



PROCEEDINGS ABSTRACT

22nd MIICEMA In Collaboration With 2nd ECOBESTHA

“Building Economic Resilience In a VUCA World”



2023

DAFTAR ISI

SAMBUTAN KETUA PANITIA.....	i
SEMIAR DAN CALL FOR PAPER ECOBESTHA 2023	i
SAMBUTAN KETUA MIICEMA ECOBESTHA 2023.....	ii
SAMBUTAN DEKAN FAKULTAS EKONOMI DAN BISNIS	iii
UNIVERSITAS PANCASILA	
SUSUNAN PANITIA	iv
SEMINAR DAN CALL FOR PAPER ECOBESTHA 2023	iv
NAMA REVIEWER	v
SEMINAR DAN CALL FOR PAPER ECOBESTHA 2023	ix
PETUNJUK TEKNIS.....	x
SEMINAR NASIONAL DAN CALL FOR PAPERS ECOBESTHA 2023.....	xi
A. Susunan Acara ECOBESTHA 2023	xii
B. Sesi Keynote Speech	xiii
C. Sesi Paralel	xiii
D. Pembagian Breakout Room Zoom Sesi Paralel	xiv
ABSTRACT ACCOUNTING	
ECOBESTHA_ACC 1.....	1
ECOBESTHA_ACC 2.....	2
ECOBESTHA_ACC 3.....	3
ECOBESTHA_ACC 4.....	4
ECOBESTHA_ACC 5.....	5
ECOBESTHA_ACC 6.....	6
ECOBESTHA_ACC 7.....	7
ECOBESTHA_ACC 8.....	8
ECOBESTHA_ACC 9.....	9
ECOBESTHA_ACC 10.....	10
ECOBESTHA_ACC 11.....	11
ECOBESTHA_ACC 12.....	12
ECOBESTHA_ACC 13.....	13

ECOBESTHA_ACC 14.....	14
ECOBESTHA_ACC 15.....	15
ECOBESTHA_ACC 16.....	16
ECOBESTHA_ACC 17.....	17
ECOBESTHA_ACC 18.....	18
ECOBESTHA_ACC 19.....	19
ECOBESTHA_ACC 20.....	20
ECOBESTHA_ACC 21.....	21
ECOBESTHA_ACC 22.....	22
ECOBESTHA_ACC 23.....	23
ECOBESTHA_ACC 24.....	24
ECOBESTHA_ACC 25.....	25

ABSTRACT ECONOMICS

ECOBESTHA_ECO 1.....	26
ECOBESTHA_ECO 2.....	27
ECOBESTHA_ECO 3.....	28
ECOBESTHA_ECO 4.....	29
ECOBESTHA_ECO 5.....	30
ECOBESTHA_ECO 6.....	31
ECOBESTHA_ECO 7.....	32
ECOBESTHA_ECO 8.....	33
ECOBESTHA_ECO 9.....	34
ECOBESTHA_ECO 10.....	35
ECOBESTHA_ECO 11.....	36
ECOBESTHA_ECO 12.....	37
ECOBESTHA_ECO 13.....	38
ECOBESTHA_ECO 14.....	39
ECOBESTHA_ECO 15.....	40
ECOBESTHA_ECO 16.....	41
ECOBESTHA_ECO 17.....	42
ECOBESTHA_ECO 18.....	43
ECOBESTHA_ECO 19.....	44

ECOBESTHA_ECO 20.....	45
ECOBESTHA_ECO 21.....	46
ECOBESTHA_ECO 22.....	47
ECOBESTHA_ECO 23.....	48
ECOBESTHA_ECO 24.....	49
ECOBESTHA_ECO 25.....	50
ECOBESTHA_ECO 26.....	51
ECOBESTHA_ECO 27.....	52
ECOBESTHA_ECO 28.....	53
ECOBESTHA_ECO 29.....	54
ECOBESTHA_ECO 30.....	55
ECOBESTHA_ECO 31.....	56
ECOBESTHA_ECO 32.....	57
ECOBESTHA_ECO 33.....	58
ECOBESTHA_ECO 34.....	59
ECOBESTHA_ECO 35.....	60
ECOBESTHA_ECO 36.....	61
ECOBESTHA_ECO 37.....	62
ECOBESTHA_ECO 38.....	63
ECOBESTHA_ECO 39.....	64
ECOBESTHA_ECO 40.....	65
ECOBESTHA_ECO 41.....	66
ECOBESTHA_ECO 42.....	67
ECOBESTHA_ECO 43.....	68
ECOBESTHA_ECO 44.....	69
ECOBESTHA_ECO 45.....	70
ECOBESTHA_ECO 46.....	71
ECOBESTHA_ECO 47.....	72
ECOBESTHA_ECO 48.....	73
ECOBESTHA_ECO 49.....	74
ABSTRACT ENTREPRENEUR	
ECOBESTHA_ENTR 1	75

ECOBESTHA_ENTR 2	76
ECOBESTHA_ENTR 3	77
ECOBESTHA_ENTR 4	78
ECOBESTHA_ENTR 5	79
ECOBESTHA_ENTR 6	80
ECOBESTHA_ENTR 7	81
ECOBESTHA_ENTR 8	82
ECOBESTHA_ENTR 9	83
ECOBESTHA_ENTR 10	84
ECOBESTHA_ENTR 11	85
ABSTRACT DIGITAL BUSINESS	
ECOBESTHA_DIGBI 1.....	86
ECOBESTHA_DIGBI 2.....	87
ECOBESTHA_DIGBI 3.....	88
ECOBESTHA_DIGBI 4.....	89
ECOBESTHA_DIGBI 5.....	90
ECOBESTHA_DIGBI 6.....	91
ECOBESTHA_DIGBI 7.....	92
ABSTRACT MANAGEMENT	
ECOBESTHA_MNG 1.....	93
ECOBESTHA_MNG 2.....	94
ECOBESTHA_MNG 3.....	95
ECOBESTHA_MNG 4.....	96
ECOBESTHA_MNG 5	97
ECOBESTHA_MNG 6	98
ECOBESTHA_MNG 7	99
ECOBESTHA_MNG 8	100
ECOBESTHA_MNG 9	101
ECOBESTHA_MNG 10.....	102
ECOBESTHA_MNG 11.....	103
ECOBESTHA_MNG 12.....	104
ECOBESTHA_MNG 13.....	105
ECOBESTHA_MNG 14.....	106

ECOBESTHA_MNG 15.....	107
ECOBESTHA_MNG 16.....	108
ECOBESTHA_MNG 17.....	109
ECOBESTHA_MNG 18.....	110
ECOBESTHA_MNG 19.....	111
ECOBESTHA_MNG 20.....	112
ECOBESTHA_MNG 21.....	113
ECOBESTHA_MNG 22.....	114
ECOBESTHA_MNG 23.....	115
ECOBESTHA_MNG 24.....	116
ECOBESTHA_MNG 25.....	117
ECOBESTHA_MNG 26.....	118
ECOBESTHA_MNG 27.....	119
ECOBESTHA_MNG 28.....	120
ECOBESTHA_MNG 29.....	121
ECOBESTHA_MNG 30.....	122
ECOBESTHA_MNG 31.....	123
ECOBESTHA_MNG 32.....	124
ECOBESTHA_MNG 33.....	125
ECOBESTHA_MNG 34.....	126
ECOBESTHA_MNG 35.....	127
ECOBESTHA_MNG 36.....	128
ECOBESTHA_MNG 37.....	129
ECOBESTHA_MNG 38.....	130
ECOBESTHA_MNG 39.....	131
ECOBESTHA_MNG 40.....	132
ECOBESTHA_MNG 41.....	133
ECOBESTHA_MNG 42.....	134
ECOBESTHA_MNG 43.....	135
ECOBESTHA_MNG 44.....	136
ECOBESTHA_MNG 45.....	137
ECOBESTHA_MNG 46.....	138

ECOBESTHA_MNG 47.....	139
ECOBESTHA_MNG 48.....	140
ECOBESTHA_MNG 49.....	141
ECOBESTHA_MNG 50.....	142
ECOBESTHA_MNG 51.....	143
ECOBESTHA_MNG 52.....	144
ECOBESTHA_MNG 53.....	145
ECOBESTHA_MNG 54.....	146
ECOBESTHA_MNG 55.....	147
ECOBESTHA_MNG 56.....	148
ECOBESTHA_MNG 57.....	149
ECOBESTHA_MNG 58.....	150
ECOBESTHA_MNG 59.....	151
ECOBESTHA_MNG 60.....	152
ECOBESTHA_MNG 61.....	153
ECOBESTHA_MNG 62.....	154
ECOBESTHA_MNG 63.....	155
ECOBESTHA_MNG 64.....	156
ECOBESTHA_MNG 65.....	157
ECOBESTHA_MNG 66.....	158
ECOBESTHA_MNG 67.....	159
ECOBESTHA_MNG 68.....	160
ECOBESTHA_MNG 69.....	161
ABSTRACT TAX	
ECOBESTHA_TAX 1.....	16
ECOBESTHA_TAX 2	163
ECOBESTHA_TAX 3	164
ECOBESTHA_TAX 4.....	165
ECOBESTHA_TAX 5	166
ECOBESTHA_TAX 6.....	167



KATA PENGANTAR

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.
Salam sejahtera.
Om Swastiastu.
Namo Buddhaya.
Salam Kebajikan.
Salam Pancasila.

Pertama-tama marilah kita panjatkan puji dan syukur kehadirat Allah SWT, Tuhan yang Maha Esa, karena atas rahmat dan nikmat-Nya seminar dan *call for paper ECOBESTHA X MIICEMA* dapat terlaksana dengan baik. Seminar dan *call for paper ECOBESTHA X MIICEMA* yang kedua ini mengambil tema “*Building Economic Resilience in a VUCA Word*”. Lingkup *call for paper* meliputi bidang ekonomi, bisnis, ekonomi syariah, perpajakan, dan akuntansi. Tujuan pelaksanaan *ECOBESTHA X MIICEMA* adalah untuk menggali masukan, saran, rekomendasi kebijakan dan sebagai sarana diseminasi hasil penelitian oleh para peneliti, dosen, praktisi, dan mahasiswa yang berskala Internasional.

Dengan telah terselenggaranya seminar dan *call for paper* ini, maka disusunlah prosiding yang bertujuan untuk mempercepat publikasi hasil-hasil penelitian kepada masyarakat. Prosiding ini berisi 165 artikel hasil seleksi *reviewer* dan tim editor *ECOBESTHA*. Seluruh artikel ini berasal dari peneliti, dosen, dan mahasiswa pada berbagai perguruan tinggi Internasional.

Untuk itu, kami mengucapkan terima kasih yang sebesar-besarnya kepada seluruh kontributor seminar dan *call for paper ECOBESTHA X MIICEMA* yang telah memaparkan hasil penelitiannya. Pada kesempatan ini, kami juga mengucapkan terima kasih yang sebesar-besarnya kepada seluruh *reviewer*, *keynote speakers*, dan lembaga mitra yang telah mendukung terselenggaranya acara ini. Harapan kami semoga prosiding ini dapat memberi manfaat bagi berbagai pihak.

Jakarta, 19 Mei 2023
Ketua Panitia

Gunawan Baharuddin

SUSUNAN PANITIA

SEMINAR DAN CALL FOR PAPER ECOBESTHA 2023

Jabatan	Nama
Pengarah	Prof. Dr. Ir. Iha Haryani Hatta, S.E., M.M.
Penanggung Jawab	Dr. Lailah Fujianti, S.E., M.Si., Ak, CA.
	Mulyadi, S.E., M.M.
	Hotman Fredy, S.E., M.Ak.
Ketua	Gunawan Baharuddin, S.E., M.Ec., Ph.D
Wakil	Wasi Widayadi, S.T., M.B.A.
Sekretaris	Nurul Hilmiyah, S.E., M.Ec., Ph.D..
Bendahara	Dewi Kurniawati, S.E,M.M.
Koordinator Artikel Umum	Tryas Chasbiandani, S.E., MS.Ak.
	Ameilia Damayanti, S.E., M.Ak
	Dian Riskarini, S.E, M.M.
	Khoironisa, S.E
Koordinator Acara	Aulia Keiko H., S.IA, S.Akt., M.M., M.S.E.
	Tia Ichwani, S.E., M.M
	Mira Munira, S.E., M.Ec.
	Yuli Ardianto, S.E., M.Si.
	Salis Musta'ani, S.E., S.S., M.S.Ak., CA
Koordinator Luaran	Shinta Budi Astuti, S.E., MS.Ak.
	Chaerani Nisa, S.E., M.SM
	Dr. Tyahya Whisnu H, S.E. M.M.
Sponsorship	Dr. Harimurti Wulandjani, S.E,M.M.
	Khalida Utami, S.E., M.Sc
	Dr. Herlan, S.E, M.Si, M.BUS

NAMA REVIEWER

SEMINAR DAN CALL FOR PAPER ECOBESTHA 2022

No	Nama	Institusi
1	Dr. Banu Witono SE., MSi	Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta
2	Burhanuddin, SE, MSc	Universitas Mulawarman
3	Prof. Dr. Danes Jaya Negara, SE, M.Sc.C.EIA	Universitas Palangkaraya
4	Dr. Herning Indriastuti, SE, MM, CMA	Universitas Mulawarman
5	Prof. Dr. Heru Fahlevi, SE. M.Sc	Universitas Syah Kuala
6	Prof. Dr. Irawan, SE., M.Si	Universitas Palangkaraya
7	Dr. Iskandarsyah, SE, M.M	Universitas Syah Kuala
8	Dr. Musdalifah Azis, SE, MSi	Universitas Mulawarman
9	Dr. Raudha Md Ramli	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
10	Dr. Robby Sambung, SE. M.M.	Universitas Palangkaraya
11	Prof. Dr. M. Shabri, SE, M. SC	Universitas Syah Kuala
12	Dr. M. Shabri, S.E., M.Ec	Universitas Syah Kuala
13	Dr. Sheerad Sahid	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
14	Dr. Norizam Baba Rahim	Universitas Semarang
15	Dr. Hasni Yusrianti, S.E., M.Sc.	Universitas Sriwijaya
16	Dr. Monica Ary Helmina, SE, M.Si	Universitas Lambung Mangkurat
17	Dr. Sriwidharmanelly, SE., MBM., Ak., CA	Universitas Bengkulu
18	Dr. Tarjo, S.E., M.Si., CPAI., CFE	Universitas Trunojoyo
19	Rafrini Amyulianthy, Ph.D, C.A, C.M.A, Asean CPA	Universitas Pancasila
20	Dr. Nurmala Ahmar, S.E., Ak., M.Si	Universitas Pancasila
21	Dr. Amirul Hafiz Mohd Nasir	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
22	Adam Zakaria, M.Ak., Ph.D	Universitas Negeri Jakarta

23	Sharizal Hashim, Ph.D	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
24	Prof. Dr. Corry Yohana, M.M	Universitas Negeri Jakarta
25	Dr. Nadzirah Rosli	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
26	Hafizah Omar Zaki	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
27	Shifa Mohd Nor	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
28	Noor Azuan Binti Hashim	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
29	Prof. Dr. Mohtar Rasyid, S.E., M.Sc	Universitas Trunojoyo
30	Lai Wei Sieng	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
31	Dr. Roose Marina A Rambe, SE., MBM	Universitas Bengkulu
32	Dr. Ir. Satria Yunas, MM., SCM., Inti' Cert	Universitas Pancasila
33	Muhammad Hakimi Mohd Shafiai	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
34	Zulkefly Abdul Karim	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
35	Ishak Abd Rahman	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
36	Noor Hasni Juhdi	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
37	Dr. Eka Sudarmadji, SE., M.M., M.Com	Universitas Pancasila
38	Lokhman Hakim Osman	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
39	Ahmad Rafli Che Omar	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
40	Mohd Hasimi Yaacob	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
41	Dr. Zainul Kisman	Universitas Trilogi
42	Dr. Muizzuddin, S.E., M.M	Universitas Sriwijaya
43	Hawati Janor	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
44	Shahida Shahimi	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
45	Siti Ngayesah Ab Hamid	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
46	Tamat Sarmidi	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
47	Dr. Chairil Afandi, SE., M.M	Universitas Bengkulu
48	Dr. Hastin Umi Anisah, SE, MM	Universitas Lambung Mangkurat
49	Dr. Puji Wahono, S.E., M.Si	Universitas Negeri Jakarta

50	Dr. Rini Rahmawati, SE.,MM	Universitas Lambung Mangkurat
51	Dr. A. Yahya Surya Winata, S.E., M.Si	Universitas Trunojoyo
52	Chaerani Nisa, S.E., M.SM	Universitas Pancasila
53	Dr. Irma Sari Permata, SE., M.M	Universitas Pancasila
54	Dr. Laili Savitri Noor, SE., M.M	Universitas Pancasila
55	Hanny Nurlatifah, M.M. S.Pi	Universitas Al Azhar
56	Dr. Siti Rahayu binti Mat Husin	Universiti Putra Malaysia
57	Roziana Baharin	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
58	Prof. Madya Dr. Mohd Azlan Shah Zaidi	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
59	Dr. Nur Sa'adah Muhamad	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
60	Dr. Mara Ridhuan Bin Che Abdul Rahman	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
61	Dr. Mohd Mohid Rahmat	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
62	Prof. Madya Dr. Mohd Hafizuddin Syah Bangaan Abdullah	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
63	Dr. Rubayah Yakob	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
64	Dr. Soliha Sanusi	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
65	Dr. Indah Masri, SE., M.S.Ak	Universitas Pancasila
66	Dr. Noorsakinah Abdul Wahab	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
67	Dr. Roshayati Binti Abdul Hamid	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

PETUNJUK TEKNIS

SEMINAR INTERNASIONAL DAN CALL FOR PAPERS

ECOBESTHA 2023 X MIICEMA

A. Susunan Acara ECOBESTHA 2023 X MIICEMA

Hari dan Tanggal : Selasa, 06 Juni 2023
 Pukul : 08.00 – 21.00
 ID Zoom : 862 2526 2426
 Passcode : Ecobestha
 Link Zoom : <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86225262426>

No	Time	Activities
1	08.00 – 08.30	Registration
2	08.30 – 09.00	1. Opening by Master of Ceremony 2. Welcome ceremony
3	09.00 – 09.45	Opening speech by:
		1. Project Officer 2. Dean of Faculty of Economics and Business Universitas Pancasila 3. Chancellor of Universitas Pancasila 4. Vice Chancellor of UKM 5. Dr. H. Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno, B.B.A., M.B.A. Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy of Republic Indonesia (To be confirmed)
4	09.45 – 10.30	Forum Session:
		1. Prof. Bambang Permadi Soemantri Brodjonegoro, S.E., M.U.P., Ph. D.*) University of Indonesia 2. Anggoro Eko Cahyo, M.M.*) President Director of BPJS Ketenagakerjaan
5	10.30 – 10.45	Coffee Break
6	10.45 – 11.45	UKM Shape Nordic APIARY
7	12.15 – 13.00	Lunch and Break
8	13.00 – 15.30	Paper presentation (Parallel Session Offline + Online)
9	15.30 – 16.00	Coffee Break
10	16.00 – 16.45	Closing
11	19.00 – 21.00	Gala Dinner of All MIICEMA members
		- MIICEMA MoA Ceremony (Symbolic exchange document)



Hari dan Tanggal : Rabu, 07 Juni 2023
Pukul : 08.30 – 16.00

No	Time	Activities
1	08.30 – 09.00	Registration
2	09.00 – 11.30	Round table discussion of MIICEMA
		Forum Session 1. Prof. Abd. Ghafar Ismail Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia 2. Prof. Dr. Vanessa Gaffar Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
4	11.30 - End	Closing Ceremony

*¹) Tentative

B. Sesi Keynote Speech

Hari dan Tanggal : Selasa, 06 Juni 2023
Pukul : 09.45 WIB – 10.30 WIB
MC : Prof. Dr. Zulkefly Bin Abdul Karim
Moderator : Wasi Widayadi, S.T., M.B.A.

Sesi ini akan diisi oleh tiga narasumber utama, yaitu :

1. Prof. Bambang Permadi Soemantri
Brodjonegoro, S.E.,M.U.P., Ph. D
2. Anggoro Eko Cahyo, M.M.
President Director of BPJS Ketenagakerjaan

C. Sesi Paralel

Hari dan Tanggal : Selasa, 06 Juni 2023
Pukul : 13.00 WIB – 15.30 WIB
Moderator : Tim *reviewer* di tiap *breakout zoom*

D. Pembagian Breakout Room Zoom Sesi Paralel

BREAKOUT ROOM	JUDUL PENELITIAN/PKM	SUB THEMA	PRESENTER	TIME SCHEDULE	REVIEWERS
1	Accounting Applications on Android, Is It Appropriate With Indonesia MSMEs Accounting Standard?	Accounting - Accounting Information System	Evayani; Maulinatul Chairan	13.00 - 13.15	Dr. Tarjo, CFE., CFrA., CPA
	A systematic Review of the Association between Big Data Analysis and the Financial Auditing	Accounting - Accounting Information System	Iyad Hosni Mohammed Ismail; Dr. Fathilatul Zakimi bin Abdul Hamid	13.15 - 13.30	
	The Influence Of Liquidity Risk, Credit Risk, Operational Risk On Return On Assets Ratio At Kbmi 1 Commercial Banks Listed On The Idx 2017-2021	Accounting - Accounting Information System	Felicia Defiani Sitihawa; Taufiq Hidayat	13.30 - 13.45	
	Testing of financial and non-financial factors on the disclosure of sustainability	Accounting - Accounting Information System	Indayani; Rita Muetia ; Farah Amanda	13.45 - 14.00	
	Study And Implementation Of PSAK 71 (Case Study In The Financing Company)	Accounting - Accounting Information System	Ardhi Senatama; Unggul Purwohedi; Indra Pahala	14.00 - 14.15	
	The impact of internal and external motivations on the honesty of budget reporting with moderate Machiavellianism	Accounting - Accounting Information System	Evi Grediani; Hadri Kusuma	14.15 - 14.30	
	The Determinants of Integrated Reporting	Accounting -	Dinaroe; Shabrina	14.30 - 14.45	

	Adoption in Manufacturing Companies in Indonesia	Accounting Information System			
	The Effect Of Sustainability Report Disclosure On Firm Value With The Board Of Directors Diversity As A Moderation Variable (Study On Manufacturing Companies Listed On The Idx In 2020-2021)	Accounting - Accounting Information System	Yuniar Mauliddina Dzakirah; Toni Heryana	14.45 - 15.00	
2	The influence of corporate social responsibility (CSR), green accounting, and financial performance on stock price with company value as an intervening variable (case study of mining and plantation companies on the IDX)	Accounting - Public accounting	Indah Oktari Wijayanti, Vika Fitranita, Irwansyah, Nita Susanti	13.00 - 13.15	Dr. Hastin Umi Anisah, S.E., M.M., CT.NNLP
	The Moderating Effects of Affective Organizational Commitment on the Job	Accounting - Public accounting	Andin Vivian Febrianti; Frida Fanani Rohma; Luluatul Maknuniyah; Nabilatul Hasanah; Lailatul Qomariyah	13.15 - 13.30	
	Analysis Of The Influence Of Human Resources Competency, Implementation Of Information Technology, And Organizational Commitment On The Implementation Of Accrual-Based Sap In Regional Equipment Organizations In Bengkulu Provincial Government	Accounting - Public accounting	Lismawati; Dian Pronalisa; Isma Coryanata; Rahma	13.30 - 13.45	
	Evaluation of Organizational Performance Used Total Quality Management (TQM) Method Study : MSMEs Fisheries Food Processing Product in Pasuruan District	Entrepreneurship	R. Iqbal Robbie; Nofan Jelang Ramadhani; Mursidi	13.45 - 14.00	

	Entrepreneurial Improvement In Kampoeng Kajoetangan Heritage Malang Through The Penta-Helix Collaboration Strategy	Entrepreneurship	Yana Respati Dewi; Hamizah abd Hamid; Vika Annisa Qurrata	14.00 - 14.15	
	Entrepreneurial Culture, Digital Marketing Capability, Market Share Improve Marketing Performance Of Smes In The Food Sector In Palangka Raya City, Indonesia	Entrepreneurship	Mita Octavia; Yongki Fernando; Meitiana; Vivy Kristinae; Roby Sambung	14.15 - 14.30	
	The Use of The Cellular Application to Improve the Performance of MSMEs: Dynamic Capability Theory Testing	Digital business	sriwidharmanely; Madani Hatta; Nikmah Nikmah; Danang Adi Putra; Herawansyah; Ovy alexander	14.30 - 14.45	
	Closing the GAP of Sharing Economy Technology: Comparative Study Between User and Service Provider of Food Panda	Digital business	Sharizal Hashim; Siti Najihah Wahab	14.45 - 15.00	
3	Market Power and Competitive Condition of Islamic Bank: Empirical Evidence in Indonesia and Malaysia	Economics - Banking and other financial institution	Lina Nugraha Rani; Moh. Qudsi Fauzi; Ahmad Fadlur Rahman Bayuny; Mohammad Haidar Risyad; Eko Kurniawan	13.00 - 13.15	Dr. Eni Setyowati, S.E., M.Si.
	The Impact of Corruption on Bank Risk; Evidence from Indonesian Commercial Banks	Economics - Banking and other financial institution	Aditya Permana; Putri Naufha Soraya; Rizky Yudaruddin	13.15 - 13.30	
	Business Models In A Vuca Environment	Economics - Financial	Rumanintya Lisaria Putri; Desak Nyoman	13.30 - 13.45	

		Technology	Sri Werastuti; Lili Rahmawati; Eko Wahyono; Saptana		
	Priority Strategy Selection on Sustainability Tourism in Rural Area	Economics - Halal industry/ecosystem	Tri Utami Aprilia	13.45 - 14.00	
	A Model for Resilient and Competitive Management of Islamic Finance in the Post-Pandemic COVID-19 Era: A Bibliometric Analysis	Economics - Islamic economics	Muhammad Sholahuddin	14.00 - 14.15	
	Price Transmission of Lampung Robusta Coffee With London Stock Exchange Market	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Zahara; Dedi Budiman Hakim; A. Faroby Falatehan	14.15 - 14.30	
	Analysis Of The Effect Of Economic Growth, Money Supply, And Exchange Rate On Food Inflation In Indonesia.	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Hamdi; Dr. M. Syafii Se., S.Pd., M.Si	14.30 - 14.45	
	The Impact Of Macroeconomic Factors On Food Inflation In Asean Countries (A Case Study Of Timor Leste, Laos, Cambodia, And Myanmar)	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	HAMDI; Prof. Dr. Lic.Rer.Reg. Sirojuzilam Hasyim SE	14.45 - 15.00	
4	The Role of Institutional Economics in the Craft Industry	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Baiq Harly Widayanti; Sebastiana Viphindrartin	13.00 - 13.15	Prof. Dr. Mohtar Rasyid, S.E., M.Sc
	The Synergy of Strengthening the Regional Village-Based Local Economy Through the Concept of Community Based Tourism In Alas Purwo Alley, Banyuwangi Regency	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Titov Chuk's Mayvani; Shaba Nada Faizza; Remanda Yazid Abdilla	13.15 - 13.30	
	Development of Tourism Potential in the Southern Region of Lamongan Regency Based on	Economics - Macro and Micro	Titov Chuk's Mayvani; Remanda	13.30 - 13.45	

	Sustainable Tourism Development and Implications for Economic Resilience	economics	Yazid Abdilla; Rizka Firstiani		
	The Influence of the Digital Economy on Welfare in Indonesia	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Mochammad Arya Irgo Pratama; Muhammad Sri Wahyudi Suliswanto	13.45 - 14.00	
	Geoproduct In Regional Development Perspective: A Literature Review	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Poppy M Hutagalung; Zulkifli Nasution; Rujiman, Nurlisa Ginting	14.00 - 14.15	
	How does ICT drive human development in Indonesia? Evidence from Provincial data	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Muhammad Sri Wahyudi Suliswanto; Mochamad Rofik	14.15 - 14.30	
	ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES IN 5 ASEAN COUNTRIES	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Wahyu Ulul Azmi; Ida Nuraini; Muhammad Khoirul Fuddin; Happy Febrina Hariyani	14.30 - 14.45	
	The Magnet of Income Inequality and the Effects of Sustainable Development in the Vuca Era: A Case Study on the Sumatra Island	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Arif Rahman; Sirojuzilam; Irsyad Lubis; Muhammad Syafii	14.45 - 15.00	
5	The Short-Run And Long-Run Effects Of Monetary Policy On Economic Growth In Indonesia	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Cep Jandi Anwar; Marisa Lestari; Indra Suhendra; Rah Adi Fahmi Ginanjar; Rivasha Putri Adliani; Rizal Rachmatullah;	13.00 - 13.15	Shinta Budi Astuti, S.E, Ms.Ak

			Sheesar Tonny Gunawan; Andri Handayani		
	The Effects Of E-Money On Income Velocity Of Money In Indonesia	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Cep Jandi Anwar; Vida Tri Ayunda; Indra Suhendra; Rah Adi Fahmi Ginanjar; Widia Yulianti; Lilis Nur Kholishoh; Lia Widiawati; Indra Nur Hidayat Pratama	13.15 - 13.30	
	The Effects Macroeconomic On Corporate Sukuk Ijarah Returns : Evidence From Indonesia	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Lina Nugraha Rani; Nisful Laila; Dian Filianti; Ahmad Fadlur Rahman Bayuny	13.30 - 13.45	
	The Impact Of Decentralization On Human Development	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Ahmad Rifqi; Ida Nuraini; Happy Febrina Hariyani	13.45 - 14.00	
	Determinants Of Trade Openness In Indonesia	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Radytia Sambang Ari Wibowo; Eni Setyowati	14.00 - 14.15	
	Study Of Granger Causality In The Phillips Curve In ASEAN-4 In The Pandemic Era	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Bella Margarita; Eni Setyowati	14.15 - 14.30	
	Analysis Of The Influence Of The Number Of Hotels, Number Of Restaurants, And Number Of Tourists On The Development Of Grdp In The	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Safira Ayu Salsabilla; Eni Setyowati	14.30 - 14.45	

	Tourism Sector In Surakarta Residential In 2017-2021				
	Factors That Could Influence The Intention Of Waqif To Contribute Waqf For Food Security Purposes	Economics - Banking and other financial institution	Mastura Binti Baharuddin	14.45 - 15.00	
	Determinants Of Islamic Social Reporting Of Islamic Companies In Indonesia	Economics - Islamic economics	Evi Mutia; Imam Muhajir	15.00 - 15.15	
	Milenial Dalam Financial, Money Ethics Dan Fintech Serta Dampaknya Pada Financial Management Behavior Melalui Financial Literacy	Management - Financial management	Mya Musyarova Wati, Endang Etty Merawati, Syamsul Bahri		
6	Analysis Of Asset Pricing Models In International Stock Markets	Economics - Financial Technology	Zhuo Qiao; Yan Wang	13.00 - 13.15	Salis Musta'ani, S.E., S.Sos, M.Si dan Dr. Tyahya Whisnu H, S.E, M.M
	Does Quality Signals Help The Campaign Performance Of Covid-19 Related Crowdfunding In Malaysia?	Economics - Financial Technology	Suhaili Alma'amun	13.15 - 13.30	
	Cash Endowment Investment As A Sustainable Islamic Investment Tool	Economics - Islamic economics	Dr.Issa Al Mansour	13.30 - 13.45	
	Does Neo-Liberalism Or Islam Suppress The Criminal Activities, An Analysis Of Social Cost In Case Of USA And Saudi Arabia	Economics - Islamic economics	Azmat Hayat	13.45 - 14.00	
	The Relationship Between Political Instability And Economic Growth	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Nur Fairuz Md Nasir; Hazrul Shahiri	14.00 - 14.15	
	Economic Growth And Inflation: Indias Resilience In The Vuca World	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Dr. Salma Begum	14.15 - 14.30	

