and firm value. This research using panel data of 34 Indonesian stock exchange listed-companies between 2013 and 2014. After testing the variables, it can be concluded that the corporate governance component (director board, commissioner board, and independent commissioner proportion size) can influence the firm value significantly. Corporate governance with director board size and commissioner size can increase the influence ISR to firm value. This result indicates that the company should consistent in corporate governance in order to encourage ISR development so that the company can increase their firm value.

***Keywords*****:** islamic special reporting (ISR), corporate governance, firm value.

# PROFESSIONALISM AND INSPECTORATE AUDITOR'S PERFORMANCE : AN ANALYSIS OF GENDER PERSPECTIVE

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***Abstract*** **-** Nowadays many men and women have a profession as an auditor. This profession has a high preassure in terms of time and level of detail. Therefore this study aims to assess the effect of professionalism and organizational commitment to the performance of men and women auditor. And also, if those differences influence the performance of men and women auditor. Research samplea are 103 auditors of Central and Regional Inspectorate. The result of the research shows that there are influence of both variables on the performance of the male and female auditors, and there are differences in the influence of both variables on the performance between the male and female auditors.

***Keywords*****:** gender, auditor, performance, professionalism, and the commitment organization

# THE EFFECT OF ISLAMIC FINANCIAL RATIO OF PROFITABILITY

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***Abstract*** **-** This study aims to determine the influence of Islamic income ratio, profit sharing financing ratio, profit sharing funding ratio and zakat performance ratio to the profitability of syariah-banking in Indonesia. This study uses model of multiple linear regression hypothesis test data panel. The population in this study is 812 Bank Syariah Public which listed in Bank Indonesia year 2013-2016. The sample in this study based on purposive sampling technique, selected 8 BUS that publish annual financial statements in 2013-2016. Data used in this study is secondary data form. The study results proved: (1) Islamic income ratios significantly influence profitability Syariah-banking in Indonesia; (2) Profit Sharing Financing Ratio significantly influences the profitability of syariah-banking in Indonesia; (3) Profit Sharing Funding Ratio not significantly affects the profitability of syariah-banking in Indonesia and (4) Zakat Performance Ratio no significant effect to the health of syariah-banking in Indonesia.

***Keywords*****:** islamic finance ratio, syariah-banking health

# ISLAMIC MANAGEMENT AND ITS ROLE IN DEVELOPING ORGANIZATIONAL ETHICS

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***Abstract*** **-** Business scandals and ethical misconduct caused millions of dollars in losses, left behind damaged organizations, forced them to close their business and left thousands employees jobless without any future guarantee or security. This incident has left scholars andmanagers asking what role they might have played to curb these ethical scandals and what role they can play in the solutions. Scholar and managers collectively have responded to the ethical challenges that we face in organizational life. Some scholarship assesses the current state of ethics in management education, helping us to diagnose and tackle the realities of unethical behavior. Part of the solution to this problem is to design and develop courses and programs in a better way, integrate business and management learning with ethical conduct. Scholars should focus on which standards should be advanced. Indeed, what connects these diverse discussion is a clear recognition that educational components designed to solve the ethical quandaries we face will require a multifaceted and comprehensive approach.Religions and philosophical schools of thought have always played a significant role in the development of human values and behavior which has a great impact to business and corporate management. Research also suggests that the encouragement religious principles in business can lead to benefits in the areas of creativity, honesty and trust, personal fulfillment, and commitment, which will ultimately lead to increased corporate and business performance. It is where Islamic Management come into place where the foundations, priciples, and practices will give impact in developing ethical standard to organizations. Islamic Management will bring students and managers back to basic where they cannot put aside the role of religion in safeguarding management practices in organization.

# THE RISK OF CLIENT AND THE AUDIT PLANNING: INFLUENCE OF ACCEPTANCE OF AUDIT

**(Study at Public Accounting Office in Jakarta, Indonesia)**

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***Abstract*** **-** This study briefly aims to extend the relationship between client risks with the audit planning by proposes the acceptance of audit as mediate variable to fill a gap research, furthermore to determine the effect of client risk toward the audit plan in Public Accounting Firm of Jakarta. This research is a quantitative causal with primary data obtained by questionnaires. The population of this study are the auditors of Public Accounting Firm registered in the Directory Indonesian Institute of Accountants (Certified) 2016 in Jakarta and to obtain the sample used purposive sampling technique and obtained samples of 197 respondents from 45 Public Accounting Firms spread in Jakarta. The analyze of datais using Structural Equation Modeling. The results of this research shows; (1).The Client risks directly may affect on the audit planning in a positive but not significantly, (2). The Client risk directly affect the acceptance of audit positively and significantly, (3).The acceptance of audithas positively and significantly influence on audit planning. Therefore the acceptance of audit perfectly can act as mediate variable between client's riskswith the audit planning, where as the acceptance of audit indicated by Time Budget Pressure, Audit Fee. Letter of Auditing and all indicator have a high loading factors.