	Sugar Sweetened Beverages Elasticity Of Demand In Malaysia	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Nor Asmat Ismail	14.30 - 14.45	
7	The Impact Of Quick Ratio, Debt To Equity Ratio, Firm Size, And COVID-19 Toward Return On Equity: A Case Study Of Tourism, Restaurant, And Hotel Companies Listed On The Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX)	Management - Financial management	Lufiyandi Supriatman; Justina Ade Judiarni	13.00 - 13.15	Dr. Puji Wahono, SE, M.Si
	The Influence Of Profitability, Collateral, And Non-Debt Tax Shields On Capital Structure On Manufacturing Foods And Beverages Company In Indonesia	Management - Financial management	Ady Wardana; Ariesta Heksarini; Felisitas Defung	13.15 - 13.30	
	The Impact Of Market Capitalization, Stock Trading Volume, And Turnover Rate On Stock Return: A Case Study Of Indonesian Lq45 Companies Listed On The Indonesia Stock Exchange (Idx) For The 2020 Period.	Management - Financial management	Reisya Amalia Nur Fitriani; Wirasmi Wardhani	13.30 - 13.45	
	How Can Financial Performance And Stakeholder Pressure Reasonable Sustainability Report Disclosure Practices?	Management - Financial management	Herawansyah; Danang Adi Putra; Indah Oktari Wijayanti	13.45 - 14.00	
	Current Ratio, Debt To Equity Ratio And Return On Asset In Retail Trading Companies Indonesian Before And During The Covid 19 Pandemic	Management - Financial management	Verra Mailani; Seflidiana Roza; Esi Sriyanti	14.00 - 14.15	
	Behavior Intention On Mobile Banking And Stock Trading: Empirical Research In The Past And Directions For The Future	Management - Financial management	Fika Fitriasaki; Noor Azryani Binti Auzairy; Ruzita Binti	14.15 - 14.30	

			Abdul Rahim; Hafizah Binti Omar Zaki		
	Pengaruh Ketidakpastian Ekonomi Global Terhadap Kinerja Perbankan Indonesia : Studi Pada Seluruh Perbankan Yang Terdaftar Di BEI	Management - Financial management	Novi Puji Lestari	14.30 - 14.45	
	The Performance Of Equity Mutual Funds In Indonesia: The Impact Of Money Supply And Risk Degrees	Management - Financial management	Nur Aprilia Masjidin; Musdalifah Azis	14.45 - 15.00	
8	Mergers And Acquisitions On Stock Market Reaction: Evidence From Indonesia	Management - Financial management	Aalia Ghinannafsi Musdhalifa; Burhanuddin	13.00 - 13.15	Dr. Zainul Kisman
	The Impact Of Growth Opportunity, Cash Conversion Cycle On Cash Holding: A Case Study Of Textile & Garment Sub-Sector Companies Listed On Indonesia Stock Exchange For The Period 2016-2020	Management - Financial management	Dea Ayu Mardhotillah; Hairul Anwar	13.15 - 13.30	
	Financial Well-Being : Financial Literation, Financial Ignorance And Financial Behavior	Management - Financial management	Maya Sari	13.30 - 13.45	
	Turnover Intention Among Lecturers According To Their Organizational Commitment	Management - Human Capital	Arief Noviarakhman Zagladi	13.45 - 14.00	
	The Influence Of Resilience And Self-Efficacy On Work Stress Of Police Members In The South Sumatra Regional Police	Management - Human Capital	halimatus syakdiah; Mohamad Adam; Badia Perizade; Isnurhadi	14.00 - 14.15	
	The Influence Of Dynamic Capabilities And Talent Management On Performance Of Police	Management - Human Capital	Irvan Prawira Satyaputra; Mohamad	14.15 - 14.30	

	Members In The South Sumatra Regional Police		Adam; EkoIndraHeri; Isnurhadi		
	The Effect Of Individual Characteristics And Training On Employee Performance With Mediation Of Job Placement On Pt. Bank Bni Medan	Management - Human Capital	Binal SH Samosir	14.30 - 14.45	
	Tourism Development Strategy In Alahan Panjang Of West Sumatera Indonesian	Management - Human Capital	Hafiya Sherli Putri; Ida Nirwana; Arfimasri; Afniyeni	14.45 - 15.00	
9	The Influence Of Job Insecurity On Turnover Intentions Through The Role Of Mediating Job Satisfaction In Textile Industry In Solo And Surroundings, Indonesia	Management - Human Capital	Didiek Hermawan; Asri Laksmi Riani	13.00 - 13.15	Tryas Chasbiandani, S.E., MS.AK., AK., CA
	Indonesia-Malaysia Border In West Kalimantan Badau Sub-District: Development Issues Human Resources Development And Efforts To Manage Them	Management - Human Capital	Sandra Endang Suci Octora; Maria Christiana Iman Kalis; Muhammad Irfani Hendri	13.15 - 13.30	
	Food Nutrition Knowledge And Maternal Education On Nutrition Of Stunting Toddlers In Tin And Non-Mining Areas	Management - Human Capital	Aning Kesuma Putri; Didik Susetyo; Nurlina T Muhyiddin; Azwardi	13.30 - 13.45	
	Escalation Of Commitment: Job Rotation, Adverse Selection, And Framing Effect	Management - Human Capital	Astria Wulan Permatasari; Riani Rachmawati	13.45 - 14.00	
	An Exploratory Study Of Work As Health Personnel In Indonesia During The Covid-19 Pandemic Reviewed Based On Challenges And	Management - Human Capital	Steven Ebenheizer	14.00 - 14.15	

	Organizational Support				
	The Effect Of E-Wom And Brand Image On Purchase Intention To Buy Samsung Phones With E-Satisfaction As A Moderation Variable In State One Students Of Feb Usu Medan	Management - Marketing/Branding	Jessica Claudia	14.15 - 14.30	
	The Effect Of Social Media Promotion And Online Consumer Reviews On Purchase Decisions With Mediation Of Consumer Trust On Coffe Shop Tentang Kopi Medan	Management - Marketing/Branding	Moehammad Rizki Mahbub	14.30 - 14.45	
	Impact Of Service Innovation On Beauty Service Performance: Perspective Of Resource Advantage Theory Of Competition	Management - Marketing/Branding	Uswatun Khasanah; Aflit Nuryulia Praswati	14.45 - 15.00	
10	The Effect Of Religiosity And Tacit Halal Cues On Skepticisim And Patronage Intention Of Halal Restaurants	Management - Marketing/Branding	Catur Sugiarto; Reza Afrizal	13.00 - 13.15	Dr. Iskandarsyah Madjid, SE, MM
	The Moderating Effects Of Consumer Knowledge Between Green Information And Green Brand Credibility	Management - Marketing/Branding	Desca Bonyka Siambaton; Herning Indriastuti	13.15 - 13.30	
	Antecedent And Consequences Of Customer Engagement In Social Media Content: A Study Of Beauty Product Marketplace Marketing Activities In Instagram	Management - Marketing/Branding	Indira Alima Pradipta; Gita Gayatri, Ph.D	13.30 - 13.45	
	Exploration In Customer Loyalty And Loyalty Programs As The Customer Relationship Marketing Strategy In Dear U Bubble Application (Phenomenological Study In K-Pop Fans In Indonesia And South Korea)	Management - Marketing/Branding	Elrosa Nadia Sukmaningtyas	13.45 - 14.00	
	Do Brand Love Really Mediate The Effect Of	Management -	Hammam Faisal	14.00 - 14.15	

	Brand Experience On Brand Loyalty And Brand Trust	Marketing/Branding	Fahmi; Nurul Asfiah; Marsudi		
	Does Attitude Mediate The Effect Of Emotional Value On Sustainable Consumption Behavior?	Management - Marketing/Branding	Erwin Novitasari; Rini Kuswati	14.15 - 14.30	
	The Elucidating Of Impulse Buying, Ideal-Self Congruence, Hedonism, And Fashion Consciousness	Management - Marketing/Branding	Hafidha Putri; Rini Kuswati	14.30 - 14.45	
	The Effect Of Brand Image And Mc Donalds Drive Thru Service Quality On Customer Satisfaction	Management - Marketing/Branding	Muhammad Pandu Utomo Majid	14.45 - 15.00	
	The Influence Of Service Quality And E-Trust On Customer Loyalty With Customer Satisfaction As The Mediation Variable	Management - Marketing/Branding	Kharisma Ambarsari; Yohanes Kules; Hairul Anwar	15.00 - 15.15	
11	The Influence Of Instagram Marketing, Brand Ambassador And Brand Images Toward Customer Satisfaction And Customer Loyalty On Scarlett Whitening Products	Management - Marketing/Branding	Meidhita Meissy Amalia; Gusti Noorlitaria Achmad	13.00 - 13.15	Prof. Dr. Corry Yohana M.M
	The Influence of Endorser Credibility, Brand Image, and Perceived Value on Customer Satisfaction Mediated by Brand Trust (Study of Jafra Consumers in Jakarta)	Management - Marketing/Branding	Raditia Nurcahya; Aam Bastaman	13.15 - 13.30	
	Community-Based Tourism Development Through RinjaniMart Startup in Sembalun Village	Management - Marketing/Branding	Nadia Putri, Triana Lidona Aprilani, Baiq Dewi Lita, Wiyadi	13.30 - 13.45	
	Research on Islamic Marketing in Islamic Banking: A Review and Bibliographic Analysis	Management - Marketing/Branding	Wenda Wahyu Christiyanto; Vanessa	13.45 - 14.00	

			Gaffar; Denny Andriana; Hilda Monoarfa		
	How Gamification Can Build Brand Engagement? In E-Commerce Industry Indonesia	Management - Marketing/Branding	L.A. Wibowo; D.F. Fortuna; L. Lisnawati ; I.F Nisak	14.00 - 14.15	
	Strategy for Recovering the Performance of the Processing Industry to Support Green Economy Policies in East Java Using the QSPM Approach	Management - Supply Chain Management	Muzakky	14.15 - 14.30	
	The Influence Of Performance Appraisal System On Organizational Commitment with the Mediating Role Of Organizational Climate Dimensions In Electricity Sector (Gaza - Palestine) 2022	Management - Human Capital	Wasim Swidan; Kalsom Ali ; Ali Al Tahitah	14.30 - 14.45	
	Application of TPB Theory with Human Capital and Change Management to Improve Hospital Performance in Central Kalimantan Province, Indonesia	Management - Human Capital	Laden Mering, Yacinda Chresstela Prasidya Norianggono, Paulus Seprianto, Usup Riassy Christa, Rahmida	14.30 - 14.45	
12	Effect Of Companies Size Toward Audit Delay With Independent Commisssioners As Moderator In Banking Sector	Accounting - Auditing	Endang Etty Merawati; Syahrir Djaddang	13.00 - 13.15	Dr. Rini Rahmawati. SE.,MM
	The Effect Of The Effectiveness Of Regional Tax And Levy Collection On Regional Economic Growth With Local Original Revenue As An Intervening Variable	Taxation	Yuliardianto, Tryas Chasbiandani, Rafni Amalia Putri	13.15 - 13.30	

	Bibliometric Analysis: Financial Literacy And Risk Tolerance On Investment Decision Making	Management - Financial management	Karimatun Nisa	13.30 - 13.45	
	The Contribution Of Carbon Taxes To Economic Progress In Indonesia	Taxation	Rayhan Azis; Nunung Nurhayati	13.45 - 14.00	
	Transfer Pricing Without Involving Foreign Affiliates	Taxation	Dedi Haryadi; Wendy	14.00 - 14.15	
	Effectiveness Of Using E-Filing On Improving Individual Taxpayer Compliance With Mastery Of Accounting Information Systems As A Moderation Variable (Empirical Study At The Tax Office In Pekalongan City, Central Java, Indonesia)	Taxation	Muhammad Wildan Sholih; Imam Prayogo; Iana Umma; Muhammad Ubaidillah	14.15 - 14.30	
	Analysis Of The Effect Of Foreign Shareholding, Quality Internal Information And Publicity Of The Ceo Towards Tax Avoidance	Taxation			
13	The Influence Of Entrepreneurial Knowledge, Managerial Ability, And Social Media Marketing On Business Performance Of Caf In North Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City	Entrepreneurship	Risa Nur Rahma Nina, Hastin Umi Anisah	13.00 - 13.15	Nurul Hilmiyah, S.E., M.E., Ph.D
	Pengaruh Perceived Organizational Support Dan Readiness For Change Terhadap Digital Culture Untuk Mencapai Worklife Balance Apada Pegawai Non Sdm Iptek Badan Riset Dan Inovasi Nasional	Digital business	Wiratmo Gumanti	13.15 - 13.30	
	Strategi Inovasi Design Dan Teknologi Digital Untuk Meningkatkan Pendapatan Pada Pt. Alborg Multiguna Internusa	Digital business	Rully Yediaprianto	13.30 - 13.45	

	Potentials And Inhibiting Factors Of Entrepreneurship For Former Indonesian Narcotics Addicts	Entrepreneurship	Naufal Bachri, Muhammad Roni, Faisal Matriadi, Marbawi, Muzanni, Darul Irfan	14.00 - 14.15	
	Accessibility Of Coffee Farmers To Finance Sharia Financial Institutions In The Aceh Tengah	Economics - Islamic economics	Ahmad Fauzul Hakim Hasibuan	14.15 - 14.30	
	Pengaruh Transformasi Digital Sales Untuk Menghasilkan Kinerja Penjualan Dan Penurunan Biaya Promosi	Management - Marketing/Branding	Rifqi Abdul Wahab Thalib	14.45 - 15.00	
	Milenial Dalam Financial, Money Ethics Dan Fintech Serta Dampaknya Pada Financial Management Behavior Melalui Financial Literacy	Management - Financial management	Mya Musyarova Wati, Endang Etty Merawati, Syamsul Bahri	15.00 - 15.15	

Pembagian Ruang Kelas Offline Paralel

RUANG	JUDUL PENELITIAN/PKM	SUB THEMA	PRESENTER	TIME SCHEDULE	REVIEWERS
401	Academic Fraud Determinants : An Effort To Implement The Noble Values Of Pancasila In Higher Education	Accounting - Behavioral Accounting	Rafrini Amyulianthy	13.00 - 13.15	Denny Andriana, S.E., M.B.A., Ph.D
	Does Acceptance Of The Financial Report Application Matter To Msmes Compliance Maximization In Indonesia?	Accounting - Accounting Information System	Nurul Aisyah Rachmawati; Rizka Ramayanti; Rudi Setiawan	13.15 - 13.30	
	Audit Quality Reputation And Fraud Detection Gap: A Moderating Role Of Royal Family	Accounting - Auditing	Mohd Mohid Rahmat; Tahani Ali Hakami;	13.45 - 14.00	

			Hasimi Yaacob, Norman Mohd Saleh		
	The Role Of Corporate Good Governance In Improving Intellectual Capital Disclosure: Comperative Study Of Indonesia And Malaysia	Accounting - Financial Accounting	Lailah Fujianti; Nelyumna; Shinta Budi Astuti; Shahida Shahimi; Anninsa Lailatul Qodriyah	14.00 - 14.15	
	Environmental, Social And Governance (Esg) Disclosure, Competitive Advantage And Performance Of Firms In Indonesia	Accounting - Financial Accounting	Lailah Fujianti; Nelyumna; Shahida Shahimi; Mira Munira; Selvi wahyu Ariani	14.15 - 14.30	
	Competitive Advantage Based On Green Intellectual Capital And Green Innovation	Accounting - Financial Accounting	Nurmala Ahmar; Tri Astuti	14.30 - 14.45	
402	Z-Score And Springate Analysis In Measuring Performance Finance To Predict Bankruptcy Property Companies Listed On The Stock Exchange Indonesia Before And During The Covid-19 Pandemic	Accounting - Management Accounting	Sri Ambarwati; Lailah Fujianti; Wulan Sari Novia	13.00 - 13.15	Dr. Nurmala Ahmar, S.E., Ak., M.Si
	The Role Of Control Environment In The Public Sector In Preventing Fraud: A Literature Study	Accounting - Management Accounting	Ludwina Harahap; Jaka Isgiyarta	13.15 - 13.30	
	Analysis Of Management Accounting Information On Competitive Advantage In Servitized Manufacturing Firms With Decision Making Effectiveness And Innovation By Mediation	Accounting - Management Accounting	Andri Setyato Nugroho; Unggul Purwohedi; Rida Prihatni	13.30 - 13.45	

	The Director Council Competency And Accounting Conservatism With Sustainability Performance As Mediation	Accounting - Public accounting	Sri Wahjuni Latifah	13.45 - 14.00	
	Does COVID-19 Impact On Financial Difficulties In Indonesian Tourism Sector Companies?	Accounting - Public accounting	Widyaningsih Azizah; Hotman Fredy; Sri Irvianti Wahyoeni	14.00 - 14.15	
	Model Design Of Risk Management In Local Government Budgeting	Accounting - Public accounting	Robinson, Vika Fitranita	14.15 - 14.30	
403	The Comparison Of Risk And Return Between Conventional Banking And Sharia Banking That Registered At Bank Of Indonesia For The Period 2017- 2021	Economics - Banking And Other Financial Institution	Muhammad Nuruddin Subhan, Supriadi Thalib	13.00 - 13.15	Dr. Ir. Satria Yunas, MM, SCM
	Impact Of Fintech Investment Towards Banks Performance In Malaysia, Indonesia And Thailand	Economics - Banking And Other Financial Institution	Roziana Baharin	13.15 - 13.30	
	The Influence Of Financial Literacy And Social Media On Online Purchase Decisions Of Economics Education Students	Economics - Financial Technology	Putra Hilmi Prayitno; Wahjoedi; Sri Umi Mintarti W; Inayati Nuraini Dwiputri; Ro'ufah Inayati; Linda Agustin Ningrum	13.30 - 13.45	
	Optimalisasi Peran Filantropi Syariah Dalam Mengentaskan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia Pada Masa Resesi Ekonomi Pasca Pandemi Covid-19	Economics - Islamic Economics	Muhamad Rubiul Yatim	13.45 - 14.00	
	Bibliometric Analysis On Waqf Sustainability Literature	Economics - Islamic Economics	Vika Annisa Qurrata	14.00 - 14.15	
	Determinants Of Islamic Social Reporting Of	Economics - Islamic	Evi Mutia; Imam	14.15 - 14.30	

	Islamic Companies In Indonesia	Economics	Muhajir		
	The Analysis Of Subsidy Implementation Policy Of Pioneer Air Transport In Regional Development In Papua Province	Economics - Macro And Micro Economics	Arif Priyo Utomo; Muhammad Zilal Hamzah; Eleonora Sofilda	14.30 - 14.45	
	Public Private Partnership Development Model (Kpbu) In The Provision Of Airport Infrastructure In Indonesia	Economics - Macro And Micro Economics	Syamrizki Hadi; Muhammad Zilal Hamzah; Eleonora Sofilda	14.45 - 15.00	
404	Financial Deepening, Economic Growth And Poverty In Sumatra	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Ratu Eva Febriani; Retno Agustina Ekaputri; Septriani; Armelly	13.00 - 13.15	Burhanuddin, SE, M.Sc.
	Does Natural Disasters And Regional Factors Affect Housing Price In Indonesia?	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Ariyanto Adhi Nugroho; Yunastiti Purwaningsih; Lukman Hakim; Suryanto	13.15 - 13.30	
	Uncertainty And Asset Specificity Deter Customers From Participating In Energy Efficiency Initiatives In Indonesia	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Eka Sudarmaji; Ismiriati Nasip	13.30 - 13.45	
	Determinants Of Consumers' Intention To Use Mobile Banking In Malaysia: The Moderating Role Of Education	Economics - Financial Technology	Syajarul Imna Mohd Amin; Johan Ariff Jafri	13.45 - 14.00	
	Memperkuat Kualitas Perkhidmatan Dalam Meningkatkan Kesetiaan Pemegang Polisi Takaful Keluarga: Satu Tinjauan Literatur	Economics - Islamic economics	Nur Syasya Sahira Mohd Sukarna; Rubayah Yaakob ; Hafizuddin-Syah	14.00 - 14.15	

			B.A.M ; Hendon Redzuan		
	Ethical Banking Practices In Malaysia	Economics - Islamic economics	Shahida Shahimi; Siti Aisyah Zahari; Suhaili Alma`amun	14.15 - 14.30	
	Population Aging And States Economic Growth In Malaysia: A New Evidence Using Panel Threshold Analysis	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Zulkefly Abdul Karim	14.30 - 14.45	
	Exchange Rate Volatility On Manufacturing Industrial Commodities Export In Asean-5 Using Symmetric And Asymmetric Approaches	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Rossanto Dwi Handoyo; Sesotya Putri Alfani; Kabiru Hannafi Ibrahim; Tamat Sarmidi; Tri Haryanto	14.45 - 15.00	
	Public Private Partnership Development Model (KPBU) In The Provision Of Airport Infrastructure In Indonesia	Economics - Macro and Micro economics	Syamrizki Hadi; Muhammad Zilal Hamzah; Eleonora Sofilda	14.00 - 14.15	
407	Entrepreneurial Success Of Good Business Is A Planned Behaviour	Entrepreneurship	Noor Hasni	13.15 - 13.30	Dr. A. Yahya Surya Winata, SE., M.Si
	Strategi Kerajaan Dalam Memperkasakan Perusahaan Kecil Dan Sederhana Mikro (PKS) Semasa Penularan Wabak Covid-19	Entrepreneurship	Ishak Bin Hj Abd Rahman, Mariana binti Mat Jusip	13.30 - 13.45	
	Pengaruh Literasi Digital Terhadap Prestasi Perniagaan PMKS: Peranan Penerimaangunaan Teknologi Digital Perniagaan Dan Gaya Kepimpinan Transformasi Sebagai Pengantara Dan Peranan Ketidaktentuan Persekitaran Sebagai	Entrepreneurship	Rozita Halina bt Rosli	13.45 - 14.00	

	Penyederhana				
	Bridging The GAP - The Direct And Indirect Effects Post Pandemic And Endemic Among Smes	Entrepreneurship	Noor Azuan binti Hashim	14.00 - 14.15	
	Diagnosing Bank-Associated Crowdfunding Platform Using A Viable System Approach	Digital business	Mariani Abdul Majid; Khairul Akmaliah Adham	14.15 - 14.30	
	A Case Study On Social Media Usage In A Water Company In Malaysia	Digital business	Fatin Aqilah Maskuri; Mohd Zailani Othman; Idris Osman; Suhailah Kassim; Noraznira Ab Razak	14.30 - 14.45	
	Pesantren Sosiopreneurs as Community Economic Development (Case Study at Integrated Islamic Boarding School of Al Mumtaz Gunungkidul Yogyakarta)	Entrepreneurship	Muhammad Arif Kurniawan	14.45 - 15.00	
409	Garment Company Financial Distress During The Covid 19 Pandemic	Management - Financial management	Tyahya Whisnu Hendratni	13.00 - 13.15	Dr. Musdalifah Azis, SE, M.Si
	Crowdfunding Investment Intention: A Systematic Literature Review	Management - Financial management	Astiwi Indriani; Aisyah Abdul Rahman; Shifa Mohd Nor; Nur Saadah Muhamad	13.15 - 13.30	
	Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Dan Kepemilikan Institusional Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan	Management - Financial management	Tia Ichwani, Chaerani Nisa, Dewi Kurniawati	13.30 - 13.45	
	Peran Sustainability Report Sebagai Variabel Moderasi Dalam Pengaruh Good Corporate	Management - Financial	Nana Nawasiah; Iha Haryani Hatta; Trisnani	13.45 - 14.00	

	Governance Terhadap Market Value	management	Indriati		
	The Over-Investment Of Free Cash Flow, Cash Holding, Ownership Structure: An Impact Of Covid-19	Management - Financial management	Darmawati Muchtar; Wardhiah; Zulfan; Afra Nabila	14.00 - 14.15	
	Pengaruh Literasi Kewangan Terhadap Penerimaan Fintech Dalam Kalangan Masyarakat Luar Bandar	Management - Financial management	Ahmad Raflis Che Omar; Nur Farahin Mohd Isa	14.15 - 14.30	
	Acceptance Of Cashless Society Among Indigenous Youth: A Qualitative Analysis	Management - Financial management	Nur Filzah Zainuddin; Idris Osman; Suhailah Kassim; Mohd Zailani Othman; Suraya Hamimi Mastor; Nurul Hidayah Mat Zain	14.30 - 14.45	
410	Analysis Of Factors Affecting Employee Performance In The Asset Sector At The BPKAD Office	Management - Human Capital	Sulaiman Helmi; Devita Aryasari	13.00 - 13.15	UKM Representatif
	The Effect Of Work Discipline And Work Motivation On Employee Performance At Direktorat Jenderal Energi Baru Terbarukan Dan Konservasi Energi Kementerian ESDM	Management - Human Capital	Bayu Retno Widiastuti; Muhammad Fikri; Laili Safitri Noor; Yuli Ardianto	13.15 - 13.30	
	The Effect Of Work Flexibility And Wages On Job Satisfaction And Its Impact On The Performance Of Gjek Partners In North Jakarta	Management - Human Capital	Setiarini; Wasi Widayadi	13.30 - 13.45	
	Analysis Of Ethical Leadership At Umrah Travel Agency In Jakarta	Management - Human Capital	Erwin Permana, Harimurthi Wulandjani, Satria	13.45 - 14.00	

			Yunas		
	Acceptance Of Cashless Society Among Indigenous Youth: A Qualitative Analysis	Management - Human Capital	Nur Filzah Zainuddin; Idris Osman; Mohd Zailani Othman ; Suhailah Kassim; Suraya Hamimi Mastor; Nurul Hidayah Mat Zain	14.00 - 14.15	
	Kebolehtahanan Pemimpin Wanita Dalam Pelaksanaan Arahan Bekerja Dari Rumah Semasa Pandemik Covid-19 (Resilience Of Women Leaders In The Implementation Of Work-From-Home Directives During The Covid-19 Pandemic)	Management - Human Capital	Ainul Afzan Ramli, Nur Sa'adah Muhamad	14.15 - 14.30	
	Kesediaan Pekerja Menerima Perubahan Organisasi Dan Komitmen Afektif Untuk Berubah (Employees Readiness To Accept Organizational Change And Affective Commitment To Change)	Management - Human Capital	ROSHAYATI ABDUL HAMID	14.30 - 14.45	
	Tanggungjawab Sosial Korporat Terhadap Pekerja Dan Prestasi Ekonomi Syarikat Di Indonesia: Kesan Kesatuan Sekerja Dan Pemilikan Kerajaan	Management - Human Capital	Dina Madina	14.45 - 15.00	
411	A Bibliometrics Analysis On Gamification Assisting University Students Interest In Learning Nowadays	Management - Human Capital	Mohd Hasimi Yaacob; Nur Fatini Binti Samsudin; Nur Syazana Binti Suab	13.00 - 13.15	UKM Representatif
	Challenges Confronting Smes Performance In	Management -	Dr. Maryam Jameelah	13.15 - 13.30	

	Terms Of Intellectual Capital: The Role Of Social Capital As A Moderator	Human Capital	Mohd Hashim; Dr Idros Osman; Dr Rahim Khamis		
	Factors Influencing Muslim Consumers Intention To Reduce Plastic Bag Consumption: The Moderating Role Of Religiosity	Management - Marketing/Branding	Siti Ngayesah Ab Hamid	13.30 - 13.45	
	Analysis Of The Effect Of Price, Product Differentiation, Word Of Mouth, And Brand Image On The Purchase Decisions Of Xiaomi In Bengkulu City	Management - Marketing/Branding	Afrima Widanti; Biva Prasetia Avalio; Rina Suthia Hayu	13.45 - 14.00	
	The Effect Of Promotion And Live Streaming On Purchase Decisions To Increase The Growth Of Msmes In Depok (In The Case Study Of Media Social Tiktok)	Management - Marketing/Branding	Herli Marlina	14.00 - 14.15	
	The Role Of Supply Network Embeddedness And Firm's Sustainable Performance In The Emerging Economy And The Moderating Effects Of Trust.	Management - Supply Chain Management	Lokhman Hakim Osman	14.15 - 14.30	



ABSTRACT

ACCOUNTING

ECOBESTHA_ACC 1

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN BIG DATA ANALYSIS AND THE FINANCIAL AUDITING

Iyad Hosni Mohammed Ismail ^{1*}, Dr. Fathilatul Zakimi bin Abdul Hamid ²

¹ PhD Accounting Scholar, University Utara Malaysia, Kedah, Malaysia

² Senior Accounting Lecturer, University Utara Malaysia, Kedah, Malaysia

*E-mail Correspondence: iismail.jsckrm@gmail.com

Abstract: Purpose this systematic literature review provides the association between big data analysis and the financial auditing. Methodology using PRISMA technique. Originality because of the deficient experience in the usage of big data analysis in the financial auditing, auditors could not use big data analysis perfectly among the audit processing. Therefore, they still use classical auditing with IT software audits. Limitations throughout the big data analysis age, auditors may face challenges of big data analysis usage, resulting in the boundaries and restrictions. But big data analysis could provide easier way of processing and analysis of information. Practical implications this research identified 84 studies related to auditing and big data analysis studies. Findings the investigation represents beneficial prudence in several fields by determining research suppositions and questions that needs to be identified through the future research to obtain wide conception about the association between big data analysis and the financial auditing.

Keywords: Big Data - Big Data Analysis – Auditing - PRISMA methodology

ECOBESTHA_ACC 2

ACCOUNTING APPLICATIONS ON ANDROID, IS IT APPROPRIATE WITH INDONESIA MSMEs ACCOUNTING STANDARDS?

Evayani*¹, Maulinatul Chairan²

^{1,2} Accounting Department, Economic and Business Faculty, Universitas Syiah Kuala

*E-mail Correspondence: evayani@usk.ac.id

Abstract: The biggest obstacle faced by MSME is lack of skill the employee so that creates a lot of other problems, such as difficulty in accessing capital and inability to prepare financial reports. Currently, the inability has been solved with accounting applications for compiling MSME financial reports on Android and IOS devices. However, what then becomes a problem is whether the financial reports produced by the applications are in accordance with the accounting standard, namely SAK-EMKM. This study aims to provide information for MSME about the importance of doing bookkeeping and provide a choice of accounting applications that can be selected on Android in doing bookkeeping but are in accordance with SAK EMKM. Sample are 10 applications on Android devices, that was selected based on 3 criterias: number of users, review rating, and based Indonesian language. Data obtained from the input of accounting transactions into accounting applications. The method is descriptive qualitative and comparison of the financial statements of accounting applications with SAK-EMKM. The results of this study are that only 4 of the 10 accounting applications available on android devices are appropriate with SAK-EMKM. Next research are expected to broaden not only on Android-based smartphones but also IOS-based ones.

Keywords: Accounting application, Android, MSME, Accounting Standard

ECOBESTHA_ACC 3

DOES ACCEPTANCE OF THE FINANCIAL REPORT APPLICATION MATTER TO MSME COMPLIANCE MAXIMIZATION IN INDONESIA?

Nurul Aisyah Rachmawati^{*1}, Rizka Ramayanti², Rudi Setiawan³

^{1,2} Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Economics Business and Humanities, Universitas Trilogi
Jakarta, Indonesia

³ Information Systems Study Program, Faculty of Creative Industries and Telematics,
Universitas Trilogi Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract

Purpose The purpose of this study is to examine whether the acceptance of a financial report application affects Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) compliance in Indonesia.

Design/methodology/approach This study uses primary data obtained from survey conducted in June-July 2022. The data obtained were afterward analyzed using path analysis with Structural Equation Modeling.

Findings This research finds that the perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness of MSME actors have a positive and significant effect on the actual usage of the financial report application. Furthermore, the actual usage of the financial report application has also proven to have a positive effect on the compliance of MSME actors.

Originality/value The contribution of this research is to provide evidence that acceptance of financial reporting applications is a solution that can be used to overcome MSME constraints in compiling financial reports. The use of this application is also able to increase MSME compliance.

Keywords: *Compliance, Financial Report, MSME, Technology Acceptance*

ECOBESTHA_ACC 4

AUDIT QUALITY REPUTATION AND FRAUD DETECTION GAP: A MODERATING ROLE OF ROYAL FAMILY

Tahani Ali Hakami^{1*}, Mohd Mohid Rahmat², Hasimi Yaacob³, Norman Mohd Saleh⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Accounting Scholar, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

*E-mail Correspondence:

Abstract: Detecting frauds effectively and expeditiously has been a challenge even for the auditors. The accuracy of approaches adopted by auditors to detect financial statement frauds early is an important step to ensure quality financial reporting. This study examines the relationship between audit quality (reputable brand name and industry specialist) and auditors' accuracy to detect financial statement frauds, measured through the fraud detection gap (FDG). Using reputation perspective derived from political-administrative literature, this study also examines the moderating role of the royal family on audit quality and FDG relationships. We find that the brand name, as primary reputation related to technology, procedures, and expertise, enhances fraud detection accuracy. However, industry specialists, being related to familiarity reputation, have lower fraud detection accuracy, increasing the FDG. The royal family's presence, as a secondary reputation, reducing the FDG and significantly moderate the relationship between audit quality (brand name and industry specialist) and the FDG. Overall, the results are consistent with high audit quality and good governance mechanisms to detect fraud in GCC companies. Additional responsibility to preserve the reputation of royal families could reduce agency costs and enhance the accuracy of fraud detection. These results suggest that standard setters, regulators, and practitioners should devote more attention to various approaches to identify potential frauds, including statistical models such as Dechow F-score and Beneish M-score models. The regulators and GCC companies should give special attention to industry specialist identity, which develops purely through industry expertise or literacy.

Keywords: Audit Quality, Brand name, Industry specialization, Fraud detection, Royal family, Dechows model

ECOBESTHA_ACC 5

**EFFECT OF COMPANIES' SIZE TOWARD AUDIT DELAY WITH
INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONERS AS MODERATOR
IN BANKING SECTOR**

Endang Etty Merawati¹, Syahrir Djaddang²

^{1,2}Graduate School Of Universitas Pancasila

*E-mail Correspondence: endang.wda@gmail.com, djaddangsyahril@gmail.com

Abstract : In 2014, some Issuers in Indonesian StockExchange have not submitted their midterm financial statement and in fact some of them got sanctioned. In regard thereto, this study aim to analyze the effect of firm's size toward audit delay moderated by Independent Commissioners on banks listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange . This research used purposive sampling method, from total 41 banks listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange on 2015-2018, only 28 banks meet the criteria. This research method uses a quantitative approach. The result of the study shows that firm,s size, and Independent Commissioners has partially significant influence on audit delay. However, Independent Commissioners shows a non significant effect as a moderation of Companies' Size toward Audit Delay. The contribution of this study is that Independent Commissioner have less than optimal role in carrying out internal controls to avoid delays in submission of audited financial statement in the banking sector

Keywords: companies' size, independent commissioners, audit delay, banking sector

ECOBESTHA_ACC 6

**ACADEMIC FRAUD DETERMINANTS :
AN EFFORT TO IMPLEMENT THE NOBLE VALUES OF PANCASILA
IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

Rafrini Amyulianthy^{1*}, Tri Astuti², Ade Wahyudi³, Merry Evelin Natalie⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Accounting, Economics and Business Faculty, Universitas Pancasila

*E-mail Correspondence: rafrini@univpancasila.ac.id

Abstract: This study aims to determine the impact of (diamond fraud) pressure, opportunity, rationalization, and capability on undergraduate students' academic fraud behavior, with noble value of Pancasila as moderating variable. The population of this research consists of Universitas Pancasila undergraduate students. The number of samples used in this study was 390 respondents representing several criteria and have taken Pancasila, Pancasila Philosophy and Ethics courses. The dependent variable (Y) in this study is academic fraud behavior. The independent variables include pressure (X₁), opportunity (X₂), rationalization (X₃), and capabilities (X₄). The moderating variable is Noble Value of Pancasila (M.) The method used in this research is the quantitative method. The data used were the primary data. The results of this study indicate that pressure, opportunity, rationalization, and capability have an impact on academic fraud behavior. In addition, Noble Value of Pancasila proven to be anti-fraud in conditions where there is pressure, opportunity and rationalization which triggers academics fraud. However for capability, Noble value of Pancasila proven to weaken the relationship but not significant.

Keywords: Fraud, Pressure, Opportunity, Capability, Rationalization, Noble values of Pancasila

ECOBESTHA_ACC 7

**THE ROLE OF CORPORATE GOOD GOVERNANCE IN IMPROVING
INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL DISCLOSURE: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INDONESIA
AND MALAYSIA**

**Lailah Fujianti 1, Nelyumna 2, Shinta Budi Astuti 3, Shahida Shahimi 3, Anninsa Lailatul
Qodriyah4**

^{1, 2, 4} Accounting, Economics and Business Faculty, Universitas Pancasila

³ Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Management, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

*E-mail Correspondence: lailahfujianti@gmail.com

Abstract:

The inconsistency of the relationship between the GCG structure (Board of Commissioners / Board of Directors, Independent Board Directors, and Audit Committee) to Intellectual Capital Disclosure motivates this research. In addition, the study further examines the difference in the influence of Anglo-Saxon-based GCG structure with continental Europe on Intellectual Capital Disclosure. The object of research is a company listed on Indonesia and Malaysia Stock Exchange in 2019. The research sample was 170 Indonesian companies and 222 Malaysian companies. The results showed that the Independent Board of Directors in Indonesia, and the Board of Directors in Malaysia are significant to ICD. The Independent Board Directors of Malaysia, the Board of Commissioners of Indonesia, and the Audit Committee have not been significant to the ICD. The role of GCG structures is different from Indonesia and Malaysia due to differences in the function of the company's board where the two-tier GCG system model adopted by Indonesia places the company's board only as a supervisory function while the tier system model adopted by Malaysia places the company's board not only as a supervisor but also managerial.

Keywords: Intellectual Capital, Disclosure, Good Corporate Governance

ECOBESTHA_ACC 8

GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) DISCLOSURES: EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA

**Lailah Fujianti ¹, Nelyumna ², Mira Munira ³, Shahida Shahimi ⁴, Nur Abibah
Ardelia ⁵**

^{1, 2, 3, 5} Accounting, Economics and Business Faculty, Universitas Pancasila

⁴ Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Management, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

*E-mail Correspondence: lailahfujianti@gmail.com

Abstract:

This study aims to confirm the relationship between Good Corporate Governance and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Disclosures in Indonesia. This is motivated by the limited research related to this matter besides that existing research has not shown consistent results. The research sample is 161 manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2021. The results show that there is a significant positive role for BOD and IBD measures on ESG disclosure. This is possible due to the large number of members of the BOD and IBD, causing increased monitoring effectiveness in controlling management. AC is not a factor affecting ESG disclosure because Indonesian companies form audit committees only to comply with applicable regulations.

Keywords: Environmental, Social, Governance , Good Corporate Governance

ECOBESTHA_ACC 9

**THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUIDITY RISK, CREDIT RISK,
OPERATIONAL RISK ON RETURN ON ASSETS RATIO AT KBMI 1
COMMERCIAL BANKS LISTED ON THE IDX 2017-2021**

Felicia Defiani Sitihawa¹, Taufiq Hidayat^{2*}

^{1,2}, Accounting Departement, STIE Indonesia Banking School

*E-mail Correspondence: taufiq.hidayat@ibs.ac.id

Abstract: The research aims to determine and analyze the effect of liquidity risk, credit risk, operational risk on return on assets of Conventional Banks which category of Kelompok Bank berdasarkan Modal Inti (KBMI) 1 in 2017 until 2021 periods. The sample selection using purposive sampling method, with the number of samples in this study, namely 10 Conventional Banks category of KBMI 1 listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange. Dependent Variable used in this research is Return on Assets (ROA), Independent Variables used in this research are Liquidity Risk that measured by Loan to Deposit Ratio, Credit Risk that measured by Non-Performing Loan, Operational Risk that measured by Basic Indicator Approach. The result of this research indicates that Liquidity risk has a significant positive effect on ROA, Credit Risk has a significant negative effect on ROA, and Operational Risk have no significant effect on ROA.

Keywords: ROA Liquidity Risk, Credit Risk, Operational Risk

ECOBESTHA_ACC 10

COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE BASED ON GREEN INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AND GREEN INNOVATION

Tri Astuti¹, Nurmala Ahmar², Muhammad Rendriansyah Setiawan³

^{1,2,3} Akuntansi, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Pancasila

*E-mail Korespondensi : triastuti@univpancasila.ac.id

Abstract:

Companies must pay attention to intellectual human resources in the use of limited natural resources by carrying out green innovations in producing environmentally friendly products and energy saving products and avoiding the impact of environmental damage for the continuity of the company.

The research objective was to examine the effect of green intellectual capital and green innovation on competitive advantage in primary consumer goods manufacturing companies. The research problem is that companies face the risk of scarcity of limited natural resources, both in quantity and quality. For sustainability the company, it requires an increase in green intellectual capital and green innovation with considerable costs and long research. The research population is primary consumer goods manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in the 2018-2020 period. The sample using purposive sampling method obtained 62 companies with 179 samples. The research data uses secondary data obtained from annual reports published by the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and the company's website. The data analysis model uses path analysis. The results showed that green intellectual capital and leverage have an effect on competitive advantage. Meanwhile, green innovation, firm size, and sales growth have no effect on competitive advantage.

The practical implication is the innovation green practices must be properly integrated into the company's accounting system to increase access to company resource for survival, by increasing R & D.

Keywords: Green intellectual capital, green innovation, competitive advantage

ECOBESTHA_ACC 11

TESTING OF FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL FACTORS ON THE DISCLOSURE OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORTS

Indayani^{1*}, Rita Muetia², Farah Amanda³

^{1, 2, 3} Department Accounting, Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas Syiah Kuala

*E-mail Correspondence: indayani@usk.ac.id

Abstract: Fulfilling the current stakeholder interests in the sustainability report is the responsibility of the company. Industries play an important role in the current use of natural resources and climate change challenges from the impacts of corporate activities. Public scrutiny, investor and government pressure have increased the demand for disclosure of sustainability reports. This study aims to examine the financial and non-financial factors that influence the disclosure of sustainability reports in Indonesia. The study population consisted of 580 non-financial companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, and 25 companies that had consistently issued sustainability reports as samples with 125 total observations. The year of observation is 2016-2020 in accordance with the 2016 GRI standard usage period for the consistency of disclosure. Hypothesis testing using panel data with multiple linear regression analysis. The results of the study show that profitability, liquidity, and leverage have no effect on sustainability report disclosure, while organizational visibility and independent board of commissioners have an effect on sustainability report disclosure. This research has potential contribution, first, it provides recommendations for the government and companies on important policies on disclosure of sustainability reports. Second, it becomes a reference for investment decisions, especially investors who are concerned with sustainability.

Keywords: *Profitability, Liquidity, Leverage, Organizational Visibility, Independent Board of Commissioners, Disclosure of Sustainability Report*

ECOBESTHA_ACC 12

STUDY AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PSAK 71 (CASE STUDY IN THE FINANCING SERVICES INDUSTRY)

Ardhi Senatama^{1*}, Unggul Purwohedhi², Indra Pahala³

^{1,2,3} Accounting, Economic, State University of Jakarta

*E-mail Correspondence: ardhisenatama@gmail.com

Abstract: On January 1, 2020 there were significant changes to financial accounting standards in Indonesia, significant changes regarding the measurement of financial instruments in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) 71 which replaced most of the provisions in PSAK 55. Finance companies are one of the financial industries that have been significantly affected by this change, considering that its business activities are closely related to financial instruments. Significant changes occurred in the classification of financial instruments and the measurement of impairment to accommodate expected credit losses.

Keywords: IFRS9, Classification, ECL, Financial Assets Modification

ECOBESTHA_ACC 13

DETERMINANTS OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANIES: EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA

Naz'aina^{1*}, Alfiani², Murhaban³, Nurhasanah⁴ Mardiaton⁵

^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5} Accounting Department, Economic and Bisnis Faculty, University Malikussaleh

*E-mail Correspondence: nazaina@unimal.ac.id

Abstract: Firm faced the financial distress when firms have situation are unable to meet their financial obligation as at when due. If management cannot manage its finances properly, the company will experience financial distress that toward going to bankruptcy. This study aims to analyze sales growth, operating capacity, and intellectual capital as determinants of financial distress among the Manufacturing firms listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange using Interest Coverage Ratio (ICR) to measure financial distress. This study used annually data of 129 firms for the period 2019-2012, so that it has the balance panel data with the total of 387 observations. The results show that sales growth has a positive and significant effect on financial distress. This indicates that increase growth of sales would lead to increase financial distress. However, the results of operating capacity and intellectual capital have a negative effect on financial distress. The negative coefficient implies that higher operating capacity and intellectual capacity lead to decreases firm financial distress.

Keywords: Sales Growth, Operating Capacity, Intellectual Capital, and Financial Distress

Z-SCORE AND SPRINGATE ANALYSIS IN MEASURING PERFORMANCE FINANCE TO PREDICT BANKRUPTCY OF PROPERTY COMPANIES LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE INDONESIA BEFORE AND DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Sri Ambarwati^{1*}, Lailah Fujianti², Wulan Sari Novia³

^{1,2,3} Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Pancasila, Jakarta, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: sriambarwati@univpancasila.ac.id

Abstrak: This study aimed to determine differences in bankruptcy prediction conditions using the Altman Z-Score and Springate methods before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in property companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2018-2021 period. The samples used in this study were 27 property companies for 4 (four) years. Samples were obtained using purposive sampling method. This research used descriptive analysis method and different test analysis using paired sample t-test and Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test which aims to examine differences using both methods. The results of the study with descriptive analysis showed that there were differences between bankruptcy predictions using the Altman Z-Score and Springate models before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. Altman's method did not show differences in company bankruptcy conditions before the pandemic and during the pandemic. Meanwhile, descriptive analysis used Springate showed a significant difference in the prediction results for the pre-pandemic period and during the pandemic. These results were consistent with the results of the paired sample t-test which showed that the Altman method did not produce a significant difference in bankruptcy predictions between before and during the pandemic, while the Springate model showed a significant difference in bankruptcy predictions between before and during the pandemic. This research then also examines whether the Altman method and the Springate method had differences in measuring bankruptcy prediction across all periods using the Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test method. The test results found that there were differences between the Altman Z-Score and Springate models in predicting bankruptcy in property companies for the 2018-2021 period

Keywords : *Altman Z-Score, Springate, Paired Sampel t-test, Differences Before and After Covid-19*

THE IMPACT OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL MOTIVATIONS ON THE HONESTY OF BUDGET REPORTING WITH MODERATE MACHIAVELLIANISM

Evi Grediani^{1*}, Hadri Kusuma², Mahmudi³, Ataina Hidayati⁴

¹Accounting, Politeknik YKPN Yogyakarta, Indonesia

^{1,2,3,4}Accounting, Business and Economics Faculty, Universitas Islam Indonesia, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: gredianie@gmail.com

Abstract: This study examines the role of internal motivation and external motivation on honesty in budgeting reporting with the moderating factors of machiavellianism. The novelty of this study is to validate the honesty of budgeting reporting from the perspective of individual motivation using self-determination theory. Experimental research with 2x2 factorial design between subjects to test two research hypotheses. The experimental participants were 72 students of doctoral and master's degree programs in accounting or management from several universities in Indonesia. The research analysis method used ANOVA. The results show that internal motivation has a stronger effect than external motivation in influencing individuals to behave honestly. In the future, businesses will evaluate employees' performance using internal and external incentive indicators, and individual behaviour.

Keywords: Internal motivation, external motivation, Machiavellianisme, budget reporting

ECOBESTHA_ACC 16

THE DETERMINANTS OF INTEGRATED REPORTING ADOPTION IN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN INDONESIA

Dinaroe*¹, Shabrina²

^{1,2} Accounting Department, Economics and Business Faculty, Universitas Syiah Kuala.

*E-mail Correspondence: dinaroe@usk.ac.id

Abstract: The study aims to investigate the influence of board characteristics, institutional ownership, and audit committees on integrated reporting adoption in manufacturing companies in Indonesia, with firm size and profitability as the control variables. This research is quantitative research using Multiple Linear Regression as the data analysis technique. The population was manufacturing companies listed on IDX and the purposive sampling method was used to obtain the 171 observed samples. The data source was secondary data obtained from the annual reports of manufacturing companies listed on the IDX published in 2018-2020. The results showed that board activity and firm size positively and significantly affected on integrated reporting adoption. In contrast, the board size, board independence, board diversity, institutional ownership, audit committee and profitability did not significantly affect on integrated reporting adoption.

Keywords: Integrated reporting adoption; board characteristics; institutional ownership; audit committee

ECOBESTHA_ACC 17

THE ROLE OF CONTROL ENVIRONMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR IN PREVENTING FRAUD: A LITERATURE STUDY

Ludwina Harahap¹, Jaka Isgiyarta²

¹ Department Accounting, Faculty Business and Economics, Universitas Trilogi; Universitas Diponegoro

² Department Accounting, Business and Economics, Universitas Diponegoro

*E-mail Correspondence: ludyhara@universitas-trilogi.ac.id

Abstract: Weak internal controls, both in the private and public sectors, provide opportunities for fraud, such as corruption, collusion, bribery, and various unethical behaviors. A weak control environment is one of the factors that cause various cases of fraud to occur. The COSO Internal Control Framework statement explicitly states that the control environment is the foundation or basis for building a strong internal control system, and the leader or supervisor is a central figure in realizing the formation of a strong control environment. However, from several previous studies, not much has examined the role of the control environment on the effectiveness of internal controls to prevent fraud. This study aims to conduct a literature study on the role of the control environment in preventing fraud. The results of a review of several previous studies using quantitative and qualitative approaches show that an effective control environment and the role of leaders in creating a strong control environment can prevent and reduce fraud. This study focuses on the implementation of internal control in the public sector.

Keywords: Internal Control, Control Environment, Corruption, Public Sector, Fraud

ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING INFORMATION ON COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE IN SERVICIZED MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH DECISION MAKING EFFECTIVENESS AND INNOVATION BY MEDIATION

Andri Setyato Nugroho^{1*}, Unggul Purwohedi², Rida Prihatni³

^{1,2,3} Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author : andrisetyatonugroho@gmail.com

Abstract: This study aims to test and analyze the effect of MAI on CA in servitized manufacturing firms, MAI on DME, DME on CA, and the effect of MAI on CA by DME mediation, the effect of MAI on IN, IN on CA, and the effect of MAI on CA by IN mediation. The research method uses a quantitative approach with a convenience sampling. The primary research data was collected through questionnaires obtained from a total sample of 82 manufacturing companies in the Surabaya Industrial Estate Rungkut (SIER) area, Surabaya, East Java. The research used data analysis techniques in the form of descriptive statistical analysis and statistical analysis through PLS-SEM on WarpPLS 7.0. The results of the study concluded that (1) MAI on CA; (2) MAI on DME; (3) DME on CA; (4) DME mediates MAI on CA; (5) MAI on IN; (6) IN on CA; and (7) IN mediates MAI on CA, all result has a significant positive effect. This research contributes to parallel research and contributes to contingency theory. In addition, this research has implications for manufacturing companies to be able to optimize management accounting information in an effort to be able to competitively which can improve business performance compared to its competitors.

Keywords: Sertivitation, Management Accounting Information, Decission Making Effectiveness, Innovation and Competitive Advantage.

**THE EFFECT OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORT DISCLOSURE ON
FIRM VALUE WITH THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS DIVERSITY AS A
MODERATION VARIABLE
(STUDY ON MANUFACTURING COMPANIES LISTED ON THE IDX
IN 2020-2021)**

Yuniar Mauliddina Dzakirah¹, Toni Heryana²

^{1,2} Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business Education, Indonesian University of Education, Bandung, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: yuniarmauliddina06@upi.edu, toni.heryana@upi.edu

Abstract: This study aims to determine the effect of a sustainability report's disclosure on firm value with a diversity of the board of directors as a moderating variable. The study population used manufacturing sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020-2021. The research sample is determined by the method of purposive sampling with a total of 35 companies. This study uses secondary data obtained from sustainability reports and annual reports on the Indonesia Stock Exchange's official website and its website as the research sample. The analytical method used is Partial Least Square (PLS) with the help of SmartPLS 3 software. The results of hypothesis testing show that (1) Sustainability reports disclosure has a positive effect on firm value; (2) The gender diversity of the board of directors moderates the positive effect of sustainability report disclosure on firm value; (3) The national diversity of the board of directors positively moderates the effect of sustainability report disclosure on firm value; (4) The diversity of tenure of the board of directors does not moderate the effect of sustainability report disclosure on firm value.

Keywords: Sustainability Report Disclosure, Firm Value, Diversity of the Board of Directors

COMPETENCE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND ACCOUNTING CONSERVATISM WITH SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE AS MEDIATION

Sri Wahjuni Latifah^{1*}, Sri Iswati², Wiwiek Dianawati³

^{1,3} Departement of Accounting, Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

^{1,2} Departement of Accounting, Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: sri.wahjuni.latifah-2021@feb.unair.ac.id

Abstract: Accounting conservatism is still being a debate. Those who disagree think that it can cause bias in the information reported in financial reports, while those who agree think that it can prevent excessive optimism and attract investors. The goal of this research is to get empirical evidence of the effect of Board of Directors(BoD) competence toward accounting conservatism which mediated by Sustainability Performance. This research design uses quantitative methods, data obtained from companies in mining and agricultural sectors of Bursa Efek Indonesia on 2016 – 2021 period with the total sample 366 firm year. The data is analyzed using Stata 15. The result show that BoD competence affects toward accounting conservatism mediated by sustainability performance. The originality of this research is to develop new model to offer sustainability performance as mediation for BoD competence using accounting conservatism and using direct measurement to measure BoD competence using agency theory and stakeholders theory. Implication of this research is to enrich research based on agency theory and stakeholders theory and can be usefull for investor as a consideration for choosing companies with good sustainability performance. Future research can expand all sector and compare the industrial sectors so the detail of accounting conservatism in Indonesia.

Keywords : Competence of the Board of directors, Accounting Conservatism, Sustainability Performance

DOES COVID-19 PANDEMIC IMPACT ON FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES IN INDONESIAN TOURISM SECTOR COMPANIES?

Widyaningsih Azizah^{1*}, Hotman Fredy², Sri Irvianti Wahyoeni³

^{1,2,3} Accounting Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Pancasila

*E-mail Correspondence: widyaningsih_azizah@univpancasila.ac.id

Abstract: President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo has determined the strategic role of tourism as a *leading sector* in national development in his two leadership periods. However, since the emergence of the Covid-19 outbreak in early 2020, the tourism industry and its related sectors, including hotels, food and beverage establishments, cleaning services, local tour guides, and transportation, have experienced considerable setbacks. The performance of the tourism industry amid the Covid-19 outbreak has received significant attention. The Covid-19 outbreak, which began in 2020, has restricted people's mobility, particularly impacting the travel of international tourists to Indonesia. Companies operating in the tourism sector, such as those in the hotel, resort, and cruise line industries, now face various risks, such as decreasing revenue and operating income. This decline will undoubtedly result in financial hardships. This study examines the differences in *financial distress and litigation risk* of hotel, resort, and cruise line sub-industry companies prior to and following the onset of the pandemic. The Paired Sample T-test is utilized for hypothesis testing, contingent upon fulfilling the normality test requirement. However, if the normality test results indicate the non-normal distribution of residuals, non-parametric statistical methods, such as the Wilcoxon test, will be utilized for data analysis. The study presents findings that demonstrate differences in financial distress and litigation risk within the Hotel, Resort, and Cruise Line Sub-Industry companies prior to and following the pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, Financial Distress, Litigation Risk, Tourism Sector, Indonesia

**THE INFLUENCE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR), GREEN ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ON STOCK PRICE WITH COMPANY VALUE AS AN INTERVENING VARIABLE
(CASE STUDY OF MINING AND PLANTATION COMPANIES ON THE IDX)**

Indah Oktari Wijayanti¹, Vika Fitranita^{2*}, Irwansyah³, Nita Susanti⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Accountancy Study Program, Faculty of Economic and Business, University of Bengkulu

*E-mail Correspondence: Vika.fitranita@unib.ac.id,

Abstract : This study aims to analyze the effect of disclosure of corporate social responsibility (CSR), green accounting, and financial performance on stock prices with company value as an intervening variable. The dependent variable of this study is the stock price which is proxied by using stock return.while the independent variable are CSR with CSR index proxy, green accounting with proper rating proxy and financial performance with profitability (ROA) proxy. Variable the intervening variable uses the peer value variable with the tobins'q proxy. This study takes a time span of 3 years, namely 2020 to 2022. This study uses secondary data in the form of financial reports from the indonesia stock exchange (IDX). The sampling method used in this research is a mining and plantation company listed on the indonesia stock exchange (IDX) with a purposive sampling method. Analysis method analysis method used is multiple linear regression analysis using the eviews 10 data processing software. The results showed that disclosure of corporate social responsibility (CSR), green accounting, and financial performance has an influence on stock prices with firm value as an intervening variable.

Keyword : corporate social responsibility (CSR), green accounting, financial performance, stock price, company value

MODEL DESIGN OF RISK MANAGEMENT IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETING

Robinson ^{1*}, Vika Fitranita ²

^{1,2} Universitas Bengkulu, Bengkulu, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence:

Abstract: Implementation of risk management at the local government level, especially in the budgeting process, has not been a serious concern and has not been managed in a structured manner, so that accountability for risk is low. Most previous research on risk management is a concept that is applied to private sector organizations such as banking and capital markets. Several other studies on risk management in the public sector show that the application of these concepts is very important. Almost all of those studies use a positivist paradigm, so there are still few risk management studies that are discussed and analyzed with other paradigms such as interpretive or critical. The purpose of this study is to uncover in full and in-depth the practice of risk management in budgeting in accordance with the socio-political and cultural context in regional government. Using a qualitative approach with interpretive phenomenology, this study analyzes data from in-depth interviews with interpretive phenomenological analysis (IPA) methods. The data analysis in this study produced three main themes which were the social constructs of budget risk management, namely awareness of potential risks in budgeting; commitment to rules/standards in budgeting; and leadership and culture. Awareness of potential risks in budgeting is the foundation of commitment with rules/standards in budgeting. This means that the commitment of the parties involved in budgeting to rules/standards is largely determined by an awareness of potential risks. Realizing the potential risks in budgeting such as political risk and financial risk will encourage these parties to implement budgeting rules/standards. This is done to anticipate the negative impacts of these risks. While leadership and culture act as a roof that overshadows the implementation of commitments to rules/standards in budgeting. Thus, leadership and culture play a role in guaranteeing and encouraging all parties involved in the budgeting process, to submit and obey the laws and regulations related to budgeting.

Keywords: risk management, budgeting, local government

THE MODERATING EFFECTS OF AFFECTIVE ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT ON THE JOB RELEVANT INFORMATION ON GOVERNMENT MANAGERIAL PERFORMANCE RELATIONSHIP

Andin Vivian Febrianti¹, Frida Fanani Rohma^{2*}, Lu'luatul Maknuniyah³, Nabilatul Hasanah⁴, Lailayul Qomariyyah⁵

^{1, 2, 3} Accounting Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura

⁴ Management Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura

⁵ Economics Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura

*E-mail Correspondence: frida.frohma@trunojoyo.ac.id

Abstract: This study investigates the moderating effect of affective organizational commitment on job-relevant information (JRI) on managerial performance. The inconsistent results regarding the impact of JRI on managerial performance lead to differences in perceptions of JRI functions. The inconsistency of the research results is possible due to phenomena that have yet to be caught in previous studies. Based on the goal-setting theory, this study captured the construct of affective organizational commitment. The research used a quantitative method using a survey of 56 Regional Government Organizations (RGO) with 180 respondents in Pasuruan Regency, East Java, Indonesia. The sampling method used judgment sampling, which obtained as many as 180 respondents. Testing the research hypothesis was carried out using SmartPLS 4.0. The study results show that job-relevant information encourages the managerial performance of regional apparatus. The existence of affective organizational commitment has an impact on improving managerial performance. Moreover, the findings of this study indicate that affective organizational commitment can strengthen JRI's influence on the managerial performance of the local government apparatus.

Keywords: Job Relevant Information, Affective Organizational Commitment, Public Organization

ECOBESTHA_ACC 25

**ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF HUMAN RESOURCES
COMPETENCY, IMPLEMENTATION OF INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY, AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCRUAL-BASED SAP IN REGIONAL
EQUIPMENT ORGANIZATIONS IN BENGKULU PROVINCIAL
GOVERNMENT**

Lismawati¹, Dian Pronalisa², Isma Coryanata³, Rahma⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Accounting Departement Economic and Bussines Faculty, Bengkulu University

*E-mail Correspondence: lismawati@unib.ac.id

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to obtain empirical evidence regarding the influence of human resource competency factors, the application of information technology, and organizational commitment to the implementation of accrual-based SAP in OPD in the Bengkulu Provincial Government.

The sampling method used was purposive sampling from all OPDs in the Bengkulu Provincial Government. This study uses an analytical test method using SPSS. The results of the study show that human resource competence and organizational commitment have an effect on the implementation of accrual-based SAP and the application of information technology has no effect on the implementation of accrual-based SAP in the OPD of the Bengkulu Provincial Government.