***Keywords*****:** risk, client, acceptance, plan, audit.

# INFLUENCE OF STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL AND PRODUCTION SMEs BASED ON GREEN ECONOMY IT'S IMPACT ON PERFORMANCE

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***Abstract*** **-** The majority of SMEs in its activities is how to obtain the highest possible profits without pay attention to the potential negative impacts. The purpose of this research is how to influence production and institutional strengthening to the performance of SMEs based on Green Economy. The methodology used in this study by doing observation as well as administering the questionnaire to SMEs, then the results of these questionnaires do tabulate and analyzed using the structure equation model and then do analysis by AMOS. Based on statistical analysis of the results obtained that by doing production and strengthening institutional then influential significantly to SMES based on green economy

***Keywords*****:** production, institutional performance, green economy

# THE IMPACT OF WORKING SATISFACTION FACTORS ON THE EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN PT PETROLINDO SATRIAPUTRA JAKARTA

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***Abstract*** **-** Competition between companies these days very competitive, so that the company have to have effective management and professional. Effective management and the professional, not get out of support of all professional employees also. Go to professional employees and competence in area, management has to pay attention to satisfaction problem work in order to improving employee's performance. Various literature propose that employees performance influenced also by some satisfaction factor work with background that's in this research is writer chosen PT. Petrolindo Satriaputra in Jakarta as object research. Population all employees of is sixty of one who consisted of by one director people, two vice director, and three superintendent. Therefore sample in this research as much 45 one who is specified by as random sampling. Target which wish reached in this research is to know satisfaction factors work to employees performance and the most dominant job satisfaction factor influence employees performance PT. Petrolindo Satriaputra in Jakarta. From inferential research result that doubledly is satisfaction factor work that is: employ, leadership, and the friend attitude work to have an effect on by significant to employees performance. From equation regression with linear method probability model, showing that biggest variable of influence to employees performance is friend attitude variable work. Test together (F) equal to 2.812,102, and $R^2$ [of] equal to 0,995 %. Meaning three free variable which is in including, 95,5 % can explain variation of employees performance variable, while which is 0,5 % explained by other; dissimilar variable outside model.

***Keywords*****:** employees, equity, discrepancy, job satisfaction.

# LABOR ABSORPTION ON INDONESIAN INDUSTRY SECTOR

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***Abstract*** **-** We examine empirically the effect of GDP of the industry, RGDP per capita and minimum wage on industrial employment. We do so by estimating a model labor absorption, using Generalized Least Square method with panel data. In this study we used data with a total of 33 provinces across Indonesia from 2011 to 2016. The data were obtained from the Indonesia's Central Bureau of Statistics. We find a positive relationship between GDP of the industry, RGDP per capita and industrial employment. Our other findings related to the wage hypothesis will suppress labor demand was not supported by the data used in this study.

# THE WORD FRAMING EFFECTS, MORAL DILEMMA AND DECISION MAKING: CONCEPTUAL PAPER

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***Abstract*** **-** The study is a conceptual paper which attempt to test the word framing effects to moral dilemma and decision making. The paper tries to describe the word framing effects indirectly toward decision making through moral dilemma as intervening variable. Not many previous studies have discussed about this topic. This study tries to explore the interrelationship between the word framing effects, moral dilemma and decision making by showing some logical statements or reasons behind the interrelationship. The research can get the data from respondents, such as investors, CEO, CFO or the leader who take a part (responsibility) in decision making. The respondents were given some scenarios which show some relevant situations in accounting, finance and also business. The strategic of respondents in handling the situations through experiment, filling in the form of the questionnaires or answering the interview mostly determine and address them on their choices and furthermore, each of them make a choice as final decision. Finally, each of them take an action following the previous decision they have made.