Keywords: ISAP, Human Resources, information technology, organizational commitment



ABSTRACT

ECONOMICS

ECOBESTHA_ECO

FACTORS THAT COULD INFLUENCE THE INTENTION OF WAQIF TO CONTRIBUTE WAQF FOR FOOD SECURITY PURPOSES

Mastura Baharuddin^{1*}, Mohamad I'sa Abd Jalil 2

^{1,2} Islamic Finance, Labuan Faculty of International Finance, Universiti Malaysia Sabah

*Corresponding Email: mg1911003t@student.ums.edu.my

Abstract: The increase in the population in developing countries, specifically Malaysia, poses a threat to food security. This study interest lies to observe the prospects for food security of rice as Malaysia's staple food. Malaysia has been producing insufficient rice in ten years back and over a quarter of the needs of rice in Malaysia is fulfil by imported rice. Few studies have recommended to widely implement waqf for food security purposes in Malaysia. Thus, this study aims to determine the factors that could influence the intention of waqif to contribute in waqf for food security purposes. This study is a deductive research and quantitative research. The finding shows that moral norms, personal responsibility, social norms, and normative beliefs has influenced the intention of waqif to contribute waqf. This study aims to add literature on the factors that could influence waqif's intention to contribute waqf for food security purposes in Malaysia.

Keywords: Islamic finance, Waqf, Food Security, Intention

ECOBESTHA_ECO

MARKET POWER AND COMPETITIVE CONDITION OF ISLAMIC BANK: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE IN INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA

Lina Nugraha Rani¹, Moh Qudsi Fauzi², Ahmad Fadlur Rahman Bayuny³, Mohammad Haidar Risyad⁴, Eko Kurniawan⁵

^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5} Islamic Economic Department, Faculty Economy and Business, University Airlangga

E-mail Correspondence: linanugraha@feb.unair.ac.id

Abstract: This paper aims to examine the competitive conditions and market forces of Islamic banking in Indonesia and Malaysia during the 2010-2020 period using 30 Islamic banking samples, consisting of 14 Islamic banks in Indonesia and 16 in Malaysia. This study uses concentration ratio analysis and Herfindahl-Hirschman to determine the level of market competition, while Panzar and Ross are used to test the level of market power. The empirical results in this study indicate that Islamic banking in Malaysia and Indonesia works in an oligopoly system. However, Islamic banking in Indonesia is more inclined to market monopoly. However, from the results of the HHI market concentration, Islamic banking in Indonesia has a very high market concentration compared to moderate Islamic banking in Malaysia. At the same time, the results of Panzar and Rose, Islamic banking in Indonesia and Malaysia are classified as monopolistic markets and disequilibrium in the long term. This study can contribute to the previous literature. The analysis in this study combines two approaches. The first approach measures the level of market competition, and the second approach measures market power. The literature study related to competitive conditions and market forces is still limited, especially in Islamic banking.

Keywords: Panzar-Rosse, Herfindahl-Hirshman Index, Concentration ratio, Islamic bank

ECOBESTHA_ECO

THE COMPARISON OF RISK AND RETURN BETWEEN CONVENTIONAL BANKING AND SHARIA BANKING THAT REGISTERED AT BANK OF INDONESIA FOR THE PERIOD 2017- 2021

Supriadi Thalib¹, M. Nuruddin Subhan²

^{1,2} Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas Pancasila

*E-mail Correspondence: supriadithalib@univpancasila.ac.id

Abstract. The purpose of this study is to analyze the differences in returns as measured by Return On Assets, Return On Equity, Non Performing Loans and Loan to Funding Ratio between Islamic commercial banks and conventional commercial banks. To analyze the difference in risk as measured by liquidity risk between Islamic commercial banks and conventional commercial banks. This type of research is an explanative research with a hypothesis approach (Hypothesis Testing). The population of this study are financial sector companies registered with Bank Indonesia in the form of Islamic Commercial Banks and conventional banks. The sample in this study are 4 banks in Indonesia. The results of this study indicate that the comparison of returns between conventional banks and Islamic banks is different. While the comparison of risk between conventional banks and Islamic banks there is no difference.

Keywords: Return on Asset, Return on Equity, Non Performing Loan, Loan to Funding Ratio, Conventional Bank, Sharia Bank.

ECOBESTHA_ECO

THE IMPACT OF CORRUPTION ON BANK RISK; EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIAN COMMERCIAL BANKS

Aditya Permana¹, Putri Naufha Soraya², Rizky Yударuddin³

^{1, 2, 3} Faculty of Economic and Business, Mulawarman University

E-mail Correspondence: adprmanaa@gmail.com, putrinaufasoraya@gmail.com,
rizky.yударuddin@feb.unmul.ac.id

Abstract: This study analyzes the credit risk of Indonesian commercial banks by examining the relation between corruption measures by the corruption perception index (CPI) and bank risk measured by non-performing loans (NPL) and bank stability. Using panel data regression and bank-level data of 106 Indonesian Commercial banks during the year 2011 to 2020, the main results show there is evidence for the excessive risk-taking of Indonesian commercial banks. A higher-level perception of corruption in the country may increase the NPL credit risk banks to become higher than before and affect the bank stability. Nonetheless, a higher total asset of banks did not affect both Credit Risk and bank stability.

Keywords: Corruption, Credit Risk, Bank Size, Non-Performing Loan, Bank Stability

ECOBESTHA_ECO

IMPACT OF FINTECH INVESTMENT TOWARDS BANKS' PERFORMANCE IN MALAYSIA, INDONESIA AND THAILAND

Khayrin Farzana Fazli ¹, Roziana Baharin ²

^{1,2} Faculty of Economics and Management, Univerisiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 UKM Bangi, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia

*E-mail Correspondence:

Abstract : The rapid development of technology during the Fourth Industrial Revolution has spurred the growth of financial technology, bringing along an opportunity for innovation in the financial sector. Investment towards that sector draws the attention of banks worldwide under the promise of increased efficiency and therefore higher performance for their banks. The aim of this study is to examine the impact of financial technology investment on bank performance in Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. This study was conducted by analysing the data of 6 banks from these countries for a period of 10 years using multiple linear regression. Financial technology investment is measured using technology spending ratios as well as the intensity of research and development (R&D) of banks. Meanwhile, bank performance is measured by the profit margins of these banks. Analysis of the pooled sample found that financial technology investment significantly affects bank performance. The relationship between bank performance and R&D intensity for the pooled sample is significantly negative. However, the finding varies for each sample data according to each country. Therefore, banks looking to invest in financial technology should frame their investment plan by researching the opportunities and risks to their respective banks. They should also take into account the level of development of financial technology in the country and their long-term goals in investing in FinTech.

Keywords: banks performance, financial technology, multiple linear regression, fintech investment, Malaysia

ECOBESTHA_ECO

Business Models in A Vuca Environment

Rumanintya Lisaria Putri¹, Desak Nyoman Sri Werastuti², Lili Rahmawati³

¹Research Center for Cooperative, Corporation and People's Economic, National Research and Innovation Agency

²Accounting Department, Faculty of Economics, Ganesha University of Education

³Economic Development Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Brawijaya University

E-mail Correspondence: rumanintyalisariaputri@gmail.com

Abstract: Influences from technological progress, digitalisation, society's environmental concerns, geopolitics, and others can cause upheavals in a business environment (Baran & Woznyj, 2020, p. 2). Economic turbulence, unstable markets and crises can create a change-intensive environment (Fletcher & Griffiths, 2020, pp. 1–2). The Corona disease, for example, is disrupting markets and increasing a company's pressure to survive (Verma & Gustafsson, 2020, p. 253). This article addresses the vague definition of the term "business model" with an overview of different approaches. The query of which business model approaches exist and what they might look like in a VUCA environment were considered. The following findings are displayed through this work. To visualise the findings of this article, a business model framework was created. It combines the selected business model elements with the identified requirements for sizing opportunities in a VUCA environment. In conclusion, this work gives insights into the research areas of business models, followed by business model frameworks and business model innovation, to support the author's efforts in finding approaches for a business model in a VUCA environment.

Keywords: VUCA environment, Business model approaches, Economic turbulence

ECOBESTHA_ECO

ANALYSIS OF ASSET PRICING MODELS IN INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Zhuo Qiao¹, Yan Wang^{2*}

^{1,2}Department of Finance and Business Economics, University of Macau

*E-mail Correspondence: wang.yan@connect.um.edu.mo

Abstract: In this paper, we focus on identifying the asset pricing models in major international stock markets. We adopt the Bayesian methods of Chib et al. (2020) and Chib and Zeng (2020) to estimate and compare 14,322 Gaussian and Student-t distributed factor pricing models. We find strong evidence that the best Student-t distributed model outperforms the best Gaussian distributed model in all markets, and that the market factor (MKT) is truly strong as it appears in all the best models. This study emphasizes the significance of adopting Student-t distributions to simulate fat tails in risk factor data. Our results are consistent in both in-sample and out-of-sample test.

Keywords: Bayesian analysis; Model comparison; Fat tails; International asset pricing

ECOBESTHA_ECO

DETERMINANTS OF CONSUMERS' INTENTION TO USE MOBILE BANKING IN MALAYSIA: THE MODERATING ROLE OF EDUCATION

Syajarul Imna Mohd Amin^{1*}, Johan Ariff Jafri²

^{1,2} Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

*E-mail Correspondence: imna@ukm.edu.my

Abstract :Despite its plausible proliferation, Fintech entails increasing cybersecurity and trust issues. Thus, education is vital in moderating the relationship between technological acceptance determinants and the intention to use Fintech. This study aims to identify the factors influencing mobile banking intention among consumers in Malaysia. It integrates the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) model with trust and perceived security; and uses education as a moderator. It used the convenience and quota sampling technique and collected 399 responses through a survey. Based on PLS-SEM analysis, the findings show that performance expectancy and social influence positively affect the intention to use mobile banking. Meanwhile, the effects of effort expectancy, system quality, trust, and perceived security are insignificant. Education moderates the relationship between intention and one factor (social influence). This research enlightens banks and policymakers in understanding consumer behaviour in promoting Fintech applications in banking.

ECOBESTHA_ECO

THE INFLUENCE OF FINANCIAL LITERACY AND SOCIAL MEDIA ON ONLINE PURCHASE DECISIONS OF ECONOMICS EDUCATION STUDENTS

Putra Hilmi Prayitno^{1*}, Sri Umi Mintarti², Wahjoedi³, Inayati Nuraini Dwiputri⁴,
Ro'ufah Inayati⁵, Linda Agustin Ningrum⁶

^{1,2,3,4,5,6} Economic Education, Faculty of Economics and Business, State University of Malang.

*E-mail Correspondence: putra.hilmi.fe@um.ac.id

Abstract: With the transition to online purchases, sometimes someone is out of control in making purchasing decisions, especially a student. An important indicator of an individual's ability to make financial decisions is their level of financial literacy, especially the incessant social media provided by individuals that influence complex buying behavior. The purpose of this research was to find out whether financial literacy and social media influence online purchasing decisions for undergraduate students of Economics Education. This research is quantitative with a population of 133 students and the sampling technique used purposive sampling. Data were collected using a questionnaire using a Gutman scale which was analyzed using SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) which was run through the SMART PLS program. The results of this study are that financial literacy (X1) and social media (X2) have a significant positive effect on online purchasing decisions (Y) for undergraduate economic education students.

Keywords: Financial Literacy, Social Media, Online Purchase Decisions

ECOBESTHA_ECO 36

DOES QUALITY SIGNALS HELP THE CAMPAIGN PERFORMANCE OF COVID-19 RELATED CROWDFUNDING IN MALAYSIA?

Suhaili Alma'amun^{*1}, Mohd. Khairy Kamarudin², Suaibatul Aslamiah Achni³, Siti Nur Fatin Atirah Rosli⁴

¹Center for Sustainable and Inclusive Development (SID), Faculty of Economics and Management, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia

²Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia Skudai, Johor, Malaysia

³Faculty of Economics and Management, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia

⁴Faculty of Business, Economics and Social Development Universiti Malaysia Terengganu Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu, Malaysia

*E-mail Correspondence: suhaili@ukm.edu.my

Abstract: There are many donation-based crowdfunding responses to the COVID-19 pandemic. Some of them raised more funds than others. We examine the COVID-19 related crowdfunding responses in the early stage of the COVID-19 pandemic in Malaysia to understand the impact of quality signals on crowdfunding performance. Our sample consists of 80 projects gathered from Malaysian-based crowdfunding platforms. The results show that funding goals, word count, social networks, updates, comments, and campaign duration influence the funding raised. These significant variables are quality signals requiring more attention from backers to ensure their campaigns perform better in terms of the funding amount raised.

Keywords: COVID-19, crowdfunding, donatio, Malaysia, quality signals

PRIORITY STRATEGY SELECTION ON SUSTAINABILITY TOURISM IN RURAL AREA

Tri Utami Aprilia¹, Alifah Rokhmah Idialis^{2*}, Laurentin Carolin Tiara³, Ervina Rahmalia Putri⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Trunojoyo Madura, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: alifah.ridialis@trunojoyo.ac.id

Abstract: Tourism Village of Lon Malang Beach is one of the sustainable tourism that located in Sampang Regency Indonesia. However, the development of sustainable tourism is less than the maximum. Tourism strategies that have been implemented have not been able to improve the quality and quantity, especially aspects of economic sustainability. This tourism village is still in dire need of priority strategies that can optimize tourism revenue. The main purpose of this study to analyze and obtain priority strategies to increase tourism revenue and can be applied in the development of tourism villages in Lon Beach Malang

This research using the Analytical Network Process (ANP) method to determine strategy priorities. The results of the analysis in this study show that sustainable tourism development in tourism villages from the aspect of economic sustainability to increase income requires priority strategies, among others, first, human resource development through empowering MSME actors in the manufacture and sale of local products. The second priority strategy is infrastructure development through the construction of green homestays close to Lon Malang beach tourist sites, the third priority is the development of promotions by strengthening sustainable tourism branding on social media. Based on this research we can conclude the human Resource Development Strategy is a top priority strategy in the development of sustainability tourism in rural areas. This proves that human resources are the most important basis in the progress and improvement of the economy and income

Keywords: Tourism Development, Sustainable Tourism, Economic Sustainability, Analytical Network Process (ANP)

MEMPERKUKUHKAN KUALITI PERKHIDMATAN DALAM MENINGKATKAN KESETIAAN PEMEGANG POLISI TAKAFUL KELUARGA: SATU TINJAUAN LITERATUR

**Nur Syasya Sahira Mohd Sukarna¹, Rubayah Yaakob², Hafizuddin-Syah B.A.M³,
Hendon Redzuan⁴**

^{1,2,3,4}Fakulti Ekonomi dan Pengurusan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

*Email Coresspondence : titovmayvani@trunojoyo.ac.id

Abstrak : Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menyediakan tinjauan naratif literatur tentang peranan kualiti perkhidmatan dalam meningkatkan kesetiaan pelanggan dalam takaful keluarga (insurans hayat Islam). Pada masa yang sama, kajian ini juga meninjau hubungan di antara kualiti perkhidmatan dan kesetiaan pelanggan takaful berdasarkan dapatan kajian-kajian lepas. Memandangkan kajian kualiti perkhidmatan dan kesetiaan pelanggan khususnya dalam industri takaful Malaysia masih terhad, justeru kajian ini cuba membawa keseluruhan konsep peranan kualiti perkhidmatan dan kesetiaan pelanggan berdasarkan literatur kajian-kajian lepas. Penyelidikan lepas telah dianalisis, dan perbandingan kandungan berdasarkan fokus penyelidikan, konteks dan metodologi telah dinilai. Kajian ini mendapati bahawa dimensi kualiti perkhidmatan daripada model SERVQUAL telah digunakan dalam kebanyakan kajian lepas untuk mengukur tahap kualiti perkhidmatan dalam menentukan kesetiaan pelanggan pelbagai industri tetapi, hasil penemuan adalah tidak konsisten dalam menentukan dimensi kualiti perkhidmatan yang boleh mempengaruhi kesetiaan pelanggan. Kajian ini juga mendapati bahawa Piagam Perkhidmatan Pelanggan Takaful dan Insurans merupakan satu usaha untuk membangunkan instrumen khas dalam mengukur kualiti perkhidmatan takaful dan insurans di Malaysia. Kajian ini meneliti setiap item kualiti perkhidmatan yang diukur dalam model SERVQUAL dan Piagam Perkhidmatan Pelanggan Takaful dan Insurans secara terperinci dan mendapati bahawa terdapat beberapa item yang ada di dalam Piagam Perkhidmatan Pelanggan tidak diambil kira di dalam model SERVQUAL, maka kajian ini mencadangkan untuk menggabungkan item daripada model SERVQUAL dan Piagam Perkhidmatan Pelanggan untuk kajian akan datang.

Kata kunci: Kualiti Perkhidmatan; Kesetiaan Pelanggan; Takaful Keluarga; Insurans Hayat

ECOBESTHA_ECO 39

CASH ENDOWMENT INVESTMENT AS A SUSTAINABLE ISLAMIC INVESTMENT TOOL

Dr. Issa Al Mansour^{1*}

¹Endowment Funds Development Department

*E-mail Correspondence: issa438@gmail.com

Abstract: After the Corona pandemic, it became clear that there is weakness in some institutions on the ground, and solutions were sought to confront such pandemics in the future. Investing cash endowments is one of these policies that maintain sustainable economies, so that these endowment funds are invested in multiple aspects that are compatible with Islamic law. The concept of a monetary endowment is the retention of cash money for a certain period and the channeling of its benefit in legitimate ways.

Keywords: sukuk, dinar, Islamic sustainable, cash endowment.

A MODEL FOR RESILIENT AND COMPETITIVE MANAGEMENT OF ISLAMIC FINANCE IN THE POST-PANDEMIC COVID-19 ERA: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

Muhammad Sholahuddin^{*1}, Intan Widia Puro², Wiyadi³

¹ Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia

^{2, 3} Magister of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia

*Email Correspondence: muhammad.sholahuddin@ums.ac.id

Abstract: This paper presents a bibliometric analysis of research related to Islamic finance and the COVID-19 pandemic, with the aim of proposing a model for resilient and competitive management of Islamic finance in the post-pandemic world. The study collected data from Scopus, Crossreff, and Google Scholar and analyzed it using bibliometric analysis to determine the top authors and themes in the field. The main themes identified were Islamic Social Finance, Investment, zakat, waqf, fintech, financial contagion, poverty alleviation, and the global financial crisis, with Bahrain, Indonesia, and Malaysia being the most cited countries. The paper also includes a novel model for the Economic Impact of COVID-19, which consists of four stages: Business and Economic damage, Financial Contagion, Bottom Formation, and Post Covid-19 effects. This paper provides valuable insights for practitioners and researchers in the Islamic finance industry.

Keywords: Financial management model, Islamic finance, COVID-19 post-pandemic, poverty alleviation, resilience

**OPTIMALISASI PERAN FILANTROPI SYARIAH DALAM
MENGENTASKAN KEMISKINAN DI INDONESIA PADA MASA
RESESI EKONOMI PASCA PANDEMI COVID-19**

Muhamad Rubiul Yatim¹

¹ Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Pancasila, Jakarta, Indonesia

*Email Correspondence:

Abstrak : Menurut beberapa pakar ekonomi, Tahun 2023 diprediksi menjadi tahun resesi ekonomi global di dunia. Hal ini tentu secara langsung akan berdampak pada meningkatnya jumlah masyarakat di Indonesia yang menjadi miskin dan dhuafa. Mengandalkan berbagai upaya dan penanganan langsung dari pemerintah semata tentulah tidak bijak dan mampu menyelesaikan masalah. Oleh karenanya dibutuhkan peran eksternal selain dari birokrasi yang dapat turut membantu memberikan solusi di antaranya adalah melalui Filantropi Syariah. Berbagai pintu Filantropi Syariah secara teori dan praktik sesungguhnya dapat membantu masyarakat keluar dari kemiskinan dan kesulitan ekonomi.

ECOBESTHA_ECO 42

DOES NEO-LIBERALISM OR ISLAM SUPPRESS THE CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES, AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL COST IN CASE OF USA AND SAUDI ARABIA

Azmat Hayat¹, Muhammad Hakimi Muhammad Shafai², Muhamad Sabri Haron³

^{1,2,3} University of Malakand KPK Pakistan

*Email Correspondence:

Abstract :Neoliberal principles are positively thought by hegemonic western countries as something beneficial to humanity and societies across the planet. This claim is in sharp contrast to the followers of Islam, who believes that more than 1400 years ago Islam already provided the best and everlasting ideology for the welfare of humanity. This study thoroughly investigated the claims of these contrasting ideologies. The hypothesis at the core of this endeavour is that neoliberal ideology is linearly associated with social costs, which can also be explained quantitatively as something associated with reduced standard of living. In order to investigate this hypothesis, USA and Saudi Arabia are selected as a sample. Besides analysing the previous literature, descriptive statistics from the most recent 2020 world Development Indicators are used for testing this hypothesis in countries from where these ideologies originated. Results indicates that crime rate in the USA is higher than Saudi Arabia.

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON WAQF SUSTAINABILITY LITERATURE

**Vika Annisa Qurrata ^{*1}, Muhammad Hakimi Mohd. Shafiai ², Suhaili Alma'amun ³,
Hairunnizam Wahid ⁴, Abdul Ghafar Ismail⁵**

¹Ph.D student Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Management, Universiti
Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

^{2,3,4,5}Department of Economics, Center for Sustainable & Inclusive Development (SID), Faculty of
Economics & Management, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

*Email Correspondence: p114943@siswa.ukm.edu.my

Abstract: Research on waqf sustainability is increasing in popularity. However very little is known regarding the research trend of waqf sustainability. This study employs bibliometric analysis to evaluate research trends in the waqf sustainability context. We collected 84 articles extracted from Scopus and Web of Science (WoS) databases, covering 20 years from 2001 to 2022. We used VoSViewer for citation and content analysis. The most prolific article authors were from Malaysia. As a result, we found five research themes, namely 1) The Accountability of Islamic Social Finance as Third Sector Economy, 2) The Sustainability of Islamic Microfinance, 3) The Role of Intellectual Capital in Waqf Institutions, 4) The Effectiveness of Management in Malaysia, and 5) Performance Measurement of Waqf Institution. This study shows that the performance of waqf institutions for waqf sustainability is scant. This is an important research gap that can be addressed in the future research since sustainability is a priority agenda as outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) blueprint.

Keywords: Waqf, Sustainability, Institution, Bibliometric

ECOBESTHA_ECO 44

DETERMINANTS OF ISLAMIC SOCIAL REPORTING OF ISLAMIC COMPANIES IN INDONESIA

Evi Mutia*¹, Imam Muhajir², Rahmawaty³

^{1,2,3} Accounting Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Syiah Kuala

*E-mail Correspondence: evimutiafe@usk.ac.id

Abstract: This study aims to examine the various determinants of Islamic Social Reporting in Islamic companies of Indonesia by using financial performance, Islamic securities, and corporate governance as determinants factors of Islamic Social Reporting. The population in this study were all companies listed on the Jakarta Islamic Index from 2017-2021. The sampling technique in this study used purposive sampling with the criteria that the company never left the evaluation of the Jakarta Islamic Index during 2017 to 2021. 12 companies become the research sample. This is quantitative research with a multiple linear regression analysis technique methods. The study results indicate that Islamic securities and corporate governance have a significant influence on the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting in Islamic companies in Indonesia. While profitability does not affect the disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting..

Keywords: Profitability, Islamic securities, corporate governance, Islamic Social Reporting

ETHICAL BANKING PRACTICES IN MALAYSIA

Shahida Shahimi*¹, Siti Aisyah ZahariAuthor², Suhaili Alma'amun³

^{1, 2, 3} Faculty of Economics and Management, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.

*E-mail Correspondence: shahida@ukm.edu.my

Abstract: Ethical banking is an emerging banking initiative that promotes social justice and protects the rights of banking customers through financial intermediary functions. However, the actual take up rates of ethical banking practices in Malaysia are unknown due to the absence of formal regulation and guidelines. To address the issue, this paper aims to investigate the ethical banking practices in Malaysian banking institutions. This study follows qualitative approach by way of systematic literature review, and document analysis, with subsequent analyses. Regardless of Islamic banks or conventional bank with subsidiary Islamic bank, these institutions have high consideration on ethical banking. They were committed to practices ethical banking elements in their frameworks, and currents practices through their product, services and management. This study will help policymakers to draft an inclusive ethical banking roadmap of Malaysian banking institution to enhance nations' socioeconomic wellbeing in line with the UN's SDGs and Twelfth Malaysia Plan (RMK-12). Moreover, this is the first study that focusing on the ethical banking practice in Malaysia by looking on the ethical banking framework and currents practice of the banks.

Keywords: Social banking, Green banking, Environmental, Sustainability, Shariah

ECOBESTHA_ECO 46

ACCESSIBILITY OF COFFEE FARMERS TO FINANCE SHARIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE ACEH TENGAH

Ahmad Fauzul Hakim Hasibuan*¹, Khairisma ², Muhammad Hafizh³, Yola Deviani ⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Department Sharia Economics, Faculty of Business Economics, University of Malikussaleh.

*E-mail Correspondence : fauzulhakim@unimal.ac.id

Abstract: This study aimed to identify coffee farmers' access to Islamic financial institutions and to analyze the factors influencing the accessibility of Islamic financial institutions to finance in the Central Aceh Regency. This quantitative study collected the data by conducting a survey. The samples used were 50 coffee farmers who own coffee plantations using the Purposive sampling method. The data analysis used was the logit regression method with SPSS Version 22. The results showed that coffee farmers had access to financing from Islamic financial institutions as much as 7.7%, and respondents who did not access financing were 35.48%. Meanwhile, coffee farmers who financed non-formal financial institutions or coffee buyers were 61.82%. The results of the logit regression analysis showed that significant factors did not affect the accessibility of coffee farmers' financing to Islamic financial institutions, such as the age of the farmer, the length of formal education of the farmer, the number of coffee trees, and the income of coffee farming. And the factors that influence access to Islamic financial institutions' financing are Coffee Farming Experience.

Keywords: Accessibility Coffee, Islamic Finance

ECOBESTHA_ECO 47

**DO DETERMINANTS OF BEHAVIORS INFLUENCE INTENTION ON
INVESTING IN GREEN SUKUK?
EKSPLORASI MINAT INVESTOR DALAM PROGRAM
PEMBIAYAAN GREEN SUKUK**

M. Iqbal Affandi^{1*}, Farida Rahmawati²

^{1,2} Universitas Negeri Malang, Malang, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence : m.iqbal.1904326@students.um.ac.id
farida.rahmawati.fe@um.ac.id

Abstract : The world is currently facing severe issues about environmental concerns. Green finance is being developed in response to growing environmental concerns. Green sukuk is one type of green financing based on Sharia rules. Green sukuk initiatives have been done in Indonesia since 2019. The participation of green sukuk has consistently increased yearly. This study aims to determine what causes this occurrence by using green financing knowledge, environmental concern, risk behavior, financial literacy, and intention as the variables observed. This research relies on a quantitative method utilizing primary data. Data was gathered by handing out structured questionnaires to roughly 176 respondents. The Structural Equation Modeling analysis outputs show that green financing knowledge significantly influences intention, meanwhile environmental concern and risk behavior significantly influences financial literacy. Financial literacy as a moderating variable has a significant influence on intention. The results are expected to guide the development of effective marketing strategies for green sukuk to attract investors.

Keywords: Green Sukuk, Behaviors, Intention, Financial Literacy

PRICE TRANSMISSION OF LAMPUNG ROBUSTA COFFEE WITH LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE MARKET

Zahara^{1*}, Dedi Budiman Hakim², A. Faroby Falatehan³

¹Research Center for Behavioral and Circular Economics, National Research and Innovation Agency
Indonesia

²Departemen Ilmu Ekonomi, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Bogor, Indonesia

³Departemen Ekonomi Sumberdaya dan Lingkungan, Institut Pertanian Bogor, Bogor, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: zaha001@brin.go.id

Abstract: In Indonesia, Lampung is a province of robusta coffee centers. Robusta coffee price movements in Lampung Province tend to follow Robusta coffee price movements on the London Stock Exchange. This study analyzes the price transmission between Robusta coffee prices on the London Stock Exchange and prices at the exporter level and Robusta coffee prices at the exporter level and prices at the farm level. This study uses periodic data for 120 months (January 2008-December 2017). The data collected is the price of Robusta coffee at the farmer level, at the exporter level and on the London Stock Exchange. The model used is *Asymmetric Error Correction Model* (AECM). Research shows that in the short term, there has been an asymmetrical relationship between Robusta coffee prices at the farm level and at the exporter level, as well as between Robusta coffee prices at the exporter level and on the London Stock Exchange. Meanwhile, in the long term, price transmission has occurred symmetrically between the price of Robusta coffee at the farm level and the price at the exporter level and between the price of Robusta coffee at the exporter level and the price on the London Stock Exchange..

Keywords: price transmission, robusta coffee and aecm

ECOBESTHA_ECO 49

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, MONEY SUPPLY, AND EXCHANGE RATE ON FOOD INFLATION IN INDONESIA

Hamdi¹, M. Syafii² *

^{1, 2} Department of Development Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sumatera Utara.

*Email Correspondence : syafiimuhammad91@gmail.com

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the money supply, exchange rates, and economic growth on food prices. Secondary data in the form of time series data from 1990 to 2022 obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and Bank Indonesia (BI), were analyzed using a multiple regression analysis model. The results showed that the money supply had no significant positive effect on food inflation, while the exchange rate had a significant effect on food inflation. while economic growth has a significant negative impact on food inflation.

Keywords: Food inflation, Money supply, Exchange rate, Economic growth

ECOBESTHA_ECO 50

THE IMPACT OF MACROECONOMIC FACTORS ON FOOD INFLATION IN ASEAN COUNTRIES (A CASE STUDY OF TIMOR LESTE, LAOS, CAMBODIA, AND MYANMAR)

Hamdi¹, Sirojuzilam*², M.Syafii³, Ahmad Albar⁴

^{1, 2, 3,4} Department Development Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sumatera Utara.

*E-mail Correspondence: sirohasyim@gmail.com

Abstrac: :Food inflation in ASEAN countries, particularly in Timor Leste, Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar, has become a major concern in recent years. This study aims to analyze the effect of macroeconomic factors such as economic growth, imports and exports on food inflation in the aforementioned ASEAN countries. This research uses a quantitative descriptive method using secondary data from the period 2012 to 2021 from the World Bank. The data analyzed is time series data with panel data regression method. Based on Panel Regression Analysis, Fixed Effect Model is the best model for panel regression analysis. And discussion of research results between economic growth has a significant negative effect on food inflation in four ASEAN countries, namely Timor Leste, Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar. Meanwhile, exports and imports had no significant positive effect on food inflation in four ASEAN countries, namely Timor Leste, Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar. It is hoped that the results of this research can help the government and market players to better understand the factors influencing food inflation in these ASEAN countries and to consider these factors in planning future policies and strategies.

Keywords: Food inflation, panel data regression, economic growth, exports, imports

THE ROLE OF INSTITUTIONAL ECONOMICS IN THE CRAFT INDUSTRY

Baiq Harly Widayanti*¹, Sebastiana Viphindrartin²

^{1,2} Ilmu Ekonomi, Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Jember

*E-mail Correspondence: baiqharlywidayanti@gmail.com

Abstract: Economic development in West Nusa Tenggara Province is supported by the development of the craft creative industry. Kriya is a creative industry sector that contributes greatly to the absorption of labor by 22.94%. During the pandemic, the craft industry experienced problems where there was a decrease in demand which caused many business actors to stop their production. The purpose of this study is to describe the role of institutions in generating the creative craft industry in NTB Province. The methodology used in this study is library research using secondary data, literature and journal reviews. The results of this research the NTB Provincial government through the Industrial Service in synergy with Dekranasda NTB acts as a motivator, communicator and dynamicator. The principal agent system in craft development is carried out through cooperation between business actors and Dekranasda. A contract system occurs with agents preparing products to be sold and principals helping to expand marketing networks through NTBMall.com. Products that are included in the marketplace must be well curated with attractive packaging and concepts. Dekranasda provides training and assistance in the manufacture of products so that they are suitable for export. Symmetrical information obtained by business actors can reduce agent transaction costs

Keywords: Craft, Industry, Institutional Economics, Principal Agent

ECOBESTHA_ECO 52

POPULATION AGING AND STATES ECONOMIC GROWTH IN MALAYSIA: A NEW EVIDENCE USING PANEL THRESHOLD ANALYSIS

Zulkefly Abdul Karim^{1*}, Nur ‘Alyaa’ Ariff², Bakri Abdul Karim³, Massita Mohamad⁴, Ismahalil Ishak⁵

^{1,2} Center for Sustainable and Inclusive Development Studies (SID), Faculty of Economics and Management (FEP), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia

³ Faculty of Business and Economics, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia

^{4,5} National Population and Family Development Board, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

*Email correspondence : zak1972@ukm.edu.my

Abstract : Malaysia is expected to be an aging country by 2030 when a population aged 60 years and above contributes to 15 percent of the total population. This study aims to examine the impact of aging on state economic growth in Malaysia (13 states and two federal territories) from 2005 to 2021. This study used a threshold regression in identifying the minimal turning point of aging that significantly impacts the Malaysian state's economic growth by controlling other factors. The estimations results revealed the existence of a single threshold effect between aging and economic growth, indicating a nonlinear positive relationship with economic growth. The results of the labor force aged 15-64 years positively impact states' economic growth, indicating that active manpower is necessary to accelerate economic growth. Hence, these findings highlight the significance of policymakers focusing on the turning point to achieve balanced economic growth. These new findings are crucial for policymakers as additional input on implementing government policies, especially the National Senior Citizens Policy (DWEN) and Malaysian Population Policy, in stimulating sustainable Malaysian state's economic growth.

Keywords: Population growth, Aging, Economic growth, Panel threshold model

ECOBESTHA_ECO 53

THE SYNERGY OF STRENGTHENING THE REGIONAL VILLAGE-BASED LOCAL ECONOMY THROUGH THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY BASED TOURISM IN ALAS PURWO ALLEY, BANYUWANGI REGENCY

Titov Chuk's Mayvani¹, Shaba Nada Faizza², Remanda Yazid Abdilla³

^{1,2,3} Department of Economic Development Studies, Faculty Of Economic and Business,
University Of Trunojo Madura

*Email coresspondence: titovmayvani@trunojoyo.ac.id

Abstract: Village or rural development has a very important role and function. The village has a distinctive potential character but is still weak in optimizing its potential. The purpose of this study is to strengthen and develop the superior potential of villages in the Alas Purwo circle area so that it is expected to encourage and provide leverage for the growth of Banyuwangi Regency. This study uses a participatory approach and potential mapping techniques based on LQ, SWOT analysis techniques and projection analysis. In the results of the potential mapping, it was found that there were 6 commodity clusters namely agriculture, horticulture, plantations, livestock, fisheries, and tourism. To develop this potential, upstream and downstream development of the area is carried out through an integrated system of agro-industry, agro-tourism and tourism in a spatial context so that it can support inter-village relations to support the progress of rural areas in regional development. Strengthening and developing local potential must be synergized with local economic development as a form of institution through the concept of Community Based Tourism to be able to improve the quality or added value of these superior commodities so that the formation of the Alas Purwo rural area can be carried out based on local economic principles.

Keywords: *community based tourism, local economy, regional village*

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM POTENTIAL IN THE SOUTHERN REGION OF LAMONGAN REGENCY BASED ON SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

Titov Chuk's Mayvani¹, Remanda Yazid Abdilla², Rizka Firstiani³

^{1, 2} Department of Economic Development Studies, Faculty of Economic and Business, University of Trunojo Madura

³Departement of Economic Studies, Faculty of Economics and Business University of Brawijaya

*Email Coresspondence : titovmayvani@trunojoyo.ac.id

Abstract: The imposition of restrictions on community activities raises problems in the tourism aspect which has implications for a decrease in the number of tourist visits. As an effort to recover the economy after the Covid 19 pandemic, this writing aims to outline a strategy for developing tourism potential for Sustainable Tourism Development to increase economic resilience. This study uses a quantitative approach with economic valuation analysis techniques, SWOT analysis and AHP analysis. The results of the study show that tourism development is based on public perceptions are: 1) has not had an impact on infrastructure, economic facilities and social facilities, 2) has a positive impact on social and culture, and 3) does not cause environmental pollution and local land tenure. Determination of tourism development priorities needs to increase the competitiveness of inter-regional tourism products offered to the tourist market segment, it is necessary to have the support and role of all stakeholders from business actors, the government and the surrounding community in efforts to develop tourism potentials, it is necessary to have an organization to carry out marketing activities and promote all information regarding tourist areas in the southern region of Lamongan regency, and cooperate to organize tour package activities for tourists.

Keywords: tourism potential, development strategy, local economic resilience with principles

EXCHANGE RATE VOLATILITY ON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIAL COMMODITIES EXPORT IN ASEAN-5 USING SYMMETRIC AND ASYMMETRIC APPROACHES

Rossanto Dwi Handoyo¹, Sesotya Putri Alfani², Kabiru Hannafi Ibrahim³, Tamat Sarmidi⁴, Tri Haryanto⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5} Department of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

*Email coresspondence:

Abstract: This study aims to determine the effect of exchange rate volatility on the export of manufacturing industrial commodities in ASEAN-5 (Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines) symmetrically and asymmetrically in the short and long run. This study uses the ARCH/GARCH (Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity/Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity) method to obtain the value of exchange rate volatility. Meanwhile, the ARDL (Autoregressive Distributed Lag) and Nonlinear ARDL methods in this study were used to determine the effect of exchange rate volatility on exports in the short and long run. This study uses 5 leading manufacturing industrial commodities from each ASEAN-5 country with a time period of 2007: M1-2019: M3. The result of this research is exchange rate volatility has a significant effect on 13 commodities in the short run using the ARDL method. In the Nonlinear ARDL method, more commodities (19 commodities) have a significant effect. The results also show that most of the exporters in ASEAN-5 have risk averse behaviour in the long run, both using the ARDL and Nonlinear ARDL methods. This is based on the results which state that exchange rate volatility has a negative effect, both symmetrically and asymmetrically. The nonlinear model in this study states that exchange rate volatility has an asymmetric effect on almost all commodities (72%) in the long run. Therefore, this study suggests that the government should maintain exchange rate stability through sufficient foreign exchange reserves and increased investment.

Keywords: Exchange Rate Volatility, ARCH, GARCH, ARDL, Nonlinear ARDL, Exports, Manufacturing Commodities

ECOBESTHA_ECO 56

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICAL INSTABILITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Nur Fairuz Binti Md Nasir¹ , Hazrul Shahiri²

^{1,2} Fakulti Ekonomi dan Pengurusan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, MALAYSIA

*Email coresspondence:

Abstract : This study investigates the impact of political instability on economic growth in 152 countries from various regions for the year 2020. The study employed ordinary least squares regression by using GDP as the dependent variable and the likelihood of political instability as the independent variable. The empirical results revealed that there is a negative relationship between the likelihood of political instability and GDP, and its significance increases as more control variables are added. This outcome may be due to the association that the likelihood of political instability has with the control variables, which accentuates its significance.

Keywords: *political instability; economic growth; foreign direct investment inflow; life expectancy; gross savings; export of goods and services*

THE INFLUENCE OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY ON WELFARE IN INDONESIA

Mochammad Arya Irgo Pratama*¹, Muhammad Sri Wahyudi Suliswanto²

^{1, 2} Economic Development, Faculty Of Economics and Business, University Of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia.

*Email Correspondence: ¹mocharyairgo@webmail.umm.ac.id

Abstract: Indonesia is a country that has great potential for the development of the digital economy. The digital economy interprets human activities about production, consumption, and distribution. The expansion of the digital economy in Indonesia has been very rapid. In terms of infrastructure, Indonesia has built ICT infrastructure to be utilized evenly throughout Indonesia. Based on the 2021 Kominfo annual report, there are 16,493 internet access points for locations spread across 34 provinces. The purpose of this study is to determine the effects of the digital economy on welfare in Indonesia. This study uses data on the percentage of the population that have cell phones, the percentage that uses the internet, and the Human Development Index (HDI). The method used in this study is multiple linear regression analysis using panel data in 34 provinces in Indonesia in 2019-2021. The result shows that the digital economy influences welfare in Indonesia because the regression testing on the two variables showed that the t-count value is greater than the t-table and the probability is less than 0.05. The independent variables have a significant and positive effect on the Human Development Index (HDI). The community should utilize technological advancement to encourage economic activities. The government should also support the distribution of technological infrastructure development to all corners of Indonesia.

Keywords: Digital Economy, Welfare, Cell Phone Users, Internet Users, HDI

GEOPRODUCT IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ASPECTS HOW TO DEVELOPE :A LITERATURE REVIEW

Poppy M Hutagalung¹, Zulkifli Nasution², Rujiman³, Nurlisa Ginting⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Program Studi Perencanaan Wilayah Pasca Sarjana, Universitas Sumatera Utara

*E-mail Correspondence: poppymarulita2020@gmail.com;
zulnasution@usu.ac.id; rujiman@usu.ac.id; nurlisa@usu.ac.id

Abstract: Geoproduct is a unique product of geotourism, the fastest growing market in tourism, has many definitions, categories and actors involved and as product geopark of certain region. Specific philosophy of geoproduct become important aspects to develop : geological connection, economic feasibility, partnerships, and geo-brand, promoting tool to geopark region. The geological connection is related using the geodiversity, bio and cultural diversity for inspiration as becomes the identity of a geopark. Economic feasibility enhances local economy with local labor and raw materials, innovation, technology and environmentally friendly product must take place in the production process and service. All activities are supported by partnerships that form tourism network, involving product actors, geopark team manager and related stakeholders. Furthermore, geo-brand with worldwide recognition through membership of the GGN (Global Geopark Network) provides added value globally.

A literature review of geoproduct from supply side of tourism at geopark area is carried out to understand the concept of true product of geopark through the dimension of regional development: social, economic, biogeophysical, location, geographic and institution in the context of sustainable development. Thus in the future development of a true geoproduct become a regional product accordance with goals of geopark.

Keywords: regional development, geoproduct, geological connection, economic feasibility, partnership and brand

ECOBESTHA_ECO 59

THE CHALLENGES OF THE VUCA ECONOMY BASED ON THE EVOLUTION OF STUDY

Anindya^{1*}, Hakimi², Ghafar³, Syarief⁴

^{1, 2, 3, 4} Faculty of Economic and Management, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

*E-mail correspondence: ukm.anindya@gmail.com

Abstract: VUCA (volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity) world has become a growing concern for researchers, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic spread around the world. Exploring the structure of the investigation by looking at the evolution of the study helps further understanding and knowing future research directions that can facilitate strategic implementation in building the economy's stability. Therefore, the aim of this work is to carry out a bibliometric analysis of the literature on VUCA economics. The study involved 2,819 publications gathered from the Web of Science (WoS) database between 1972-2023. The keyword co-occurrence network identified three significant clusters that focused on macroeconomic clusters as a consequence of economic fluctuations, strategic economics in dealing with economic challenges and the impact of economic complexity on the environment. We conclude that the evolution of research shows a high concern for environmental issues for sustainability and economic complexity. The core exploration hub of this study can be used to help identify the necessary policies and international collaborations needed to address VUCA's economic disparities and challenges.

Keywords: VUCA, volatility, uncertainty, complexity, ambiguity, bibliometric, economics

ECOBESTHA_ECO 60

HOW DOES ICT DRIVE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA? EVIDENCE FROM PROVINCIAL DATA

Muhammad Sri Wahyudi Suliswanto^{1*}, Mochamad Rofik²

^{1, 2} Department of Development Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang

*E-mail Correspondence: al.ayudie@gmail.com

Abstract: This study aims to explore ICT development on human resource development in Indonesia. This study uses the ICT index to represent ICT development and HDI to represent human resource development. In addition, this study also sets FDI and domestic investment as control variables. The data used is panel data from provinces in Indonesia during the 2017-2020 period. Through panel data regression, using the Least Square Dummy Variable (LSDV), this study shows that ICT and domestic investment positively and significantly impact human resource development, while FDI is negatively insignificant.

Keywords: ICT, human development, investment

ECOBESTHA_ECO 61

ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES IN 5 ASEAN COUNTRIES

Wahyu Ulul Azmi¹, Ida Nuraini², Khoirul Fuiddin³, Happy Febrina Hariyani^{4*}

^{1,2,3,4} Ekonomi Pembangunan, Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang

*Corresponding author: happyfebrina@umm.ac.id

Abstract : Foreign Exchange Reserves have a major role in supporting economic development in 5 ASEAN countries. Global macroeconomic changes will have a big and fast impact on a country's foreign exchange reserves. This study analyses several variables affecting foreign exchange reserves in 5 ASEAN countries. The research objects are 5 ASEAN countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines. Secondary data were obtained from World Bank and IMF publications. The analysis tool used is panel data regression. The results showed that exports significantly positively affected foreign exchange reserves. In contrast, inflation significantly negatively affected foreign exchange reserves, and the exchange rate did not affect foreign exchange reserves. But simultaneously, the three variables, exports, inflation and the exchange rate, affect the Foreign Exchange Reserves.

Keywords: foreign exchange reserves, export, exchange rate, inflation, ASEAN

THE MAGNET OF INCOME INEQUALITY AND THE EFFECTS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE VUCA ERA: A CASE STUDY ON THE SUMATRA ISLAND

Arif Rahman^{1*}, Sirojuzilam², Irsyad Lubis³, Muhammad Syafii⁴

^{1, 2, 3, 4} Doctoral Program in Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sumatera Utara

*E-mail correspondence: arifrahman@usu.ac.id

Abstract: This study aims to reveal the center of inequality and income, and analyze the effects of education and the workers' burden on inequality through intervening variable. Gini ratio as a proxy for inequality and IKLH and GRDP per capita as interventions. Observations were concentrated in the provinces on Sumatra Island from 2015-2019. By using the center of gravity method, areas with the worst inequality and the best income are located in close proximity. The direct effect through the fixed effect illustrates that IKLH, GRDP per capita and highly educated workers have a significant negative effect on the gini ratio, while the workers' burden has no effect on the gini ratio. Based on the Sobel test, GRDP per capita can mediate workers' burden in reducing the Gini ratio, while the composition of other indirect effects cannot be mediated by intervening variables. This study ascertains the role of real GRDP per capita which contributes the most to reducing inequality, and plays an important role as a link workers' burden in reducing income disparities. We suggest the need for economic stimulants in the Aceh - North Sumatra and Jambi - South Sumatra - Lampung regions to break the concentration of inequality.

Keywords: *income inequality, sustainable development, center of gravity, path analysis*

ECOBESTHA_ECO 63

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND INFLATION: INDIA'S RESILIENCE IN THE VUCA WORLD

Salma Begum¹, Pragathi C² & Barnabas Thapa³

¹Assistant Professor, ²MBA, 2022-24, CMS Business School, Faculty of Management Studies, JAIN (deemed-to-be University), Bangalore, India

*Email Correspondence: ¹mocharyairgo@webmail.umm.ac.id

Abstract: Covid-19 pandemic has changed the experience of the whole world to tackle the challenges of the VUCA that the world is facing currently. Unforeseen conditions like pandemics, crisis, and wars lead to instability in the economy negatively impacting economic growth. The pandemic shook the whole world and led to a massive economic shutdown. The economies faced high volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity due to the unforeseen condition impacted by Covid-19. As the world was revamping from the huge impact of the pandemic, the Russia-Ukrainian war further aggravated the VUCA situation for the countries. This situation has increased inflationary pressure on the economies reducing the value of money. The current study mainly focuses on the effects of inflation on the Indian economy and the strategies for resilience in the VUCA world. Trend analysis has been done to capture the CPI and WPI (2010-2022), and to measure the relationship between inflation and economic growth. Also, the economic growth of the emerging and developed economies during Covid-19 has been analyzed. A correlation and linear regression analysis is done to understand the impact of inflation on the economic growth of India. The result of the correlation and regression analysis indicates inflation has negatively impacted the economic growth of India, with higher inflation, economic growth tends to slow down.

Keywords: Inflation, economic growth, CPI, WPI, Comparative analysis, VUCA

AN ANALYSIS OF SUGAR-SWEETENED BEVERAGES ELASTICITY OF DEMAND IN MALAYSIA

Nor Asmat Ismai^{1*}, Lynda Daud², Saidatulakmal Mohd³, Intan Hashimah Hashim⁴

^{1,2,3,4} School of Social Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

*Email Correspondence: norasmat@usm.my

Abstract: In July 2019, the Malaysian government taxed sugar to get Malaysians to eat less sugar. Sugar tax is one of the measures undertaken by the government to improve the health index of Malaysians. Malaysian can improve the health index if the imposed levy reduces Sugar-Sweetened Beverages (SSB) uses. Demand elasticity analysis on SSB is a technique for determining the impact of tax implementation on price increases. This research intends to examine the SSB demand elasticity of low-income households as opposed to high-income groups since low-income is believed to consume more sugar. The study also examines elasticity based on age groups since increased sugar intake in Malaysia contributes to obesity issues among children and diabetes among the elderly. The AIDS estimating model is used to estimate the relationship between SSB price and demand. This research used microdata from Malaysia Household Expenditure Survey, 2019. In addition, the purpose of this research is to examine the cross-elasticity of demand for SSB and other sweet foods to see whether the price increase of SSB encourages consumers to move to other sweet foods or drinks. This research provides insight into the impact of SSB price changes on demand and the substitution effect of SSB. It is one research that aims to contribute to pricing policy and serve as a guide for establishing the SSB tax base in Malaysia.

Keywords: Price elasticity of demand, cross elasticity of demand, SSB, AIDS

THE ANALYSIS OF SUBSIDY IMPLEMENTATION POLICY OF PIONEER AIR TRANSPORT IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN PAPUA PROVINCE

Arif Priyo Utomo¹, Muhammad Zilal Hamzah^{2*}, Eleonora Sofilda³

^{1,2,3} Economic Doctor Program, Public Policy Concentration, Universitas Trisakti, Indonesia

*Email: Correspondence: mhd_zilal_hamzah@trisakti.ac.id

Abstract: This research aims to examine and analyze the subsidy policy description, achievements, and deficiencies in implementing policies, and recommending changes in implementing the pioneering air transport subsidy policy in Papua Province. Data was processed with descriptive analysis, Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA), NVIVO analysis, and system dynamics modeling. The results showed that the value of pioneering air transport subsidies fluctuated in 2017-2021 and there is a phenomenon of excess flight demand affecting the frequency and subsidies of the pioneer budget. Achievement of policy implementation requires improvements in standardization, public consultation, monitoring of effectiveness policies, and measuring the effectiveness of policies on related stakeholders. Lack of policy implementation in the form of budget constraints, shortage of fleet and operators pioneer flights, facilities and infrastructure, human resources, and regional security. Scenario addition of subsidies is not significant to changes in accessibility, continuity of supply, public welfare, and reducing price disparities, on the other hand reducing subsidies significant for these changes. This paper suggests the government to implement the Multiyear Budget that will have an impact on service continuity and improvement of the pioneering aviation business climate in Papua Province.

Keywords: Multiyear Budget, System Dynamics, Pioneer Air Transport, Subsidies

THE SHORT-RUN AND LONG-RUN EFFECTS OF MONETARY POLICY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN INDONESIA

Cep Jandi Anwar^{1*}, Marisa Lestari², Indra Suhendra³, Rah Adi Fahmi Ginanjar⁴, Rivasha Putri Adliani⁵, Rizal Rachmatullah⁶, Sheesar Tonny Gunawan⁷, Andri Handayani⁸

^{1,2,3,4,5} Department Economics and development Studies, University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa
^{6,7,8} Master of Economics Study Program, University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa

*Corresponding author: cepjandianwar@untirta.ac.id

Abstract : This research measures the short and long-run effects of monetary policy, money supply, inflation, export, FDI and exchange rate on the economic growth in Indonesia using the quarterly data from Q1 2010 to Q4 2020. The process involves applying an Autoregressive Distribution Lag estimation to investigate the effect between the variables. Several results were obtained from the study and the first showed the adjustment time for economic growth to achieve long-run equilibrium was 1.67 quarters using the ARDL estimation. Second, in the long term, the central bank rate and money supply have a significant and negative effect on economic growth. However, the exchange rate, and export have a significant and positive effect on economic growth. Third, in the short term, central bank rate and exchange rate have a negative effect on economic growth. Meanwhile, money supply, FDI, export, and inflation have a positive effect on economic growth. Therefore, it was suggested that the policymakers need to keep the Central Bank interest rate low and stable to ensure sustainable economic growth.

Keywords: : *Economic Growth, Central Bank Rate, Money Supply, Inflation, Exchange Rate, Export, FDI*

THE EFFECTS OF E-MONEY ON INCOME VELOCITY OF MONEY IN INDONESIA

**Cep Jandi Anwar^{1*}, Vida Tri Ayunda², Indra Suhendra³, Rah Adi Fahmi Ginanjar⁴,
Widia Yulianti⁵, Lilis Nur Kholishoh⁶, Lia Widiawati⁷, Indra Nur Hidayat Pratama⁸**

^{1,2,3,4,5} Department Economics and development Studies, University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa,
Indonesia

^{6,7,8} Master of Economics Study Program, University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, Indonesia

*Email Corresponding : cepjandianwar@untirta.ac.id

Abstract : This study analyses the influence of Electronic Money, Inflation, Exchange Rates, Interest Rates, Money Supply and Economic Growth on Income Velocity of Money in the short and long term in Indonesia in 2009 to 2020 by performing the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) estimation. Several results were obtained from the study and the first showed the adjustment time for income velocity of money to achieve long-run equilibrium was 1.2 years using the ARDL estimation. Second, in the long term, Electronic Money, and money supply have a significant negative effect on Income Velocity of Money, while interest rate and economic growth has a significant positive effect on it. Third, in the short run, electronic money and economic growth have a positive and significant effect on Income Velocity of Money but money supply has a negative and significant effect on it. Therefore, it was suggested that the policymakers need to spread the use of electronic money to boost the income velocity of money.

Keywords: Income Velocity of Money, Electronic Money, Inflation, Exchange Rate, Interest Rates, Money Supply, and Economic growth

JEL Classification: E31, E52, F31.

ECOBESTHA_ECO 68

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT MODEL (KPBU) IN THE PROVISION OF AIRPORT INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDONESIA

Syamrizki Hadi¹, Muhammad Zilal Hamzah^{2*}, Eleonora Sofilda³

^{1,2,3} Economic Doctor Program, Public Policy Concentration, Universitas Trisakti

*Email: Correspondence: mhd_zilal_hamzah@trisakti.ac.id

Abstract: The Government's fiscal space limitations in providing airport infrastructure still occur because there is no Public Private Partnership (KPBU) scheme in providing airport infrastructure in Indonesia. The aims of this research are: (i) to analyze the key success factors of airport KPBU implementation in Indonesia; (ii) to analyze the KPBU institutional mechanism and model in terms of structure and relationships between stakeholders in the provision of airport infrastructure in Indonesia; and (iii) to design a KPBU development model in the provision of airport infrastructure in Indonesia. This paper uses a qualitative method through a Systematic Literature Review. The results show: (i) there are several key success factors in KPBU implementation, namely regulatory stability, adaptive regulation, and simplification of bureaucracy and good governance; (ii) related to the mechanism and institutional model of KPBU, the most dominant is risk transfer and profit sharing; and (iii) the KPBU development model in Indonesia, particularly in airport infrastructure projects, should focus on regulatory/bureaucratic aspects. This paper recommends that the government strongly commit to implementing KPBU and have clear policies and regulations to support KPBUs and provide adequate financial and technical support for planned projects.

Keywords: KPBU, Airport Infrastructure, Development Policy, SLR

ECOBESTHA_ECO 69

THE EFFECTS MACROECONOMIC ON CORPORATE SUKUK IJARAH RETURNS : EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA

Lina Nugraha Rani^{1*}, Nisful Laila², Dian Filianti³, Ahmad Fadlur Rahman Bayuny⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Islamic Economic Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Airlangga University

*E-mail Correspondence: linanugraha@feb.unair.ac.id

Abstract: The study is to examine Inflation, Bi Rate, Exchange Rate and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on Corporate Sukuk Ijarah Returns. The study is using a quantitative approach and the data used is secondary data from 4 companies issuing sukuk ijarah which are registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and sourced from the websites of each company. This study uses data analysis techniques, namely the General Method of Moment (GMM). The findings of this study showed that inflation and the Exchange Rate have no effect on Corporate Sukuk Ijarah Returns. However, Bi Rate and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) have an influence on Corporate Sukuk Ijarah Returns. Increased economic activity in the real sector means a positive response to the market. This will encourage public demand for sukuk and may cause the price of sukuk to rise. When the price of sukuk rises, the company will set a high yield of sukuk so that investors invest their funds in the company. This study broadens the understanding of the impact of Inflation, Bi Rate, Exchange Rate and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on Corporate Sukuk Ijarah Returns.

Keywords: macroeconomics, Sukuk, Returns

THE IMPACT OF DECENTRALIZATION ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Ahmad Rifqi¹, Ida Nuraini², Happy Febrina Hariyani³

^{1,2,3} Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, Malang, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: idanuraini@umm.ac.id,
happyfebrina@umm.ac.id

Abstract : The Human Development Index (HDI) was created and popularized by the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) in 1996 as an alternative indicator for measuring development success. Until now, the disparity in the Human Development Index between regions in Indonesia is still quite high. The average Human Development Index in the western part of Indonesia is in the high category, while in the eastern part of Indonesia, it is in the medium category. Even the distribution of development has yet to be fully achieved. Therefore, this study aims to determine the effect of decentralization which is proxied by the General Allocation Fund and Special Allocation Fund variables on the Human Development Index and to find out whether the Economic Growth variable is a moderating variable that can strengthen the effect of General Allocation Funds and Special Allocation Funds on the Human Development Index. The research object is Java Island. The data type used is secondary data from 2017 to 2021 sourced from the Central Bureau of Statistics. The analytical tool used is panel data regression. Based on the regression analysis method, the results show that the General Allocation Fund and Special Allocation Fund variables do not affect the Human Development Index, while Economic Growth as a moderating variable is able to strengthen the influence of the General Allocation Fund and Special Allocation Fund on the Human Development Index.

Keywords: Human Development Index, economic growth, general allocation fund, special allocation fund

ECOBESTHA_ECO 71

FINANCIAL DEEPENING, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY IN SUMATRA

Ratu Eva Febriani^{1*}, Retno Agustina Ekaputri², Septriani³, Armelly⁴

^{1, 2, 3, 4} Economic Development department, Faculty of Economic and Business, University of Bengkulu

*E-mail Correspondence: ratuevafebriani@unib.ac.id

Abstract: This study examines the effect of financial deepening on economic growth and poverty in 10 provinces rates in 10 provinces during period 2010-2018. Using panel data regression to measure the effect. In addition, to strengthen understanding, it is equipped with control variables i.e., government spending and trade openness. The result indicate that financial deepening has a negative effect on economic growth, as well as poverty, financial deepening is proven to be able to reduce poverty. Meanwhile, for the control variable, government spending has no effect on both economic growth and poverty rates. On the other hand, trade openness has a negative effect on economic growth and poverty.

Keywords: Ratio Credit Bank, Economic Growth, Poverty, Government Spending, Trade Openness, panel data Models

DOES NATURAL DISASTERS AND REGIONAL FACTORS AFFECT HOUSING PRICE IN INDONESIA?

Ariyanto Adhi Nugroho^{1*}, Yunastiti Purwaningsih², Lukman Hakim, Suryanto³

^{1,2,3} Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sebelas Maret

*E-mail Correspondence: ariyanto_an@staff.uns.ac.id

Abstract: Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world prone to natural disasters. However, at present there is limited knowledge of the price response of the housing market in disaster affected areas with regional advantages, where house location become its distinctive feature. This research examines how natural disasters affect house prices in Indonesia by clustering regional impacts based on their similarities. The selected natural disaster risks are earthquakes, floods, and eruptions, as these disasters are among the natural disasters that occur most frequently in Indonesia. We made estimates in 16 provinces in Indonesia from 2012 to 2019 using quarterly data. In addition, we use a data set of natural disasters constructed as a dummy variable. We test whether house prices in areas with different frequencies of natural disaster adjust to market prices in the housing market. We find that house prices in areas with high disaster frequency are likely to slow the house prices increase. However, an increase in house prices is inevitable due to inherent regional factors, resulting in higher price even though the house is in a high disaster risk area. The implications of our findings on the natural disasters and regional economies diversification, have potential benefits in relation to housing prices.

Keywords: Housing Price, Natural Disasters, Regional Factor

UNCERTAINTY AND ASSET SPECIFICITY DETER THE OWNER-OCCUPANTS FROM PARTICIPATING IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY INITIATIVES IN INDONESIA.

Eka Sudarmaji^{1*} & Ismiriati Nasip²

¹Fakultas Ekonomi and Bisnis, University of Pancasila, Jakarta, Indonesia.

²Bina Nusantara University (BINUS), Jakarta, Indonesia

*Email Correspondence: esudarmaji@univpancasila.ac.id

Abstract: Indonesia, one of the world's most populated nations, has seen an alarming rise in energy use in recent years. The government has supported several programs to increase energy efficiency. In this study, a solution for comprehending Energy Efficiency Initiative in Indonesia was put out based on the theoretical idea of transaction cost economics using a real-business case study from the energy-efficient lighting industry. This study is based on the relationship between the building owner, owner-occupant, and the retrofitting provider on Energy Efficiency Initiative projects. The analysis of the connections between constructions was presented in this article. One hundred Five executives and managers with specific knowledge of the retrofit project responded to surveys via email and social media to provide the data. The study occurred in DKI Jakarta between December 2020 and Juli 2021. A five-point Likert scale was used to evaluate the measurement model, which consists of 16 items measuring five components. PLS route modelling was used to examine the proposed model, and validity and reliability tests was performed. Except for one indicator variable, the findings indicate that the model has appropriate discriminant validity and reliability. The study found that uncertainty and asset specificities were the main variables impacting consumers' interest in retrofit financing. In addition to highlighting the need for credible and trustworthy measurement methods for retrofitting projects, this study offered insight into the linkages between the structures in Energy Efficiency Initiative projects.

Keywords: Transaction Cost Economics, Retrofitting, Energy Efficiency Initiative, Uncertainty, Asset Specificities

ECOBESTHA_ECO 74

DETERMINANTS OF TRADE OPENNESS IN INDONESIA

Radytia Sambang Ari Wibowo^{1*}, Eni Setyowati²

^{1, 2} Economic Development, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Indonesia.