***Keywords*****:** word framing, moral dilemma and decision making

# THE IMPACT OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON FIRM PERFORMANCE

## (A Study Of Indonesian Construction Company)

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***Abstract*** **-** The construction industry is very important in the process for infrastructure development such as dams, irrigation buildings, highways, schools and housing. Indonesia's construction industry has grown significantly. The contribution of the construction sector to the gross domestic product (GDP) of the country has grown from about 7.07% in 2009 to 13% in 2014 and has encouraged the growth of Indonesia's building materials and construction industry. Based on World Bank data in 2014, Indonesia's construction services market with a value of US$ 267 billion is the largest construction market in ASEAN and number 4 in the world. National construction priorities are centered on infrastructure, housing, mining and energy development. This year, the Indonesian government is experiencing economic growth of 5.8% with the infrastructure sector as the main driving factor. Particularly the power plant construction sector, since 2016 the Indonesian government has been developing power plant projects up to 35,000 MW. Although the prospects for the construction industry in Indonesia today are very promising, many local construction companies still face serious difficulties, such as poor performance and low competitiveness. There are two main reasons behind this problem: the environment they face unfavorable; the other is the lack of strategic direction to improve competitiveness and performance. Furthermore, although the strategic management have become more widely used by many large construction companies in the developed world, practical examples and empirical studies related to the Indonesian construction industry remain rare. In addition, research efforts related to this topic in developing countries seemed to be limited. It has the potential to be one of the factors that hinder efforts to improve the competitiveness of Indonesian construction company. The purpose of this study is to identify strategic management practices by construction companies in Indonesia and their impact to performance. Respondents for this study were taken from employees of the construction companies in AKI or ICA member (Indonesian Contractors Association), where they are already at the managerial level. About 28 companies responded to the survey of a total of 29 previously submitted questionnaires. The findings of the study found that construction companies that implemented strategic management performed better than construction companies that did not implement them. The study also found that the percentage of major construction companies in ICA members have implemented strategic management practices in their organizations.

***Keywords*****:** indonesia, construction companies, dynamic capabilities, competitive advantage, firm performance.

# THE EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGY CAPABILITY, KNOWLEDGE CAPABILITY AND ENTREPRENEUR ORIENTATION ON SMEs SUSTAINABLE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

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***Abstract*** **-** This research is to know the effect of techonology capability, knowledge capability and Entrepreneur Orientation, toward sustainable competitive advantage. The object of research is craftsmen mendong crafts and natural fibers. This research was conducted on 86 respondents by using Quantitative approach. Therefore, the data analysis used is Component or Variance Based Structural Equation Modeling (Partial Least Square (Smart-PLS)). The results of this study indicate that the variable technology capability has a positive-significant relationship, but for the variable knowledge capability has a positive-not significant relationship to sustainable competitive advantage. This is evidenced from the T-statistics of the two variables have a positive value that supports the hypothesis.

***Keywords*****:** resource based view, technology capability, knowledge capability, entrepreneur orientation, sustainable competitive advantage

# DETERMINANTS OF REVALUATION ASSET

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***Abstract*** **-** Measurements after recognition under PSAK No. 16 resulted in the company being able to choose between the cost model or revaluation model as its accounting policy and apply the policy to all fixed assets in the same group. The purpose of this study is to examine and analyze the effect of investment opportunities, leverage, information asymmetry, ownership structure, liquidity, size of asset revaluation. Sample determination technique is population research for every industry in Indonesia stock exchanges starting in 2012. Data analysis method using PLS. The result of the research shows that investment opportunity have positive effect to asset revaluation, leverage have positive effect to asset revaluation, information asymmetry has positive effect to asset revaluation, ownership structure have positive effect to asset revaluation, liquidity has negative effect to asset revaluation, size has positive effect on asset revaluation.

***Keywords*****:** *revaluation, asset, determinant, PLS*

# ANALYSING THE ROLE OF ACCOUNT REPRESENTATIVE TOWARD THE OBEDIENCE OF TAXPAYERS

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***Abstract*** **-** Directorate General of Taxation in Indonesia to modernize tax administration one of them the position of Account Representative (AR) who became the liaison partner between the tax office with the taxpayer. With the Acccount Representative (AR) is expected to assist taxpayers in terms of tax administration so as to improve taxpayer compliance. Compliance of taxpayers in fulfilling their tax obligations so that the payment of obligations of taxpayers in order to increase state revenues to finance various forms of state expenditure in order to the welfare of the people of Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to know the role of service, consultation and supervision of Acccount Representative (AR) on taxpayer compliance for taxpayers registered in the Tax Office Pratama Kebayoran Baru Tiga. Sample amounted to 98 respondents by doing questionnaire. Methods of data collection using questionnaires using SPSS. The results of this study indicate that the influence of service, consultation and supervision of Acccount Representative (AR) has a positive and significant impact on taxpayer compliance.