*E-mail Correspondence es241@ums.ac.id

Abstract: International trade is one of the keys to a country's economy. By trading with partners from other countries, economic activity in the country will increase. In addition, certain products that cannot be produced alone can also be fulfilled by transacting with partner countries. This study aims to analyze the effect of world oil prices, inflation, rupiah exchange rate, and government spending on trade openness in Indonesia during the period 1995-2022 using Ordinary Least Square regression analysis tool. The results showed that world oil prices, inflation, and the rupiah exchange rate had a positive effect on trade openness. Meanwhile, government spending has a negative effect on trade openness. The government is expected to maintain the stability of inflation and the rupiah exchange rate so that people's purchasing power remains high. The government also needs to increase national development, especially in infrastructure to support people's economic activities so that production and distribution activities become more efficient and Indonesia's international trade activities can increase.

Keywords: *world oil price, inflation, trade openness, exchange rate, government spending*

STUDY OF GRANGER CAUSALITY IN THE PHILLIPS CURVE IN ASEAN-4 IN THE PANDEMIC ERA

Bella Margarita*¹, Eni Setyowati²

^{1, 2} Economic Development, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah
Surakarta.

*E-mail Correspondence es241@ums.ac.id

Abstract: The Covid-19 pandemic has dealt a severe blow to every economic line around the world. Various restrictions on activities have led to a decline in economic activity including production activities. Many people have lost their jobs and the unemployment rate has increased. This directly impacts the purchasing power of the community which decreases because their income is reduced or even nonexistent. This study aims to analyze the direction of causality between the unemployment rate and inflation in 4 ASEAN countries namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Brunei Darussalam using the Granger Causality test. The four countries are chosen because they are the main destinations for labor from Indonesia to work abroad. The results in this study state that there is no causality relationship between the two variables. This means that during the research period the inflation rate in 4 ASEAN countries had no effect on the unemployment rate. Vice versa, the unemployment rate does not affect the inflation rate. Based on the results of this study, the Indonesian government is expected to encourage the national economy, especially focusing on post-pandemic economic recovery. In addition, the government is also expected to establish cooperation with other ASEAN members to discuss economic recovery and acceleration in the ASEAN region so that economic growth increases and creates new jobs and stabilizes the inflation rate in accordance with economic needs.

Keywords: inflation, Granger causality, Covid-19 pandemic, unemployment, ASEAN

**ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE NUMBER OF HOTELS,
NUMBER OF RESTAURANTS, AND NUMBER OF TOURISTS ON THE
DEVELOPMENT OF GRDP IN THE TOURISM SECTOR IN
SURAKARTA RESIDENTIAL IN 2017-2021**

Safira Ayu Salsabilla*¹, Eni Setyowati²

^{1, 2}Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, Surakarta, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: safirasatu6@gmail.com | es241@ums.ac.id

Abstract: The increase in GRDP will increase government revenue from local taxes. Furthermore, it will encourage an increase in government services to the community which in the future is expected to increase the productivity of the community which will ultimately increase economic growth again. This study aims to determine the magnitude of the influence of the Number of Hotels, Number of Restaurants, and Number of Tourists on the GRDP of the tourism sector in the Surakarta Residency. The method used in this research is panel data regression, with cross-sections covering 7 districts/cities and time series data from 2017-2021. The results of the study found that the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) model was selected as the best estimation result. The number of hotels and the number of restaurants affects the GRDP of the tourism sector.

Keywords: GRDP, Number of Tourists, Number of Hotels, Number of Restaurants.



ABSTRACT

ENTREPRENEUR

ECOBESTHA_ENTR 1

**EVALUATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE USED
TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT (TQM) METHOD STUDY :
MSMES FISHERIES FOOD PROCESSING PRODUCT IN PASURUAN
DISTRICT**

Nofan Jelang Ramadhan¹, R. Iqbal Robbie^{2*}, Nurul Asfiah³, Mursidi⁴

^{1, 2, 3, 4} Management Departement, Faculty of Economic and business, Universitas Muhammadiyah
Malang, Indonesia

*Email Correspondence: iqbal_robbie@umm.ac.id

Abstract: MSMEs in the fisheries sector have the potential to contribute to the economic growth of the district. However, MSMEs in the fisheries food processing product industry face several challenges that limit their growth potential. The implementation of Total Quality Management (TQM) has become a popular approach in evaluating the performance of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in various industries. This research aims to focus is on the evaluation of organizational performance using the Total Quality Management (TQM) method. TQM is a management approach that seeks to optimize organizational performance by continuously improving the quality of products, services, and processes. TQM approach to investigate the relationship between independent variables (commitment of managers, employee management, employee empowerment, information quality, and customer focus) and dependent variables (organizational success) in the UMKM food processing industry in Pasuruan District, East Java, Indonesia. In conclusion, the study found that management dedication and workforce management have a positive effect on organizational performance, while employee empowerment and information quality do not have a significant impact. Additionally, the study found that customer emphasis can improve overall organizational effectiveness. These findings provide valuable insights for organizations looking to improve their performance and highlight the importance of focusing on specific management practices that can have a positive impact on the organization.

Keywords : MSMEs, fisheries food processing industry, total quality management, organizational performance

ECOBESTHA_ ENTR 2

ENTREPRENEURIAL SUCCESS OF GOOD BUSINESS IS A PLANNED BEHAVIOUR

Noor Hasni Juhdi¹, Md Daud Ismail², Roshayati Abdul Hamid³, Nurita Juhdi⁴

^{1,2,3} Faculty of Economics and Management, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

⁴ Kulliyah of Economics and Management Science, International Islamic University of Malaysia, Malaysia

*Email Correspondence: n_hasni@ukm.edu.my

Abstract : This study analyzed the relationships between planned behavioural factors and entrepreneurial success, drawing on the theory of planned behaviour. In particular, this study examined the mediation effect of practical wisdom on a causal relationship between niyat (intention) and entrepreneurial success. Respondents were the local entrepreneurs who claimed that they are doing good business while believing in a religion. Based on 94 usable responses from questionnaire surveys, findings showed that niyat, practical wisdom and entrepreneurial success had positive and significant relationships. The relationship between niyat and entrepreneurial success was mediated by practical wisdom. We contribute another empirical evidence to entrepreneurship literature by demonstrating the mechanism of planned behaviours influencing entrepreneurial success, given an understanding that doing business would be a response to religious calling.

Keywords: niyat, practical wisdom, calling, halal, mediation hypothesis

STRATEGI KERAJAAN DALAM MEMPERKASAKAN PERUSAHAAN KECIL DAN SEDERHANA MIKRO (PKS) SEMASA PENULARAN WABAK COVID-19

Ishak Bin Hj Abd Rahman¹, Mariana binti Mat Jusip²

^{1,2,3} Faculty Economics and Management, National University of Malaysia Bangi, Malaysia

*Email Correspondence: haq@ukm.edu.my

Abstrak: Krisis Covid-19 di Malaysia telah memberi kesan terhadap ekonomi negara dan memberi impak besar khususnya kepada Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS) mikro memandangkan perusahaan yang dijalankan oleh PKS merupakan penyumbang kepada pertumbuhan ekonomi negara. Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) yang dikuatkuasakan bermula 18 Mac 2020 bertujuan untuk memutuskan rantaian penularan wabak Covid-19 di negara ini telah melumpuhkan sektor ekonomi negara dan menjejaskan PKS. Ekoran dari pelaksanaan PKP oleh Kerajaan, Kerajaan seterusnya telah mengambil inisiatif dengan memperkenalkan Pakej Rangsangan Ekonomi Prihatin Rakyat (PRIHATIN) bagi membantu pihak-pihak yang terjejas. Melalui pakej PRIHATIN, Geran Khas Prihatin (GKP) telah diwujudkan bagi membantu PKS yang terkesan akibat dari penguatkuasaan PKP. Manfaat yang diberikan diharap dapat membantu PKS mengawal aliran tunai yang terjejas akibat penutupan premis dan operasi sepanjang tempoh PKP. GKP ini telah memanfaatkan seramai 1.01 juta PKS mikro diseluruh negara. Bagi mengimbangi antara kewajiban melindungi rakyat dan menjamin kelangsungan ekonomi, Kerajaan telah memperkenalkan pelan pemulihan ekonomi secara berfasa dengan menggunakan pendekatan atau strategi 6R iaitu Resolve, Resilience, Restart, Recovery, Revitalize dan Reform. Kajian ini dijalankan dengan kaedah pengumpulan data melalui edaran borang soal selidik secara dalam talian dan temu bual bersama PKS. Selain itu, maklumat melalui e-akhbar, jurnal ilmiah, Buku Laporan Kementerian yang berkaitan, Pelan Strategik Kementerian dan laman web rasmi kementerian yang terlibat turut dirujuk. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa PKS bersetuju bahawa bantuan GKP yang diberikan oleh Kerajaan dapat membantu meringankan beban kewangan PKS semasa tempoh PKP dan membantu kelangsungan perniagaan mereka.

Kata Kunci: Covid-19, Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP), Geran Khas Prihatin (GKP)

ENTREPRENEURIAL IMPROVEMENT IN KAMPOENG KAJOETANGAN HERITAGE MALANG THROUGH THE PENTA- HELIX COLLABORATION STRATEGY

Yana Respati Dewi^{1*}, Hamizah Abd Hamid²

^{1,2} Faculty of Economics and Management Faculty, University Kebangsaan Malaysia

*E-mail Correspondence: P115383@siswa.ukm.edu.my

Abstract: Tourism is an industry that has a big role in improving local economy. The development of Kampoeng Kajoetangan Heritage Malang city aims to preserve historical and cultural values through the development and conservation of the area. Kampoeng Kajoetangan Heritage is part and eyewitness to Indonesian history. Since the restoration of this area in 2018, it has attracted a lot of public attention. From the enthusiasm of the community, it certainly affects the economy of local residents. Starting many entrepreneurs ranging from food and beverage and souvenirs that appear at the location become additional features of the destination. However, after pandemic and also with development in the outer ring area of Kampong Kajotengan Heritage, public interest began to decrease. The number of visits start to decline and will certainly have an impact on the local economy. In the process of tourism management, active contributions from stakeholders are needed. The concept of Penta helix which refers to the role of government, private sector, society, academia and mass media is important. This study aims to analyze the role of each stakeholder and its supporting and inhibiting factors

Keywords: Pentahelix, Entrepreneurial, Tourism

ECOBESTHA_ENTR 5

PENGARUH LITERASI DIGITAL TERHADAP PRESTASI PERNIAGAAN PMKS: PERANAN PENERIMAANGUNAAN TEKNOLOGI DIGITAL PERNIAGAAN DAN GAYA KEPIMPINAN TRANSFORMASI SEBAGAI PENGANTARA DAN PERANAN KETIDAKTENTUAN PERSEKITARAN SEBAGAI PENYEDERHANA

Rozita Halina Rosli^{1*}, Noor Hasni Juhdi²

^{1, 2} Fakulti Pengurusan Perniagaan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

E-mail Correspondence: rhalina1976@gmail.com

Abstrak: PMKS dianggap sebagai enjin pertumbuhan ekonomi negara. Walaubagaimanapun, disebabkan pengaruh ketidaktentuan persekitaran seperti bencana alam pandemik Covid 19, perubahan teknologi dan perubahan keperluan pelanggan mengakibatkan PMKS menghadapi tekanan yang besar untuk mengekalkan prestasi perniagaan dan daya saing dalam pasaran domestik dan global. Oleh itu, tujuan kertas kerja penyelidikan konsep ini dijalankan adalah untuk mengenalpasti pengaruh pembolehubah literasi digital terhadap prestasi perniagaan PMKS, peranan pembolehubah penerimaangunaan teknologi digital perniagaan dan gaya kepimpinan transformasi sebagai pengantara dan peranan pembolehubah ketidaktentuan persekitaran sebagai penyederhana. Reka bentuk kajian adalah kajian kuantitatif tinjauan dan soal selidik bagi mendapatkan maklumat daripada pemilik perniagaan PMKS di Malaysia. Kaedah pensampelan yang digunakan adalah Purposive Sampling dengan menetapkan ciri khusus kajian iaitu kepada golongan usahawan PMKS daripada sektor perkhidmatan di Malaysia yang mempunyai jumlah jualan tahunan bermula kurang dari RM300,000 ribu sehingga tidak melebihi RM20 juta dan jumlah pekerja kurang dari 5 orang sehingga tidak melebihi 75 orang. Data dianalisis menggunakan PLS-SEM iaitu analisis statistik yang digunakan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara pelbagai pembolehubah bebas dan bersandar serta boleh menilai lebih daripada satu konstruk pada masa yang sama. Hasil dapatan kajian yang signifikan akan menyumbang kepada pemahaman ilmu dan literatur yang mendalam berkaitan hubungan pengaruh di antara literasi digital dan prestasi perniagaan PMKS dengan menerimaguna teknologi digital perniagaan ketika era pandemik agar PMKS lebih berdaya tahan bagi menghadapi situasi pandemik lain yang mungkin berlaku di masa hadapan.

Katakunci: Literasi digital, prestasi perniagaan, penerimaangunaan teknologi digital perniagaan, gaya kepimpinan transformasi, ketidaktentuan persekitaran.

SOCIOPRENEUR OF ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOLS AS COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (CASE STUDY AT PONDOK PESANTREN TERPADU AL MUMTAZ GUNUNGKIDUL YOGYAKARTA)

Muhammad Arif Kurniawan^{1*}

¹Institut Ilmu Al Qur'an An Nur Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

*Email: leody1986@gmail.com

Abstract : Sociopreneurship at Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia for the past five years has been greatly felt by the wider community in various regions in Indonesia, especially when the Covid-19 pandemic hit. Pesantren (Islamic Boarding School) Terpadu Al Mumtaz in Gunungkidul Yogyakarta has a strong determination and vision so that the students become independent human beings, have a Qur'anic spirit, and master economic theories. Through sociopreneurs, this pesantren has constructed an important concept of an entrepreneur and tahfiz-based Islamic Boarding School. This study aims to reveal in detail how the sociopreneur movement of Pesantren Terpadu Al Mumtaz Gunungkidul is used as a community economic development, both the general public in the vicinity and the community from various agencies in Yogyakarta and surrounding areas. This study is qualitative research with a case study approach. Data collection uses observation, structured interviews, and documentation, while data analysis techniques use Miles and Huberman's model analysis. The results of the study show that this pesantren has carried out various stages of socialpreneurship well, including First, the apprenticeship stage. A long stage in which Islamic boarding schools undergo an economic process by sticking to what they have experienced, and existing skills, and seeking identity so that they are trusted by the general public to bring more socio-economic changes to their environment. Second, the launch stage. After various challenges, this pesantren began to explore and prove its sociopreneur movement with various activities, including making food and drinks from students' products, collaborating with various agencies to revive the community's economy, and so on. Third, the take-off stage. The stages of boarding schools are carried out consistently because it takes a relatively long time. This means that pesantren carry out internal and external consolidation to evaluate and continue their ideas so that their sociopreneur movement is proven to be accepted in society at large. This is proven by the fact that some of the products produced by the santri are strengthened by programs carried out by the community itself so that both parties work together to strengthen their economy. Fourth, the maturity stage. After going through a long process, this pesantren reaped tangible results on how the sociopreneurs who have lived so far can have an important impact on improving the community's economy, including being able to recruit various skilled entrepreneurs from the surrounding community, create unique traditional markets where the majority of sellers are from the surrounding community, create cocoa and durian gardens whose management results are for the community, and so on.

Keywords: sociopreneur, islamic boarding school, economic development, community

ECOBESTHA_ENTR 7

**ENTREPRENEURIAL CULTURE, DIGITAL MARKETING
CAPABILITY, MARKET SHARE IMPROVE MARKETING
PERFORMANCE OF SMES IN THE FOOD SECTOR IN PALANGKA
RAYA CITY, INDONESIA**

Mita Octavia¹, Yongki Fernando², Meitiana³, Vivy Kristinae^{4*}, Roby Sambung⁵

^{1,2} Students of the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Palangka Raya-Indonesia

^{3,4,5} Lecturers of the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Palangka Raya-Indonesia

*Email corresponding: vivykristinae84@gmail.com

Abstract : Research in management to improve marketing performance with capabilities in entrepreneurial culture, digital marketing capabilities. Based on the theory of Dynamic Capabilities, improving skills and expertise is very important in the field of entrepreneurship/product and service business. This research was conducted on 50 river fish processed food entrepreneurs in Palangka Raya, Central Kalimantan. PLS analysis tools and research results show that entrepreneurial culture can drive market share, digital marketing capabilities are also significant in driving market share and increasing marketing performance. This result also has a gap of insignificant results, market share can improve marketing performance. The implementation of the results shows that the better the expertise of business actors in an entrepreneurial culture and digital marketing capabilities in improving marketing performance.

Keywords : Entrepreneurial Culture, Digital Marketing Capability, Market Share, Marketing Performance, SMEs.

ECOBESTHA_ ENTR 8

**THE INFLUENCE OF ENTREPRENEURIAL KNOWLEDGE,
MANAGERIAL ABILITY, AND SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING ON
BUSINESS PERFORMANCE OF CAFÉ IN NORTH BANJARMASIN
DISTRICT, BANJARMASIN CITY**

Risa Nur Rahma Nina¹, Hastin Umi Anisah^{2*}

^{1, 2}Management Department, Economic and Business Faculty, Lambung Mangkurat University,
Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: humianisah@ulm.ac.id

Abstract: This research was conducted to identify and analyze: 1) Entrepreneurial knowledge affects the business performance of the café; 2) Managerial ability affects the business performance of the café; and 3) Social media marketing affects the business performance of the café. This study used quantitative methods. Data collection was carried out by distributing questionnaires to 39 respondents who were owners and managers of cafes in North Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City. The sampling method used in this study is non-probability sampling with purposive sampling techniques. In explaining the results of the study, the data analysis techniques used are descriptive analysis and SEM based on PLS with the help of SmartPLS4.0 software. The result showed that (1) Entrepreneurial Knowledge has a positive and significant effect on Business Performance by 35.9%, (2) Managerial Ability has a positive and significant effect on Business Performance by 25.3%, (3) Social Media Marketing has a positive and significant effect on Business Performance by 42.3%.

Keywords: entrepreneurial knowledge, managerial ability, social media marketing, business performance

ECOBESTHA_ENTR 9

BRIDGING THE GAP - THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT EFFECTS POST PANDEMIC AND ENDEMIC AMONG SMES

Noor Azuan Binti Hashim¹

¹Faculty Of Economics And Management, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

*E-mail Correspondence: humianisah@ulm.ac.id

Abstract : The impact of the Novel Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) everywhere, which has been described as an "unexpected phenomenon", has been very devastating. The COVID-19 pandemic had led to many social distresses around the world, as well as huge economic disruption (OECD, 2020). The massive spread of the virus had affected not only the economy but the stock markets as well. This had become worsen with the enforcement of the MCO, lockdown, and travel restrictions which significantly disrupted business activities in various sectors, affecting people's income and causing economic chaos in the country and in some circumstances has prolonged until now. The COVID-19 pandemic had no doubt resulted to some sorts of negative significant impacts on the Malaysian economy. The negative effects of COVID-19 on Malaysia's economy can be seen in the country's high unemployment rate and the depreciation of the Malaysian Ringgit in relation to the US dollar. Malaysia's unemployment rate, according to the Department of Statistics Malaysia, is 4.7 percent in March 2021, which equates to 753,200 unemployed people in the country (DOS, 2021). The effect of the aftermath has made many businesses, particularly SMEs, still struggling to survive and at the same time become more vigilant not to trap in the situation again. This study explores the current situation SMEs faced and to examine to what extent SMEs able to survive during and after the Covid19 and MCO 3.0. Semi-structured interviews were carried-out with twenty SMEs. Many interesting issues were raised up related to strategies and government implementation.

Keywords: Covid19, Endemic, SMEs, Survivability and Sustainability

ECOBESTHA_ ENTR 10

POTENTIALS AND INHIBITING FACTORS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOR FORMER INDONESIAN NARCOTICS ADDICTS

Naufal Bachri*¹, Muhammad Roni², Faisal Matriadi³, Marbawi⁴, Muzanni⁵, Darul Irfan⁶

^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5} Department of Management, Faculty of Economics & Business, Universitas Malikussaleh

⁶ Department of Entrepreneurship, Faculty of Economics & Business, Universitas Malikussaleh

E-mail Correspondence: naufal.bachri@unimal.ac.id

Abstract: This study aims to explore the potential and inhibiting factors for entrepreneurship for former narcotics addicts and to formulate a new model of empowerment for entrepreneurship for former narcotics addicts. This study uses a dialectical analysis approach. Data collection techniques are observation, in-depth interviews, confirmation with relevant figures, and documentation. The results show that former addicts have potential in entrepreneurship. This potential comes from intrinsic factors, such as creativity, talent, and knowledge. While extrinsic factors, such as environmental support (family and friends) are important elements to keep from using narcotics again. Other extrinsic factors are capital for investment, partners, training, and a clear target market. Obstacles for former narcotics addicts to become entrepreneurs are the environment such as negative stigma from society and no assistance from other parties. Apart from that, there are also their own psychological factors, such as lack of confidence, hopelessness, and no strong self-commitment. This study establishes an integrative empowerment model for former Indonesian narcotics addicts to become entrepreneurs. This research is useful for universities to develop social entrepreneurship curricula, for lecturers to develop teaching materials, for students as a reference, and for the government to develop empowerment policies for entrepreneurship for former narcotics addicts.

Keywords: entrepreneurial potential, intrinsic, extrinsic, former narcotics addicts

ECOBESTHA_ ENTR 11

**PENGARUH DISIPLIN KERJA DAN MOTIVASI KERJA TERHADAP
PRODUKTIVITAS KERJA KARYAWAN DIVISI PRODUKSI PLANT
6/11**

PT. INDOCEMENT TUNGGAL PRAKARSA Tbk.

Gilang Satria Dermawan^{1*}, Yuli Ardianto², Tia Ichwani³

Prodi S1 Manajemen Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Pancasila, Jakarta Selatan,
Indonesia

Email: Tiaichwani@univpancasila.ac.id

Abstrack : *The purpose of this study was to find out how the influence of Work Discipline and Work Motivation on Employee Productivity at PT. Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk. partially or simultaneously. The sample used in this study were 70 employees of PT. Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk. Data analysis technique used inferential analysis with multiple linear regression and using the Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) version 26. The results of this study prove that the variables of Work Discipline and Work Motivation have a positive and significant effect on Employee Productivity at PT. Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa Tbk.*

Keywords: *Work Discipline, Work Motivation, Employee Work Productivity*



ABSTRACT

DIGITAL BUSINESS

THE USE OF THE CELLULAR APPLICATION TO IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF MSMEs: DYNAMIC CAPABILITY THEORY TESTING

Sriwidharmanely Sriwidharmanely^{1*}, Madani Hatta², Nikmah Nikmah³
Danang Adi Saputra⁴, Herawansyah Herawansyah⁵

^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5} Accounting Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Bengkulu, Indonesia.

*E-mail Correspondence: sriwidharmanely@unib.ac.id

Abstract: This study investigates the role of MSMEs' dynamic capability (adaptive, absorptive, and innovative) when using cellular applications to improve their performance with survey research methods. In addition, this study examines the effect of cellular application usage and MSMEs' adaptive, absorptive, and innovative capabilities on their performance. This research shows that the use of applications does not affect MSMEs' performance but can influence their dynamic capabilities, both adaptive, absorptive, and innovative capabilities. Moreover, these three capabilities also did not affect the performance of MSMEs. This result was concluded from the data analysis of 35 MSMEs with WarpPLS. This research revealed that MSMEs could employ cellular applications in their business. Still, its implementation cannot enhance MSMEs' business performance because this impact will be strategically measured.

Keywords: Cellular Application Usage, Adaptive Capability, Absorptive Capability, Innovative Capability, MSME Performance.

CLOSING THE GAP OF SHARING ECONOMY TECHNOLOGY: COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN USER AND SERVICE PROVIDER OF FOOD PANDA

Sharizal Hashim^{1*}, Siti Najihah Wahab²,

^{1, 2} Centre For Global Business & Digital Economy Studies, Faculty of Economics and Management,
University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

*E-mail Correspondence: hsharizal@ukm.edu.my

Abstract: The sharing economy is popular worldwide, and it could change how people buy goods and services. Several things can affect attitude toward to remember that these factors may have different levels of importance for users and service providers. Comparing the two groups can help us figure out how these things affect their attitude toward using technology and closing the technology gap. Therefore, the goal of this study, which uses the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) as its main theoretical framework, to look at the factors that affect attitudes toward using sharing economy technology like Food panda. This comparative study aims to look at how sharing economy technology is used from the point of view of both users and service providers. In this study, the author used a quantitative research method which is a data collection method (questionnaire). Questionnaires were given to 150 service providers and users, respectively. Research data and hypotheses were analyzed using Multiple linear regression and heterogeneity analysis. The study results show that only a few factors have significant differences between users and service providers, including the perceived ease of use, usefulness, and the credibility. So, Foodpanda must continuously evaluate and improve their platform to to ensure that it meets the needs of both users and service providers in closing the technology gap.

Keywords: Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), Sharing Economy, Food Panda

ECOBESTHA_ DIGBI 3

DIAGNOSING BANK-ASSOCIATED CROWDFUNDING PLATFORM USING A VIABLE SYSTEM APPROACH

Mariani Abdul-Majid¹ , Khairul Akmaliah Adham² , Hanisah Mohd Sobre³

^{1,3} Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

² Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia

*Email Corresponding: mariani@ukm.edu.my

Abstract: This study examines the bank-associated crowdfunding platform and utilizes the Viable System Model (VSM) as the framework to diagnose the current state of the bank-associated crowdfunding platform. Data for the diagnosis were collected mainly through interviews with the relevant managers of the platform as well as the SME as user of the platform. The analysis found that the platform has several operating units including the Platform owner and Islamic banks. The findings also revealed the central role of Islamic banks and IAP Integrated in facilitating funds raised for SMEs, indicating a strong foundation in its operation to support the rapid growth of platform. We can conclude that platform lacks a promotion and governance, hence the absence of the functions of collecting information from the environment to bring into the system, information flow from monitoring to operating unit as well as environment in support of a viable platform ecosystem.

Keywords: crowdfunding, platform, viable system model, SME

A CASE STUDY ON SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE IN A WATER COMPANY IN MALAYSIA

**Fatin Aqilah Maskuri^{1*}, Mohd Zailani Othman², Idris Osman³, Suhailah Kassim⁴,
Noraznira Ab Razak⁵, Salmi Mohd Isa⁶**

^{1, 3, 4} Human Resource Department, Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malacca, Malaysia

² Management Department, Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malacca, Malaysia

⁵ Risk and Insurance Department, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malacca, Malaysia

⁶ Graduate School of Business, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.

*Email Correspondence: mzothman@uitm.edu.my

Abstract: Water organisations fall under the service provider sector, which encounters unforeseen crises in the form of disrupted water supply, high water supply demand, and low water quality. Such complexities require the organisations to develop a holistic and effective crisis communication approach. Hence, water companies have begun utilising Facebook, a social media platform, to convey water issues to consumers. This qualitative study employed a case study approach to examine the key factors to consider when using social media and relevant communication strategies from the perspective of water organisations. The empirical data, which were gathered through an in-depth interview with an expert responsible for social media management, were thematically analysed to extract themes that complemented the study objective. In line with Objective 1, transparency, trust, and engagement were considered when using social media. The findings for Objective 2 highlighted response time, knowing the audience, and selecting the appropriate platform as social media communication strategies from the perspective of water organisations.

Keywords: social media, transparency, trust, engagement, water company

ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS OF INTENTION TO USE QRIS FOR MSMES IN PALANGKA RAYA

Danes Jaya Negara*¹, Elsie², Evita Veronica Welafubun³, Leani⁴, Michlelle Sri
Erlinawati⁵, Ellen⁶

¹ Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Palangka Raya,
Indonesia

^{2,3,4,5} Graduate Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Palangka Raya,
Indonesia

⁶ Undergraduate Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Palangka Raya,
Indonesia

*Email Corresponding :

Abstract : The Quick Response Indonesian Standard (QRIS), introduced by Bank Indonesia on January 1, 2020, has standardized the QR code as a payment system technology. This standard was created to provide access to everyone, particularly MSMEs and consumers, with an easier and more effective cashless payment method. This study examines seven aspects of the Intention to use a QRIS on a consumer in Palangka Raya, namely *performance Expectations*, Business Expectations, Social Influence, Facilitating Conditions, Hedonic Motivation, Price Value (PV), Habits (Hb), Behavior intention (BI) and user behavior (QRIS). This research model was created using the UTAUT2 framework and adapted for Indonesia's consumers. An associative quantitative approach is used in this study. The traders in the Palangka Raya area served the study population. Empirical data was collected using a questionnaire with 567 respondents. Empirical data was collected using an associative quantitative approach and examined using the SEM-PLS analysis method and SmartPLS software. The findings indicate a beneficial and significant impact of performance expectations (PE) and effort expectations (EE) facilitating conditions of Social Influence (SI), hedonic motivation (HM), price value (PV), and habits (Hb) on the Intention to adopt a QRIS. The results also indicate that self-regulation moderates the primary intent-behavior relationship. This study significantly advances knowledge in the field by merging system-specific and individual-specific models in an e-wallet environment. This study's findings will provide e-wallet service providers and policymakers with a comprehensive understanding of Indonesians' preparedness for and adoption of the e-wallet.

Keywords: QRIS, Technology Acceptance Model, Intention to Use.

**PENGARUH PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT DAN
READINESS FOR CHANGE TERHADAP DIGITAL CULTURE UNTUK
MENCAPAI WORKLIFE BALANCE APADA PEGAWAI NON SDM
IPTEK BADAN RISET DAN INOVASI NASIONAL**

Wiratmo Gumanti^{1*}

¹Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional, Jakarta, Indonesia

*Email Corresponding:

Abstract: The era of technological disruption and changing trends in managing talent resources is evolving globally. In addition, major changes have occurred and have had an extraordinary impact, especially on human activities and the formation of new habits in the world of work, occurring during the current COVID-19 pandemic. In maintaining the existence of agencies in the midst of the digital era, digital culture necessitates competitive advantage for human resources and agencies. However, changes in digital culture experience obstacles in terms of readiness for change and HR management. The method used in this research is path analysis which is processed using Lisrel version 8.8. The sampling technique used the Slovin formula with a total sample of 316 people from non-HR employees of Science and Technology BRIN. The model fit test shows good results (good fit). The results of the study are as follows: (1) perceived organizational support (X1) on work life balance (Y1) has a positive relationship that the t-value is $2.02 > 1.96$, (2) positive relationship between perceived organizational support (X1) to digital culture (Y2) t-value $4.30 > 1.96$, (3) readiness for change (X2) to work life balance (Y1) proven t-value is $0.87 < 1.96$, (4) relationship or negative and insignificant association between readiness for change (X2) and digital culture (Y2) $-1.23 < 1.96$, (5) positive and significant relationship between digital culture (Y2) and work-life balance (Y1) $3.96 > 1.96$, (6) perceived organizational support (X1) on readiness for change (X2) has a negative and significant correlation $-4.69 < -1.96$, indirect effect of perceived organizational support through digital culture on work life balance 0.065 smaller direct effect 0.12 , (8) indirect effect of readiness for change through digital culture re on work-life balance -0.0175 is smaller than the direct effect of readiness for change on work-life balance of 0.05 . From these results, an Employee Centricity-Based HR Management Strategy with Digital Competence and Leadership was produced.

Keywords: Digital Culture, Perceived Organizational Support, Readiness for Change, Worklife Balance

ECOBESTHA_ DIGBI 7

STRATEGI INOVASI DESIGN DAN TEKNOLOGI DIGITAL UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PENDAPATAN PADA PT. ALBORG MULTIGUNA INTERNUSA

Rully Yediaprianto^{1*}

¹ Universitas Pancasila, Jakarta, Indonesia

*Email Corresponding:

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the design innovation and digital technology strategy to increase revenue at Alborg Multiguna Internusa Inc. This research uses quantitative and qualitative (mixed) research methods. The sampling technique used purposive sampling. Data collection using a questionnaire. The data analysis technique used Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) analysis processed with Smart PLS 3.0 for quantitative analysis, while for qualitative analysis using SWOT, IFE & EFE and QSPM. The results of quantitative research prove that digital technology, organization capability, service quality, innovation each affect corporate performance. Meanwhile, adaptive leadership not really affect to the corporate performance . As for the results of strategy analysis research through the input strategy stage with IFE, EFE, &CPM matching stage with TOWS and decision stage with QSPM, the strategy used from the QSPM results are alternative strategy of strengthen organizational capabilities and expanding network with vendors.

Keywords: Digital Technology, Organization Capability, Service Quality, Adaptive Leadership, Innovation, Corporate Performance and Strategy



ABSTRACT

MANAGEMENT

ECOBESTHA_MNG 1

THE IMPACT OF QUICK RATIO, DEBT TO EQUITY RATIO, FIRM SIZE, AND COVID-19 TOWARD RETURN ON EQUITY: A CASE STUDY OF TOURISM, RESTAURANT, AND HOTEL COMPANIES LISTED ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE (IDX)

Lufiyandi Supriatman¹, Justina Ade Judiarni²

^{1,2} Department of Management, Faculty of Economic and Business, Mulawarman University

*E-mail Correspondence: lufiyandi@student.unmul.ac.id, yustina.ade@gmail.com

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the Impact of Quick Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, Firm Size, and COVID-19 Toward Return on Equity: A Case Study of Tourism, Restaurant, and Hotel Company Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). Based on sampling technique uses purposive sampling so that the sample can be used as much as 27 companies. The type of data used is quantitative data and the data source is the annual reports published on the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The analytical tools used are descriptive statistics and panel data regression. The results obtained show that (1) Quick Ratio has a positive and no significant impact on Return on Equity. (2) Debt to Equity Ratio has a negative and significant impact on Return on Equity. (3) Firm size has a positive and no significant impact on Return on Equity. (4) COVID-19 has a negative and significant impact on Return on Equity.

Keywords: Return on Equity, Quick Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, Firm Size, COVID-19

THE INFLUENCE OF PROFITABILITY, COLLATERAL, AND NON-DEBT TAX SHIELDS ON CAPITAL STRUCTURE ON MANUFACTURING FOOD AND BEVERAGES COMPANY IN INDONESIA

Ady Wardana^{1*}, Ariesta Heksarini², Felisitas Defung³

^{1, 2, 3} Department of Management, Faculty of Economic and Business, Mulawarman University, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: adywardana18@gmail.com

Abstract: The aims of this research are to examine the influence of Profitability, Collateral, and Non-Debt Tax Shields on the Capital Structure. This research was conducted on Foods and Beverages Manufacturing Companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2016-2020. This study used a purposive sampling technique with a few samples that meet the criteria of 19 companies with 95 data. The type of data used is quantitative data and the data source is the company's annual report and company's financial report. The data analytical tools used are panel data regression and descriptive statistics. The results of this research indicate that: (1) Profitability affect Capital Structure negatively and statistically insignificant, (2) Collateral affect Capital Structure positively and statistically significant, (3) Non-Debt Tax Shields affect Capital Structure negatively and statistically significant.

Keywords: Capital Structure, Profitability, Collateral, Non-Debt Tax Shields, Manufacture Company, Food and Beverage Sector



ECOBESTHA_MNG 3

THE IMPACT OF MARKET CAPITALIZATION, STOCK TRADING VOLUME, AND TURNOVER RATE ON STOCK RETURN: A CASE STUDY OF INDONESIAN LQ45 COMPANIES LISTED ON THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE (IDX) FOR THE 2020 PERIOD

Reisya Amalia Nur Fitriani^{1*}, Wirasmi Wardhani²

^{1,2}Department of Management, Economic and Business Faculty, Mulawarman University

*E-mail Correspondence: reisyamaliala@gmail.com

Abstract: The purpose of this research is to analyze the impact of market capitalization, stock trading volume, and turnover rate on stock returns: a case study of Indonesian LQ45 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the 2020 period. The data used in this research were secondary data in the form of 2020 stock activity obtained from 45 companies with 10,753 observations (unbalanced panel data). The data were accessed on www.idx.co.id. The method of data analysis with the help of Eviews 10. The result of this research found that the market capitalization has a positive significant effect on stock returns, stock trading volume has a significant negative on stock returns, and turnover rate has a positive but did not significant effect on stock returns.

Keywords: market capitalization, stock trading volume, turnover rate, stock return.

ECOBESTHA_MNG 4

HOW PERFORMANCE AND STAKEHOLDER PRESSURE AFFECT THE PRACTICE OF DISCLOSING SUSTAINABILITY REPORT WITH THE PROPORTION OF INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONERS AS A MODERATING VARIABLE

Herawansyah¹, Danang Adi Putra², Indah Oktari Wijayanti³

^{1,2,3} Departemen of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Bengkulu, Indonesia

*Email Correspondence: herawansyah@unib.ac.id, danangadiputra@unib.ac.id, indahoktari24@gmail.com

Abstract: The disclosure of the sustainability report is expected to provide information to the public that the company not only operates for its own interests but is also responsible for the welfare of the community and the environmental impacts that occur due to the company's activities for long-term sustainable development. Sustainability report can also build trust and strengthen relationships and communication with stakeholders, protect the good name (reputation) of the company, investment analysis for investors, and generate high competitiveness in obtaining capital/loans, human resources, and suppliers. Some previous studies showed a positive effect, some showed negative results and there were some studies that showed no relationship at all. This study uses a moderating variable in the form of the proportion of independent commissioners who allegedly participate in determining the influence of stakeholder pressure on sustainability report disclosure practices. The independent commissioner is an organ of the company that is responsible for supervising the implementation of good corporate governance practices. The higher the proportion, the application of GCG principles also increases. As a result, companies with a high proportion of independent board of commissioners tend to have better management and greater transparency of information. The population in this study is manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) sector during the research period 2020 – 2022 using purposive sampling. The sample used was 96 manufacturing companies with 288 observations. The analysis technique used is regression analysis with absolute difference test using SPSS 23. The results of this study show that financial performance and stakeholder pressure are proven to have an effect on sustainability report disclosure practices and independent commissioners are proven to mediate financial performance and stakeholders.

Keywords: Financial Performance, stakeholder pressure, sustainability report Disclosure Practices report

ECOBESTHA_MNG 5

CURRENT RATIO, DEBT TO EQUITY RATIO AND RETURN ON ASSET IN RETAIL TRADING COMPANIES INDONESIAN BEFORE AND DURING THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC

Verra Mailani*¹, Seflidiana Roza², Esi Sriyanti³, Nurhayati⁴

^{1, 2, 3, 4} Department of Management, Faculty of Economics, Mahaputra Muhammad Yamin University

*E-mail Correspondence: verramailani@gmail.com

Abstract: This study aims to analyze the effect of Current Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio on Return on Asset before and during the Covid-19 pandemic in retail trade subsector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Secondary data and panel data regression analysis method were used to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between variables. The sample consists of 25 companies that have published complete financial reports for 4 years (2018-2021) and were selected using purposive sampling, resulting in 100 data analyzed. Out of the 100 data, 50 data were collected before the Covid-19 pandemic and analyzed using Pooled Least Square regression method, while the other 50 data were collected during the pandemic and analyzed using Random Effect estimation regression method.

The results show that the Current Ratio variable has a significant partial effect on Return on Asset before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. On the other hand, the Debt to Equity Ratio variable has a significant partial effect on Return on Asset before the pandemic, but it is not significant during the pandemic. Simultaneously, it was found that Current Ratio and Debt to Equity Ratio together affect Return on Asset before and during the pandemic, with R^2 of 0.1940 (19.4%) and 0.1249 (12.5%).

Keywords: current ratio, debt to equity ratio, return on asset, covid-19 pandemic

ECOBESTHA_MNG 6
GARMEN COMPANY FINANCIAL DISTRESS DURING THE COVID-9
PANDEMIC

Tyahya Whisnu Hendratni^{1*}

¹Faculty Of Economics and Business , Pancasila University

*Email Correspondence: tyahyawhisnu@univpancasila.ac.id

Abstract: Financial distress is characterized by a decline in the financial condition of the company to the point of inability to meet its obligations. Financial distress is a condition where a company faces financial difficulties that will lead to bankruptcy. Companies need to anticipate bankruptcy by measuring the level of financial distress using the Altman Z-Score method. The purpose of this study is to determine the results of financial distress predictions in the garment industry listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2019-2022 using the Z-Score model and to predict the financial distress conditions in the following year. This research uses purposive sampling method by setting certain criteria to select samples , so 6 companies from the period 2019-2022 were taken as samples. Based on the data analysis, it can be concluded that there are 5 garment companies in the distress zone during the period 2019-2022 and 1 company in the grey zone in 2019 and 2020 but in 2020 and 2021 in the distress zone. The financial distress conditions for the next year in the garment products industry listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange show that the company is in the distress zone.

Keywords: Financial distress, bankruptcy, Garment Companies,Z-Score model

ECOBESTHA_MNG 7

**PENGARUH LITERASI KEWANGAN TERHADAP PENERIMAAN
FINTECH DALAM KALANGAN MASYARAKAT LUAR BANDAR
(*THE INFLUENCE OF FINANCIAL LITERACY ON THE ACCEPTANCE
OF FINTECH AMONG RURAL COMMUNITIES*)**

Nur Farahin Mohd Isa¹, Ahmad Rafli Che Omar^{2*}

¹ Pelajar Tahun Akhir, Fakulti Ekonomi dan Pengurusan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.

² Fakulti Ekonomi dan Pengurusan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.

*Email Correspondence: raflis@ukm.edu.my

Abstrak: Penawaran produk kewangan digital telah semakin rancak berkembang di Malaysia dan ditawarkan kepada pelanggan daripada pelbagai peringkat usia dan kedudukan geografi. Namun demikian, peluang untuk menggunakan produk FinTech masih belum dapat diakses sepenuhnya oleh semua ahli masyarakat disebabkan jurang pengetahuan tentang literasi kewangan yang masih wujud terutama dalam kalangan masyarakat di luar bandar. Kajian ini dijalankan untuk mengenalpasti tahap literasi kewangan dalam kalangan masyarakat luar bandar dan meneliti pengaruh faktor literasi kewangan terhadap penerimaan FinTech dalam kalangan masyarakat berkenaan. Sampel kajian ini terdiri daripada 100 orang responden yang menetap di kawasan luar bandar di sekitar Negeri Johor. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa secara keseluruhannya, masyarakat luar bandar memiliki tahap literasi kewangan pada aras sederhana. Hasil analisis regresi linear menunjukkan pengetahuan kewangan dan literasi kewangan digital memberi kesan terhadap penerimaan FinTech manakala sikap kewangan dan tingkah laku kewangan menunjukkan hasil yang tidak signifikan. Pihak kerajaan serta penyedia perkhidmatan kewangan berasaskan FinTech perlu memainkan peranan lebih proaktif dalam mendidik dan mempromosikan literasi kewangan digital kepada masyarakat luar bandar serta memperkenalkan dengan lebih luas produk dan perkhidmatan berasaskan teknologi kewangan yang bermanfaat kepada kelompok berkenaan.

Kata Kunci: Literasi Kewangan, Kewangan, Kewangan Digital, FinTech, Masyarakat Luar Bandar.

CROWDFUNDING INVESTMENT INTENTION: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Astiwi Indriani¹, Aisyah Abdul Rahman², Shifa Mohd Nor³, Nur Sa'adah Muhamad⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Management, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

¹Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Diponegoro, Indonesia

*Email Correspondence: p112187@siswa.ukm.edu.my

Abstract: In recent years, advances in technology have made crowdfunding easier and more affordable, resulting in many crowdfunding platforms growing all over the world. Crowdfunding is the practice of collecting funds from a group of an individual through online platforms or social media. Crowdfunding has several types, such as donation-based, reward-based, lending-based, and equity-based. This study aims to conduct systematic reviews of previous studies to acquire a greater understanding of the factors which influence the investment intention of investors in crowdfunding. This paper focus on equity-based and lending-based crowdfunding platforms which provide a financial return to investors. This paper uses the review protocol-Reporting Standards for Systematic Evidence Synthesis (ROSES), where the process begins with formulating research questions and strategy of research which includes identification, screening, and eligibility from WoS and Scopus databases, and the next process is a quality appraisal and data analysis. The results of the analysis show that there are eight main themes, such as investor-based, fundraiser-based, platform-based, project-based, trust, motivation, risk, and value. Finally, we make some recommendations for future research fields on investment intention in investment-based crowdfunding.

Keywords: Behavioral intention, Investment, Crowdfunding, Literature Review

BEHAVIOR INTENTION ON MOBILE BANKING AND STOCK TRADING: EMPIRICAL RESEARCH IN THE PAST AND DIRECTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

Fika Fitriasaki^{1*}, Noor Azryani Binti Auzairy²

¹ Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

^{1,2} Faculty of Economics and Management, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

*Email Correspondence: fika.fitriasaki@gmail.com

Abstract: This study presents a systematic and comprehensive review of the existing empirical literature about behavior intention on mobile banking, and stock trading during the period 2011-2023. Overview literature covers 51 published articles in the journal WOS, and additional records identified through other sources. Systematic literature review (SLR) with Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines are used in the methodology paper. Our findings reveal that the most significant drivers of intention to adopt both mobile banking and stock trading are perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness. The literature has been focusing on formal research designs, statistical approaches, cross-sectional studies, and causal studies conducted in a particular country, especially in Asia and Africa. Studies tend to use non-probabilistic samples with relatively large sizes. Most research is testing conceptual models based on theoretical concepts. Future studies could include demographic differences as constructs, elaboration of models to test and to compare the reality vs. perceived investment intentions and behavior, as well as other behavioral finance elements, in order to improve and strengthen model prediction.

Keywords: behavior, intention, mobile banking, stock trading

**PENGARUH *CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY* (CSR), DAN
KEPEMILIKAN INSTITUSIONAL TERHADAP NILAI PERUSAHAAN
(Survei pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Sub Sektor *Food and Beverage* yang
Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2017-2021)**

Tia Ichwani¹, Chaerani Nisa^{2*}, Dewi Kurniawati³

^{1,2,3} Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis, Universitas Pancasila, Jakarta., Indonesia

*Email Correspondence: tiaichwani@univpancasila.ac.id

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui (1) *corporate sosial responsibility*, kepemilikan institusional, dan nilai perusahaan pada perusahaan manufaktur sub sektor *food and beverage* yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (2) pengaruh *corporate sosial responsibility*, kepemilikan institusional secara parsial terhadap nilai perusahaan pada perusahaan manufaktur sub sektor *food and beverage* yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia, (3) Pengaruh *corporate sosial responsibility*, kepemilikan institusional secara simultan terhadap nilai perusahaan pada perusahaan manufaktur sub sektor *food and beverage* yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2017-2021. Dalam penelitian ini, berdasarkan kriteria *purposive sampling* diperoleh 10 perusahaan sebagai sampel. Data yang digunakan merupakan data sekunder berupa laporan tahunan perusahaan tahun 2017-2021 yang diperoleh melalui website resmi Bursa Efek Indonesia www.idx.co.id. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode penelitian analisis deskriptif, kuantitatif dengan pendekatan survei. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis regresi data panel dengan alat bantu Eviews 11. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan hasil pengolahan data menunjukkan bahwa : (1) *corporate sosial responsibility*, kepemilikan institusional, dan nilai perusahaan mempunyai nilai yang fluktuatif pada perusahaan manufaktur sub sektor *food and beverage* yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2017-2021, (2)) *corporate sosial responsibility* secara parsial berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap nilai perusahaan, arus kas operasi kepemilikan institusional berpengaruh negative tidak signifikan terhadap nilai perusahaan, (3)) *corporate sosial responsibility*, dan kepemilikan institusional secara simultan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap nilai perusahaan.

Kata Kunci: *Corporate Sosial Responsibility*, Kepemilikan Institusional, dan Nilai Perusahaan

THE ROLE OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORT AS A MODERATING VARIABLE IN THE INFLUENCE OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ON MARKET VALUE

Nana Nawasiah^{1*}, Iha Haryani Hatta², Trisnani Indriati³

^{1,2,3} Management, Business and Economics Faculty, Pancasila University, Jakarta, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: nananawasiah@univpancasila.ac.id

Abstract : The company has a goal to obtain high profits and increase the value of the company. If the Good Corporate Governance (GCG) of a company is good, the Sustainability Report will affect the market value. The problem in this research is how does GCG affect market value and is the Sustainability Report able to moderate the effect of GCG on market value. The purpose of this study was to examine the direct effect of GCG proxied by independent commissioners, audit committees and board size on market value and sustainability reports as a moderating variable that moderates the effect of GCG on market value. This research is a causality study with the object of research being consumer non-cyclicals sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2018-2020. The analysis used path analysis with SmartPLS 3 software. The results showed that board size has a positive effect on market value. The audit committee has a negative effect on market value. Independent commissioners have a positive effect on market value. Sustainability reports are able to moderate the effect of board of commissioners and audit committee size on market value, while sustainability reports are not able to moderate the effect of independent commissioners on market value.

Keywords: Size of the Board of Commissioners, Audit Committee, Independent Commissioner, Sustainability Report, Market Value

ECOBESTHA_MNG 12

THE INFLUENCE OF FINANCIAL LITERACY, INCOME AND RISK PERCEPTION TO INVESTMENT INTENTION OF SMEs IN BLITAR CITY

Calista Marion¹, Novi Puji Lestari²

Management Department, Faculty Of Economics and Business, University Of Muhammadiyah Malang

*E-mail Correspondence: novilestari@umm.ac.id

Abstract: The purpose of this research is to analyze financial literacy, income, and risk perceptions of SMEs investment intention in Blitar City. The analysis tool used is multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS 25. The population for this research is made up of small and medium enterprises that have been registered with the Cooperatives, SMEs, and Labor of Blitar City, which recorded a total of 810 businesses. The sample technique used was proportionate random sampling, so a number of samples were obtained, as many as 100 from Small And Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs). Financial literacy has a positive influence on SMEs investment intention in Blitar City, income has a positive and significant influence on SMEs investment intentions in Blitar City, and risk perception has a negative and significant influence on SMEs investment intentions in Blitar City. Financial literacy, income, and risk perception all simultaneously influence the investment intentions of SMEs in Blitar City.

Keywords: Finacial Literacy, Income, Risk Perception, Investment Intention

ACCEPTANCE OF CASHLESS SOCIETY AMONG INDIGENOUS YOUTH: A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

**Nur Filzah Zainuddin¹, Idris Osman^{2*}, Suhailah Kassim³, Mohd Zailani Othman⁴,
Suraya Hamimi Mastor⁵, Nurul Hidayah Mat Zain⁶**

^{1, 2, 3, 5} Department of Human Resource Management, Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Melaka, Kampus Bandaraya Melaka, Malaysia

⁴ Department of Management, Faculty of Business and Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Melaka, Kampus Bandaraya Melaka, Malaysia

⁶ Department of Computer Science, Faculty of Computer and Mathematical Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Cawangan Melaka, Kampus Jasin, Malaysia

*E-mail Correspondence: idris424@uitm.edu.my

Abstract: Youth drive growth in cashless payments, but rural youths show less acceptance. Scholarly research on indigenous youths' acceptance of cashless payments is lacking. This study aims to examine acceptance behaviour of cashless payments among indigenous youth in rural areas and identifies strategies to increase their usage. A qualitative study was adopted through focus group discussions conducted with indigenous youth residing in Sungai Siput, Perlop 3, Perak, Malaysia. The informants' responses were analysed using manual methods and content analysis software (NVivo 12). The results revealed that indigenous youth have a moderate cashless use intention. Due to its convenience and comfort, they preferred cashless payment options. Due to cashless payment ignorance and limited internet availability, many informants chose cash. They hesitated due to money loss concerns and a lack of cashless transaction experience, underlining trust as a big problem. This study understands indigenous youths' particular demands and preferences and recommends cashless payment solutions targeted to them. The study provides personalized suggestions, enhances user engagement and happiness, empowers indigenous youth with financial education, and fosters a supportive knowledge-sharing network. More importantly, it enables indigenous youth in Malaysia to comfortably use cashless payments, maximize digital transactions, and build an inclusive and empowered cashless society.

Keywords: *Acceptance of Cashless Society, Indigenous Youth, Cashless Payment, Rural*

ECOBESTHA_MNG 14

THE PERFORMANCE OF EQUITY MUTUAL FUNDS IN INDONESIA: THE IMPACT OF MONEY SUPPLY AND RISK DEGREES

Nur Aprilia Masjidi¹ and Musdalifah Azis^{2*}

^{1, 2}Faculty Of Economic and Business, Universitas Mulawarman, Samarinda, Kalimantan Timur,
Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: musdalifah.azis@feb.unmul.ac.id

Abstract: This study intends to investigate the impact of money supply and risk level on Indonesian equities mutual fund companies' performance of mutual funds. Stock-type mutual fund businesses that are registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK) for the 2019–2020 year make up the population of this study. Purposive sampling methods were used to choose the research sample, and 73 stock mutual funds were included in the sample. Panel data regression analysis is the method of data analysis employed. The results of this study show that the money supply in Indonesia has a considerable and positive impact on the performance of equities mutual funds there. The results also show that the amount of risk has a large, unfavorable impact on the performance of equity mutual funds in Indonesia.

Keywords: money supply, risk level, performance of stock mutual funds

ECOBESTHA_MNG 15

MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS ON STOCK MARKET REACTION: EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA

Aalia Ghinannafsi Musdhalifa^{1*}, Burhanuddin²

^{1,2}Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Mulawarman University

*E-mail Correspondence: burhanuddin@feb.unmul.ac.id

Abstract: The impact of mergers and acquisitions has changed the company's performance and financial situation, as indicated by market reactions and shareholder returns. The aim of this paper is to study stock price reaction of firms, particularly abnormal returns, before and after performed merger and acquisition. This study examines events related to the impact of merger and acquisition announcements on abnormal returns of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) by using event study method. We specified the event window by using 5-day window period prior to mergers and acquisitions then followed by a 5-day window period after mergers and acquisitions. We used paired sample t-test and wilcoxon signed rank test. We found that there is no significant difference of abnormal returns prior to and after mergers and acquisitions for all companies listed on IDX from 2012 to 2018.

Keywords: merger and acquisition, event study, market reaction

ECOBESTHA_MNG 16

**THE IMPACT OF GROWTH OPPORTUNITY, CASH CONVERSION
CYCLE ON CASH HOLDING: A CASE STUDY OF TEXTILE &
GARMENT SUB-SECTOR COMPANIES LISTED ON INDONESIA
STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE PERIOD 2016-2020**

Dea Ayu Mardhotillah^{1*}, Hairul Anwar²

^{1,2} Department of Management, Economic and Business Faculty, Mulawarman
University, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: deaayumrdh@gmail.com

Abstract: The study aims to determine the effect of Growth Opportunity, Cash Conversion Cycle on Cash Holding: A case study of Textile & Garment Sub-Sector Companies. The data taken is secondary data, in the form of Textile & Garment Sub-Sector Companies during 2016-2020 period which consists of 16 companies with an observational data of 80 (balanced data panel). The population data used in this study are from Textile and Garment Sub-Sector Companies Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange with a total population of 16 companies. The sampling technique is purposive sampling and used a sample 16 companies listed. This study uses the documentation method obtained from reports on cash holding on the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange, namely www.idx.co.id.

Keywords: growth opportunity, cash conversion cycle, cash holding

THE OVER-INVESTMENT OF FREE CASH FLOW, CASH HOLDING, OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE: AN IMPACT OF COVID-19

Darmawati Muchtar*¹, Wardhiah², Zulfan³, Afra Nabila⁴

^{1, 2, 3} Management Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Malikussaleh

⁴ Student of Management Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Malikussaleh

*E-mail Correspondence: darmawati@unimal.ac.id

Abstract: This study aims to investigate the impact of Free Cash Flow (FCF), Cash holding and Ownership Structure on Overinvestment before and during Covid-19. This study used panel data consisting of 147 service listing companies for the period 2016-2020. The panel data estimation model used is the Fixed Effect Model. The results of the study for the whole model show that FCF and Cash Holding have a negative and significant effect on overinvestment. Meanwhile, government ownership seems to have positive and significant effect on overinvestment, but then foreign ownership also have positive but insignificant. Furthermore, the results by taking into account the time period before and during Covid-19 showed that Free Cash Flow has positive and significant impact before Covid-19 and had a positive and insignificant effect during the Covid-19 period. Cash holding has negative and significant effect before Covid-19 but insignificant effect during Covid-19. Government ownership has positive and significant effect during Covid-19 but insignificant before Covid-19. The same results were also found for foreign ownership seems to have a positive and significant effect before Covid-19 and negative insignificant effect during Covid-19. In sum, it appears that government ownership is more dominant in influencing overinvestment in Indonesia.

Keywords: Free Cash Flow, Cash Holding, Ownership Structure, Over-investment

ECOBESTHA_MNG 18

FINANCIAL WELL-BEING : FINANCIAL LITERATION, FINANCIAL IGNORANCE AND FINANCIAL BEHAVIOR

Maya Sari*¹, Eeng Ahman², Netti Siska N³, Tia Yuliawati⁴

^{1, 2, 3, 4} Faculty of Economics and Business Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: mayasari@upi.edu

Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia has forced many companies to make layoff decisions and temporarily lay off their workers. This situation creates a multiplier effect on the household economy, including a decline in financial welfare in the community. This study aims to analyze how financial literacy, financial ignorance and financial behavior play a role in creating financial well-being. Research respondents are household group as many as 134 respondents in Indonesia. Multiple regression analysis was used to examine the effect of financial literacy, financial ignorance and financial behaviour on financial well-being. The results of the study found that financial literacy had no effect on financial well-being, financial ignorance had a significant effect on financial well-being, and financial behavior had no effect on financial well-being.

Keywords: financial literacy, financial ignorance, financial behaviour, financial well-being

ECOBESTHA_MNG 19

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS: FINANCIAL LITERACY AND RISK TOLERANCE ON INVESTMENT DECISION MAKING

Karimatun Nisa*¹

¹ Master of Management, Faculty of Economy, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Jakarta, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: karimatunnisa1111@gmail.com

Abstrak: This study aims to look at trends and developments in financial literacy, risk tolerance, and investment decisions. The research method uses bibliometric analysis by collecting data using international publications on the Google Scholar database with the help of Publish or Perish in the 2017 – 2022 publication period and using a review of 498 articles using the keywords financial literacy, risk tolerance, and investment decisions. Data analysis using VOSviewer software. The results of the analysis show that research trends with the keywords financial literacy, risk tolerance, and investment have decreased every year. therefore research on financial literacy and risk tolerance for investment decisions can be developed again by academics and researchers to add the latest references to the research theme. Through a better understanding of financial literacy and risk tolerance, it is hoped that this research can provide valuable insights for researchers, financial practitioners, and individuals who are interested in increasing understanding and optimizing investment decisions.

Key words: bibliometric analysis, financial literacy, risk tolerance, investment decisions

ECOBESTHA_MNG 20

PREFERENSI GENERASI MILENIAL DALAM FINANCIAL, MONEY ETHICS DAN FINTECH SERTA DAMPAKNYA PADA FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT BEHAVIOR MELALUI FINANCIAL LITERACY (STUDY KASUS PADA BUMD AIR MINUM WILAYAH KOTA DEPOK)

Mya Musyarova Wati^{1*}

¹ Universitas Pancasila, Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia

*Email Correspondence :

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to analyze the influence of financial attitude, time preference, money ethic, and financial technology (fintech) on financial literacy, as well as the influence of financial literacy on financial management behavior among millennial generation employees at PT. Tirta Asasta Depok. The method used is path analysis using the data processing tool Smart PLS 4. The sample consists of 208 millennial employees at PT. Tirta Asasta Depok. The results of the study indicate that all research variables have a significant impact on the financial management behavior of millennial employees at PT. Tirta Asasta Depok. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the financial preferences and fintech adoption of millennial employees at PT. Tirta Asasta Depok are categorized as good, but still require training and improvement in financial literacy.

Keywords: Financial Attitude, Financial Literacy, Financial Technology, Financial Management Behavior, Money Ethic, Time Preference

TURNOVER INTENTION AMONG LECTURERS ACCORDING TO THEIR ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT

Arief Noviarakhman Zagladi^{1*}

¹ Department of Management, Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas Negeri Malang,
Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: a_zagladi@yahoo.com

Abstract: This research seeks to find the effect of three dimensions of organizational commitment, namely affective commitment, continuance commitment, and normative commitment, on the level of turnover intention among private colleges lecturers in Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. Early prevention of turnover intention is important, because if left unchecked this turnover intention will develop into a real turnover and that is very detrimental to the organization. The population of this study were all lecturers from private colleges in the city of Banjarmasin, namely 1492 lecturers with a sample of 320 lecturers taken proportionally from each private college. Analysis was performed using regression analysis with the SmartPLS application. The results of the study found that affective commitment, continuance commitment, and normative commitment each had a significant negative effect on turnover intention, with affective commitment having the strongest effect. Through this research, private college can understand how to increase their lecturers organizational commitment so that the turnover intention can be reduced.

Keywords: affective commitment, continuance commitment, normative commitment, turnover intention, private college lecturers

THE INFLUENCE OF RESILIENCE AND SELF-EFFICACY ON WORK STRESS OF POLICE MEMBERS IN THE SOUTH SUMATRA REGIONAL POLICE

Halimatus Syakdiah^{1*}, Mohamad Adam², Badia Perizade³, Isnurhadi⁴

¹ Doctorate Student of Management Science, Faculty of Economics, Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia

^{2, 3, 4} Faculty of Economics, Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia

* E-mail Correspondence: 01023682126002@student.unsri.ac.id

Abstract: This study aims to analyze and empirically prove the effect of Resilience and Self-Efficacy on the work stress of police officers in the South Sumatra Regional Police. The theories used in this study are transactional theories of work-related stress, person-environment fit, and self-efficacy. The population in this study were 328 members of the Police who served in the Directorate of General Criminal Investigation and the Directorate of Drug Investigation of the South Sumatra Police. The number of samples will be taken using the census method, where all the existing population will be sampled in the study, in which 328 people become respondents. The type of data used is Primary Data. Primary data sources are obtained from respondents, namely individuals by distributing a 5-scale questionnaire using a Likert scale. The data analysis technique used is an instrument test in the form of validity and reliability tests. Furthermore, the classical assumption test and multiple linear analysis were carried out using SPSS version 25. This research is expected to provide information for decision makers at the police institution in identifying the causes of work stress in police officers.