***Keywords*****:** service, consultation, account representative, compliance, taxpayer

# THE INFLUENCE OF TIME BUDGET PRESSURE ON AUDIT QUALITY AND AUDITOR DYSFUNCTIONAL BEHAVIOR AS INTERVENING VARIABLE

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***Abstract*** **-** The purpose of this study is to determine the influence of time budget pressure on audit quality and auditor dysfunctional behavior as intervening variable. The independent variable in this study is time budget pressure and audit quality in this study as the dependent variable. The auditor dysfunctional behavior is identified as the intervening variable. This study categorized as associative research using causal approach. Population of this research is public accountant office in South Jakarta region. This study using purposive sampling method, the number of samples of 50 questionnaires. Then, Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) is applied as the method of data analysis with using Smart Partial Least Square programme (SmartPLS version 2.0). The result of this study showing that time budget pressure, premature sign-off and underreporting of time have no significant effect on audit quality at public accountant office in South Jakarta region. Then, time budget pressure had positive influences on premature sign-off and underreporting of time public accountant office in South Jakarta region.

***Keywords***: time budget pressure, audit quality, premature sign-off and underreporting of time.

# EFFECT OF TRAINING AND JOB PERFORMANCE ON JOB SATISFACTION IN PT GARUDA INDONESIA TRAINING CENTER

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***Abstract*** **-** This research is to know the effect of techonology capability, knowledge capability and Entrepreneur Orientation, toward sustainable competitive advantage. The object of research is craftsmen mendong crafts and natural fibers. This research was conducted on 86 respondents by using Quantitative approach. Therefore, the data analysis used is Component or Variance Based Structural Equation Modeling (Partial Least Square (Smart-PLS)). The results of this study indicate that the variable technology capability has a positive-significant relationship, but for the variable knowledge capability has a positive-not significant relationship to sustainable competitive advantage. This is evidenced from the T-statistics of the two variables have a positive value that supports the hypothesis.

***Keywords*****:** *resource based view, technology capability, knowledge capability,entrepreneur orientation, sustainable competitive advantage*

# EFFECT OF PROFITABILITY, LIQUIDITY, LEVERAGE, REPUTATION AUDITORS, FOREIGN OWNERSHIP, PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AND LISTING AGE ON USE OF THE WEBSITE TO PUBLISH ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

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***Abstract*** **-** The rapid development of internet technology in the business world is marked by the number of companies that have a personal website. The use of websites for the publication of accounting information is a firm effort in disseminating information about the company's advantages and efforts to reduce information asymmetry. The information is a positive signal (goodnews) company to attract investors. This study aims to analyze the effect of profitability, liquidity, leverage, auditor reputation, foreign ownership, public ownership and age of listing to the use of the web for the publication of accounting information of manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The sample of research was obtained by using purposive sampling method. Based on the method, 114 manufacturing companies can be used as sample. Hypothesis test tool used is multiple linier regression analysis. The results show that firm size, profitability, liquidity, leverage, auditor reputation, foreign ownership, public ownership and listing age simultaneously affect web usage for publication of company accounting information. While partially, only the variable size of the company and profitability affect the use of the website for the publication of accounting information company. While the variables of liquidity, leverage, reputation of auditor, foreign ownership, public ownership and age of listing have no effect on website usage for publication of accounting information of company.

***Keywords*****:** website, accounting information, information asymmetry

# MINANG LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH FOLKLORE

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***Abstract*** **-** Folklore known to the public as a source of learning will make learning more meaningful because studying folklore can spread positive cultural influences by realizing that cultural differences have many advantages to enrich the nation's cultural heritage in recognizing local wisdom and also can provide benefits in language learning. Folklore is part of cultural and historical richness owned by the Indonesian Nation. In general, folklore is one of the old oral literary genres called the fairy tale of the archipelago. The purpose of this learning as an alternative source of language learning materials through folklore to seek the creation of media during the learning process. The research method used is survey method, Focussed Group Discussion, questionnaire list, application design and implementation (e-book). This study uses the approach of literature and language; synergize with the disciplines of computer science/ information technology, especially informatics and information systems. The result is Minang folklore as supporting materials in language learning that can be used by the people of Indonesia in general.

***Keywords*****:** minang, language, learning, folklore