Keywords: Resilience, Self-Efficacy, Work Stress, Police Officer

THE INFLUENCE OF DYNAMIC CAPABILITIES AND TALENT MANAGEMENT ON PERFORMANCE OF POLICE MEMBERS IN THE SOUTH SUMATRA REGIONAL POLICE

Irvan Prawira Satyaputra^{1*}, Mohamad Adam², Eko Indra Heri³, Isnurhadi⁴

¹ Doctorate Student of Management Science, Faculty of Economics, Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia

^{2, 3, 4} Faculty of Economics, Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia

* E-mail Correspondence: 01023682126005@student.unsri.ac.id

Abstract: This study aims to analyze and empirically prove the effect of dynamic capabilities and talent management on performance of police officers in the South Sumatra Regional Police. The theories used in this study are dynamic capability theory, resource-based view theory, and equity theory. The population in this study were all members of the National Police in the South Sumatra Regional Police, especially leader of sector, resorts, big city resorts, and the South Sumatra Regional Police with the Ranks of Senior Commissioner, Adjunct Police Chief Commissioner, Police Commissioner and Adjunct Police Commissioner with a total of 411 people. The number of samples obtained from the slovin formula was 203 people and will be taken using the stratified proportional random sampling. The type of data used is Primary Data. Primary data sources are obtained from respondents, namely individuals by distributing a 5-scale questionnaire using a Likert scale. The data analysis technique used is an instrument test in the form of validity and reliability tests. Furthermore, the classical assumption test and multiple linear analysis were carried out using SPSS version 25. This research is expected to provide information for decision-makers at the police institution to increase the performance of police officers.

Keywords: Dynamic Capabilities, Talent Management, Performance, Police Officer

THE EFFECT OF INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS AND TRAINING ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE WITH MEDIATION OF JOB PLACEMENT ON PT. BANK BNI MEDAN

Binal Samosir^{1*}

¹ Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sumatera Utara

*E-mail Correspondence: binalsamosir46@gmail.com.

Abstract: This study aims to determine and analyze directly and indirectly the effect of individual characteristics and training on employee performance through work placement as an intervening variable at PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Medan. This type of research is associative research. The type of data used is primary data. Population in this study, all permanent employees at PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Medan has as many as 150 employees. The data analysis method used is path analysis. Data analysis was performed through SPSS. The research results show that individual characteristics have a direct positive and significant effect on job placement, training has a direct positive and significant effect on job placement, individual characteristics have a direct positive and significant effect on employee performance, training has a direct positive and significant effect on employee performance, work placement directly has a positive and significant effect on employee performance, individual characteristics indirectly have a significant effect on employee performance through work placement, and training indirectly has a significant effect on employee performance through work placement.

Keywords: Individual Characteristics, Training, Job Placement, employee performance

KEBOLEHTAHANAN PEMIMPIN WANITA DALAM PELAKSANAAN ARAHAN BEKERJA DARI RUMAH SEMASA PANDEMIK COVID-19

Ainul Afzan Ramli¹, Nur Sa'adah Muhamad*²

^{1, 2} Fakulti Ekonomi dan Pengurusan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

*E-mail Correspondence: nurs@ukm.edu.my

Abstrak: Pandemik COVID-19 yang menular di seluruh dunia semenjak awal tahun 2020 telah mengubah norma kehidupan manusia termasuklah aspek pekerjaan. Arahan bekerja dari rumah (BDR) perlu dipatuhi oleh pekerja dalam pelbagai sektor pekerjaan termasuklah sektor awam. Pekerja wanita, termasuk pekerja peringkat pengurusan dan kepimpinan turut bergelut untuk menyesuaikan diri dan menghadapi tekanan yang kuat dalam berdepan dengan pelbagai kekangan dalam mengimbangi kerja-kehidupan dalam pelaksanaan BDR semasa pandemik COVID-19. Kajian ini dilaksanakan untuk mengenalpasti cabaran-cabaran yang dihadapi oleh pemimpin wanita dalam pelaksanaan arahan BDR dan mengenalpasti faktor-faktor kebolehtahanan pemimpin wanita dalam pelaksanaan arahan BDR semasa pandemik COVID-19. Kebolehtahanan merupakan suatu tahap keupayaan diri yang membolehkan individu menyesuaikan diri untuk menghadapi tekanan dan situasi yang tidak dijangkakan dapat membantu individu dalam menghadapi cabaran-cabaran yang dihadapi dalam pekerjaan dan kehidupan dengan berkesan semasa pandemik. Kajian kualitatif ini menemubual 10 orang pekerja wanita di peringkat pengurusan di sebuah organisasi sektor awam di Malaysia. Hasil kajian ini mendapati wujudnya pelbagai cabaran yang dihadapi oleh pemimpin wanita dalam pelaksanaan arahan BDR yang mana memberi impak terhadap pengurusan masa, tunggakan kerja dan tekanan emosi dalam mengimbangi kerja-kehidupan. Namun begitu, pemimpin wanita berupaya menangani cabaran-cabaran yang dihadapi melalui pelbagai pendekatan bersesuaian dengan persekitaran kerja-kehidupan, di samping pelbagai faktor yang mempengaruhi kebolehtahanan pemimpin wanita dalam menghadapi cabaran-cabaran dalam pelaksanaan arahan BDR semasa pandemik COVID-19 turut dikenalpasti.

Kata Kunci: Kepimpinan wanita; kebolehtahanan kepimpinan; bekerja dari rumah; BDR; pandemik COVID-19

**KESEDIAAN PEKERJA MENERIMA PERUBAHAN ORGANISASI
DAN KOMITMEN AFEKTIF UNTUK BERUBAH
(EMPLOYEES' READINESS TO ACCEPT ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE
AND AFFECTIVE COMMITMENT TO CHANGE)**

Roshayati Abdul Hamid¹, Mohamad Shafie M. Lojong²

^{1,2} Fakulti Ekonomi dan Pengurusan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

*E-mail Correspondence: wanrose@ukm.edu.my

Abstrak : Perubahan organisasi berlaku apabila sesebuah organisasi membuat transisi daripada keadaan sedia ada kepada beberapa keadaan yang diinginkan pada masa hadapan. Kekerapan pertukaran pengurusan atas sesebuah agensi di bawah Kementerian turut mencetuskan perubahan organisasi. Penentangan terhadap perubahan sering berlaku kerana perubahan boleh mengganggu rutin pelaksanaan kerja dan kedudukan pekerja dalam organisasi. Oleh itu, tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk menilai keberkesanan pengurusan perubahan organisasi dengan mengkaji kesan hubungan di antara kepercayaan organisasi, komunikasi perubahan, kesediaan menerima perubahan dan komitmen afektif pekerja. Di samping itu, kesediaan menerima perubahan juga diuji sebagai pengantara di antara kepercayaan organisasi dan komitmen afektif pekerja serta di antara komunikasi perubahan dan komitmen afektif pekerja. Data yang diperolehi daripada maklum balas 214 responden melalui soal selidik dianalisis menggunakan perisian PLS-SEM. Hasil kajian menunjukkan hubungan kepercayaan organisasi terhadap kesediaan menerima perubahan dan komitmen afektif pekerja, serta hubungan komunikasi perubahan terhadap kesediaan menerima perubahan dan komitmen afektif pekerja adalah positif serta signifikan. Seterusnya, kajian menunjukkan hubungan signifikan di antara kesediaan menerima perubahan terhadap komitmen afektif pekerja. Kajian ini juga secara empirikal menyokong kesan pengantara kesediaan menerima perubahan terhadap hubungan di antara (i) kepercayaan organisasi dan (ii) komunikasi perubahan dengan komitmen afektif pekerja. Penemuan kajian ini memberikan impak positif kepada perancangan perubahan organisasi, yang akhirnya membantu dalam memastikan pelaksanaan program perubahan organisasi yang lebih berkesan di Agensi di bawah Kementerian di Malaysia.

Kata Kunci: Kepercayaan Organisasi, Komunikasi Perubahan, Komitmen Afektif Pekerja, Kesediaan Menerima Perubahan, Perubahan Organisasi

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN ALAHAN PANJANG RESORT, WEST SUMATRA, INDONESIA

Hafiya Sherli Putri¹, Ida Nirwana², Arfimasri³, Afniyeni⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Department of Management, Faculty of Economics, Mahaputra Muhammad Yamin University,
Indonesia

* E-mail Correspondence: putrisherli325@gmail.com, syafiranirwana20@gmail.com,
arfimasri76@gmail.com, yeniafni92@gmail.com

Abstract: This study aims to analyze the performance of the Solok Regency Tourism and Culture Office in developing the Alahan Panjang Resort Tourism Object located in Nagari Alahan Panjang, Lembah Gumanti District, Solok Regency, West Sumatra, Indonesia. The method in this research is a descriptive qualitative method using SWOT Analysis through the IFAS and EFAS matrix approach. With SWOT Analysis, it can be seen the situation of the Alahan Panjang Resort tourist attraction by identifying internal factors and external factors that affect the tourist attraction. The results of the study based on the SWOT Analysis Diagram show that the coordinate position of the Performance Analysis of the Solok Regency Tourism and Culture Office in developing the Alahan Panjang Resort tourist attraction is in quadrant 1 with a cut-off point of 0.73; 0.33. Where this shows that the Alahan Panjang Resort tourist attraction is in a growth oriented strategy position with reference to aggressive growth so that it allows the Solok Regency Tourism and Culture Office to carry out further development.

Keywords: Tourism Development, SWOT Analysis, Alahan Panjang Resort

TANGGUNGJAWAB SOSIAL KORPORAT TERHADAP PEKERJA DAN PRESTASI EKONOMI SYARIKAT DI INDONESIA: KESAN KESATUAN SEKERJA DAN PEMILIKAN KERAJAAN

Dina Madinah¹, Mara Ridhuan Che Abdul Rahman^{2*},
Mohd Rizal Palil³, Shifa Mohd Nor⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Pusat Kajian Keutuhan Tadbir Urus dan Akauntabiliti (GRACE), Fakulti Ekonomi dan
Pengurusan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

*E-mail Correspondence: mara@ukm.edu.my

Abstrak: Pelaksanaan tanggungjawab sosial korporat terhadap pekerja (CSR-P) disamping memberi reputasi dan imej yang baik kepada syarikat ia juga dikatakan memberi pulangan ekonomi kepada syarikat itu sendiri. Hubungan antara kedua-dua perkara ini telah diuji dalam beberapa kajian lepas namun dapatan kajian tidaklah konsisten antara sama lain kerana terdapat juga dapatan kajian yang menunjukkan tiada hubungan yang signifikan. Jesteru itu terdapat satu persoalan berkisar kepada kemungkinan kesan pemegang taruh ke atas hubungan tersebut yang memerlukan kajian lanjut. Di bawah teori pemegang taruh (*stakeholder theory*), kajian ini meramalkan terdapat dua pemegang taruh yang boleh memberi kesan moderasi iaitu kesatuan sekerja dan pihak kerajaan. Kajian lepas tidak melibatkan pengaruh pemegang taruh ini. Oleh itu ianya memerlukan usaha penyelidikan baharu. Kajian ini akan melihat peranan kesatuan sekerja dan kerajaan dalam menguatkan hubungan di antara CSR-P dengan prestasi ekonomi dan kecekapan modal manusia. Kajian ini menggunakan 41 item aktiviti CSR-P yang dikelompokkan kepada 4 kategori yang mana ianya dilihat mempunyai kesan terhadap prestasi ekonomi dan kecekapan modal manusia. Kesatuan sekerja diukur dengan adanya kesatuan buruh di setiap syarikat dan peratusan pemilikan saham kerajaan mewakili kehadiran kerajaan dalam syarikat. Kajian ini melibatkan 99 syarikat yang tersenarai di Bursa Indonesia. Analisis kajian ini mendapati kesatuan sekerja dan pemilikan kerajaan tidak dapat memberi kesan moderasi yang sempurna terhadap pengaruh CSR-P ke atas prestasi ekonomi dan kecekapan modal manusia.

Kata Kunci: Tanggungjawab Sosial Terhadap Pekerja, Kesatuan Buruh, Pemilikan Kerajaan, Teori Pemegang Taruh.

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN THE ASSET SECTOR AT THE BPKAD OFFICE

Sulaiman Helmi¹, Devita Aryasari²

^{1,2} Department of management, Social Humaniora Faculty, Universitas Bina Darma

*E-mail Correspondence: Sulaimanhelmi@binadarma.ac.id¹ Devita.aryasari@binadarma.ac.id²

Abstract: Management activities must include competent, in accordance with their fields, employees who show high dedication, high loyalty and efforts to manage the agency as much as possible. This research aims to determine the factors that influence employee performance at the Banyuasin Regency Financial and Asset Management Agency (BPKAD) office. The author employs a qualitative descriptive method in this research, which is a problem formulation that guides research to explore or portray the social situation to be studied thoroughly, broadly, and deeply. Therefore, the author has an interest in conducting research on “Analysis of Factors Affecting Employee Performance in the Asset Sector at the BPKAD office”. The result found in some indicator such as personal factors, a leadership factor, and contextual factor.

Keywords: employee performance, management, human capital

A BIBLIOMETRICS ANALYSIS ON GAMIFICATION ASSISTING UNIVERSITY STUDENT'S INTEREST IN LEARNING NOWADAYS GAMIFICATION ASSISTING UNIVERSITY STUDENT'S INTEREST IN LEARNING NOWADAYS

Mohd Hasimi Bin Yaacob^{1*}, Nur Fatini Binti Samsudin², Nur Syazana Binti Su'ab³

^{1,2,3} Faculty of Economics and Management, National University of Malaysia)

*E-mail Correspondence: mhasimi@ukm.edu.my

Abstract : Learning approaches that are in sync with technology changes are required for today's generation. Because more students and teachers are exposed to technology and the internet in this new era, gamification in education is growing. The purpose of this survey is to examine the major elements that have influenced higher education students' interest in gamification. Our study addresses various research topics, the first of which is about which applications help students and are frequently employed in gamified learning. The second study question is if gamification can quickly improve student understanding in learning. Aside from that, a list of subjects in the university are applied for gamification. Last but not least, the benefits that students can gain from gamified learning approaches. We use the SCOPUS database to acquire data for our investigation. As a consequence, it returns 75 papers published between 2008 and 2022. We also utilise VOSviewer to demonstrate relationships and clarify gamification concepts. As an outcome, this aligns to the actual relevant keywords we used to locate gamification article publications. Participating in the game allows students in higher education to form strong bonds and collaborate. The gamified learning environment is more dynamic and engaging, both physically and virtually. Gamification has the potential to increase university students' interest and involvement in their academics. Expectations or target gamification trends are predicted to rise over the next three years, with a large variety of gamification applications widely available directly on the internet.

Keywords: gamification, higher education, gamified learning, interest, motivation

THE CHALLENGES CONFRONTING SMES PERFORMANCE IN TERMS OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL AS A MODERATOR

Maryam Jameelah Hashim^{*1}, Idris Osman², Mohd Rahim Khamis³

^{1, 3} Department of Economics and Finance Studies, Faculty of Business Management, University Teknologi MARA, Selangor Branch, Malaysia

² Department of Human Resource Management, Faculty of Business Management, University Teknologi MARA, Melaka Branch, Malaysia

*E-mail Correspondence: jamieniz@uitm.edu.my

Abstract: The importance of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in a knowledge-based economic system for the economic growth and development of a developing country like Malaysia cannot be overstated. With the provision of job opportunities and the encouragement of innovation, a strong SME sector boosts an economy's upward mobility. Conversely, SMEs confront numerous challenges, including technological laggards, a scarcity of entrepreneurial competencies, talents, and skills among key management, inadequate use of information technology, and poor product quality. Furthermore, SMEs should reorient their strategic orientation around intellectual and social capital to capitalize on rapid change and establish and sustain a significant competitive advantage. The study aims to investigate the challenges that intellectual capital (IC) poses to SME performance, as well as the impact that social capital (SC) has on the relationship between IC and SME performance. Structured questionnaires will be disseminated, and data from the owners or managers of registered SMEs will be collected. A purposive sampling strategy will be used to establish the study's sample size. The research model will be analyzed using the partial least square structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM). This study contributes to the theoretical expansion of the resource-based view (RBV) in forecasting SMEs' superior performance. This research will give a useful paradigm for managing intellectual capital and social capital in Malaysian SMEs for entrepreneurs, executives, managers, and policymakers.

Keywords: intellectual capital, social capital, SME performance, PLS-SEM, RBV.

THE INFLUENCE OF PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL SYSTEM ON ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT WITH THE MEDIATING ROLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE DIMENSIONS IN ELECTRICITY SECTOR (GAZA - PALESTINE) 2022

Wasim Swidan^{1*}, Kalsom Ali², Ali Al Tahitah³

^{1, 2, 3} Human Resource Management Department, Faculty of Leadership and Management, Islamic University Science of Malaysia, Malaysia

*Email Correspondence: waseem1978swedan@gmail.com

Abstract: This paper aimed to examine the mediating effect of organizational climate on the relationship between performance appraisal system and organizational commitment in Gaza Electricity Distribution Corporation (GEDCO). With a response rate of 82.16%, the survey included a total of 221 workforces from the six branches of the company. For analysis, a quantitative research methodology was applied. The structural equation model analysis and the evaluation of the research hypotheses were performed using the (AMOS) program. The findings revealed that performance appraisal system has a direct, weak, positive, significant impact on organizational commitment, as well as a direct, strong, positive, significant impact on organizational climate. The results also showed that organizational climate has a weakly positive direct impact on organizational commitment. More remarkably, organizational climate OC was found to be a partial mediator in the relationship between performance appraisal system and the organizational commitment. Given that the organizational climate plays a mediating role in the relationship between performance appraisal system and organizational commitment, the study made the recommendation that this issue be taken into consideration in (GEDCO).

Keywords: Performance Appraisal System; Organizational Climate; Organizational Commitment; (GEDCO).

THE INFLUENCE OF JOB INSECURITY ON TURNOVER INTENTIONS THROUGH THE ROLE OF MEDIATING JOB SATISFACTION IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN SOLO AND SURROUNDINGS, INDONESIA

Didiek Hermawan^{1*}, Asri Laksmi Riani²

^{1,2} Faculty of Economics and Business,, Sebelas Maret University

*E-mail Correspondence: didiekhermawan@gmail.com

Abstract: The impact of the COVID 19 pandemic has made world economic conditions in recent decades full of uncertainty. It is also very influential on the textile industry. The moderate turnover rate's textile industry employees in Solo and surroundings, Indonesia must be prevented early on starting from the employee's turnover intentions. Turnover intentions and other antecedent factors are more meaningful to examine because have a good predictive effect on actual turnover. This study propose is to empirically examine effect of job insecurity on turnover intentions through job satisfaction. This study use primary data collected from 111 employees textile industry from Community College (AK-Tekstil) graduates in Solo and surroundings and Structural Equation Model (SEM) with SMART PLS. This study found that job insecurity has a significant negative effect on turnover intentions, however has significant positive effect on job satisfaction. This study also found the contribution of a moderate mediating effect of job satisfaction between job insecurity and turnover intentions and job satisfaction has a negative effect on turnover intentions. This study has shown that job insecurity be able have a negative impact on turnover intentions even though job satisfaction is still at a moderate level overall, because employee satisfaction at work still allows consideration to withdrawal. In addition, different directions of mental evaluation of job satisfaction drives a larger evaluation than insecurity affect.

Keywords: Job Insecurity, Job Satisfaction, Turnover Intentions

INDONESIA-MALAYSIA BORDER IN WEST KALIMANTAN BADAU SUB-DISTRICT: DEVELOPMENT ISSUES HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND EFFORTS TO MANAGE THEM

**Sandra Endang Suci Octora^{1*}, Maria Christiana Iman Kalis², Muhammad Irfani
Hendri³**

¹Doctoral Student of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business Tanjungpura University,
Pontianak, Indonesia

^{2,3} Faculty of Economics and Business Tanjungpura University, Pontianak, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: b3081221005@student.untan.ac.id

Abstract: A border is the frontline of a country. Indonesia is a country that has many islands bordering many countries. One of the borders is the Badau border located in West Kalimantan Province, Kapuas Hulu Regency, Badau District. The geographical location of Badau is directly adjacent to Sarawak, Malaysia. It makes Badau that has many problems in human resources, society, economy, security, and education. This research will discuss the development of the human resources aspect in the Badau sub-district since it becomes a state border. This research uses a qualitative method. It uses a descriptive analysis in analyzing government document sources (Statistic Centre), relevant articles, and other sources related to the topic in this research. Human resources are an asset in human development. It has an essential role in bringing up and changing economic, educational, and other social problems in a border area for the better. Therefore, border management is needed to lead to better human development policies that will bring a better life at the border.

Keywords: Human Resources, Border, Policy

FOOD NUTRITION KNOWLEDGE AND MATERNAL EDUCATION IMPROVE NUTRITION OF STUNTING TODDLERS IN TIN AND NON-MINING AREAS

Aning Kesuma Putri^{1*}, Didik Susetyo², Nurlina T.Muhyiddin³, Azwardi⁴

¹Department of Economics, Faculty of Economy, Bangka Belitung University

^{2,3,4}Department of Economics, Faculty of Economy, Sriwijaya University

*E-mail Correspondence: aning@ubb.ac.id

Abstract: Stunting is a disorder of high or long growth and development of children due to lack of nutritional intake. Child nutrition interventions will not occur if there are constraints on human development, including education and knowledge. This study was conducted to see whether nutritional food knowledge and maternal education can improve the nutrition of stunted toddlers, especially in mining and non-tin mining areas, Bangka Belitung Islands Province, Indonesia. The study was conducted in a quantitative descriptive manner, using primary data as many as 346 samples of stunted mothers living near mining areas (143 samples) and non-mining (203 samples). The data was processed using logistic regression, consisting of dummy variables of stunting toddler nutrition, nutritional food knowledge and maternal education. As a result, nutritional food knowledge and maternal education in tin mining areas affected the nutrition of stunted toddlers by 27 percent, while 51 percent in non-tin mining areas. The test results per independent variable, in both sample areas, the variable of maternal knowledge of nutritious food is very influential than maternal education. The results of this study are expected to contribute to increasing knowledge of nutritious food and education of stunting mothers under five in mining and non-tin mining areas. Future research will be better if nutritional food knowledge and maternal education are combined with maternal skills in food differentiation.

Keywords: Stunting, Human Capital, Food Nutrition Knowledge, Maternal Education,

**THE EFFECT OF WORK DISCIPLINE AND WORK MOTIVATION
ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE AT DIREKTORAT JENDERAL
ENERGI BARU TERBARUKAN DAN KONSERVASI ENERGI
KEMENTERIAN ESDM**

Bayu Retno^{1*}, Muhammad Fikri², Laili Savitri Noor³, Yuli Ardianto⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Management, Faculty Economic and business, University of Pancasila.

*E-mail Correspondence: bayuretno@univpancasila.ac.id

Abstract: The Aim of this study was to know how the effect of work discipline and work motivation on employee performance at the *Direktorat Jenderal Energi Baru Terbarukan dan Konservasi Energi Kementerian ESDM*. In this research using a quantitative approach with the number of respondents as many as 81 respondents. PrimaryData were collected using a questionnaire in the form of a list of statements. The data analysis technique in this study uses multiple linear regression analysis using the IBM SPSS 25 application. The results in this study indicate that work discipline has an influence on employee performance at Direktorat Jenderal Energi Baru Terbarukan dan Konservasi Energi Kementerian ESDM. Work motivation has an influence on employee performance at Direktorat Jenderal Energi Baru Terbarukan dan Konservasi Energi Kementerian ESDM. Work discipline and work motivation jointly influence employee performance at Direktorat Jenderal Energi Baru Terbarukan dan Konservasi Energi Kementerian ESDM. The value of Adjusted R square (R²) is 0.676 or 67.6% of the variation that occurs to high or low employee performance is caused by work discipline and work motivation variables, while the remaining 32.4% is influenced by other variables outside of the variables used.

Keywords: Work Discipline, Work Motivation and Employee Performance

THE EFFECT OF WORK FLEXIBILITY AND WAGES ON JOB SATISFACTION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF GOJEK PARTNERS IN NORTH JAKARTA "

Setiarini^{1*}, Wasi Widayadi², Mulia Adrian³

^{1, 2, 3} Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Pancasila, Jakarta, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: wasiwidayadi@univpancasila.ac.id

Abstract : The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of Job Flexibility and Wages on Job Satisfaction and its effect on the Performance of Gojek Partners in North Jakarta partially and simultaneously. The samples of this study were 50 Gojek partners in North Jakarta using non-probability sampling with the accidental sampling technique. The results show that: (1) Work Flexibility has a positive and significant effect on Job Satisfaction; (2) Wages have a positive and significant effect on Job Satisfaction; (3) Job Satisfaction has a negative and significant effect on Performance; (4) Work Flexibility has a positive and significant effect on Performance; and (5) Wages have a positive and significant effect on Performance.

Keywords: work flexibility, wages, job satisfaction, performance

ANALYSIS OF ETHICAL LEADERSHIP AT UMRAH TRAVEL AGENCY IN JAKARTA

Erwin Permana¹, Harimurthi Wulandjani², Satria Yunas³

^{1,2,3} Faculty of Economics and Business, Pancasila University, Jakarta, Indonesia

*Email Correspondence: erwin.permana@univpancasila.ac.id,
harimurtiwulandjani@univpancasila.ac.id

Abstract. This study aims to analyze *ethical leadership* at the Umrah Travel Bureau in DKI Jakarta using the dimensions of *fairness, power sharing, role clarification, people orientation, integrity, ethical guidance, and concern sustainability*. Analysis technique using Structural Equation Model (SEM) with SmartPLS. The number of samples is 73 Umrah travel agency companies in DKI Jakarta. The respondents of the study were the leaders of Umrah travel agency companies, one company represented by one leader. The results showed that *power sharing* is the only dimension that is not significant in shaping *ethical leadership* in Umrah travel companies in Jakarta. This is because most Umrah travel companies are categorized in medium-sized companies, which do not have a long organizational structure, so the decision-making flow tends to be short centralized in the hands of one person. In addition, it also explained that business decision making in the hands of one person closes the gap in the possibility of abuse of authority that has a negative impact on pilgrims and companies. That is, in the case of the Umrah travel business, decision making must be centered in the hands of one person. Meanwhile, what must be manifested in ethical leadership are six significant dimensions which include *fairness, role clarification, people orientation, integrity, ethical guidance and concern sustainability*.

Keywords: Ethical, Leadership, Travel, Umroh

ESCALATION OF COMMITMENT: JOB ROTATION, ADVERSE SELECTION, AND FRAMING EFFECT

Astria Wulan Permatasari^{1*}, Riani Rachmawati²

^{1,2} Human Capital, Economic and Business, University of Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: astriawulanp19@gmail.com

Abstract: This research is a study on managers to CEOs and directors of First Oil and Gas (pseudonyms) to study the framing effects and adverse selection on escalation of commitment with job rotation as moderating variable. This study uses an experimental design, with a ANOVA factorial design of 2 x 2 x 2. Participants who participated in this experiment were 54 out of 70 managers. The results of this study are in line with the research of Sharp & Salter (1997) where adverse selection triggers managers to take risks which hereby is escalation of commitment. Subsequently with framing effects, this study is consistent with Tversky & Kahneman's (1981) previous research where framing negatively influences managers' decision making. This research is also in line with Chong & Suryawati (2011) where job rotation can affect managers' decisions not to escalate their commitment.

Keywords: Escalation of Commitment, Framing Effect, Adverse Selection, Job Rotation, Prospect Theory, Agency Theory

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF WORK AS HEALTH PERSONNEL IN INDONESIA DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC REVIEWED BASED ON CHALLENGES AND ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT

Steven Ebenheizer^{1*}, Elok Savitri²

^{1,2} Human Capital, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia.

*E-mail Correspondence: steven.ebenheizer@ui.ac.id

Abstract: This research was conducted to explore the perspectives of health workers regarding their work experiences during the Covid-19 pandemic and explore their perceptions of the role of hospitals and the government in providing support to health workers during the Covid-19 pandemic. This qualitative research is carried out using an interpretivist epistemological approach, which assumes that people actively construct and then act based on the reality they apply to the events they experience. The resource persons involved in the data collection process for this research were twelve female paramedics who worked as nurses on duty during the Covid 19 pandemic in Indonesia. These informants work in several hospitals of different classification types; consisting of hospitals classified as type A to type C. The findings of this study reveal that the workload and stress felt by health workers increased during the pandemic. This was caused by the number of Covid patients that exceeded the capacity of the hospital to the anxiety experienced by each health worker. Both the government and hospitals have tried to meet the needs of health workers in an effort to provide support for their services treating Covid-19 patients. Apart from that, the Indonesian government, which establishes policies and supports health workers, does not yet have a supervisory role in the assistance that is distributed, so that each hospital receives different assistance and support.

Keywords: Nurse, Work Stress, Perceived Organizational Support, Covid-19

ECOBESTHA_MNG 41

**APPLICATION OF TPB THEORY WITH HUMAN CAPITAL AND
CHANGE MANAGEMENT TO IMPROVE HOSPITAL
PERFORMANCE IN CENTRAL KALIMANTAN PROVINCE,
INDONESIA**

**Laden Mering^{1*}, Yacinda Chresstela Prasideya Norianggono², Paulus Seprianto³, Usup
Riassy Christa⁴, Rahmida⁵**

^{1,2,3,4}Master of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business-Palangkaraya University
Undergraduate Management, Faculty of Economics and Business-Palangkaraya University

*Email corresponding: ladenmering.upr888@gmail.com

Abstract : Research in the field of HRM, in improving the performance of public services at Dr. Doris Sylvanus, Province of Central Kalimantan. The important role of mediating the effectiveness of human resources and change management in improving performance, based on the TPB theory as the main foundation in developing performance and developing productive, intertwined and creative employee capabilities in the work environment and work relationships. The study was conducted quantitatively with questionnaires to 200 patients and analyzed with Smart PLS 3.0, the results showed significant and positive human capital and change management as strategic skills in improving performance with increased skills, creativity, knowledge and change management performance. There is also a relationship that is not significant influence of the hypothesis, on the effectiveness of the role of mediation on performance. The implications of the results show that human capital and change management can be an HRM strategy in improving performance effectiveness.

Keywords: TPB Theory, Human Capital, Change Management, Effectiveness, Performance

THE EFFECT OF E-WOM AND BRAND IMAGE ON PURCHASE INTENTION TO BUY SAMSUNG PHONES WITH E-SATISFACTION AS A MODERATION VARIABLE IN STATE ONE, STUDENTS OF FEB USU MEDAN

Jessica Claudia^{1*}

¹ Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sumatera Utara

*E-mail Correspondence: jessiclaudian19@gmail.com

Abstract: This study aimed to determine and analyze the effect of E-WOM and brand image on purchase intention with E-Satisfaction as moderation. The data used are primary data obtained directly from respondents, amounting to 105 respondents. The sampling method used is non-probability sampling, with the sampling technique that is slovin. Questionnaires filled in by respondents were analyzed using quantitative analysis methods, then SPSS was used as an analytical tool. The results of this study state that E-WOM has a significant effect on purchase intention, brand image has no significant effect on purchase intention, E-Satisfaction has a significant effect on purchase intention, and E-Satisfaction is significant as a moderator of the E-WOM relationship on purchase intention, while E-Satisfaction significant as a moderator of the relationship between brand image and purchase intention.

Keywords: E-wom, Brand Image, E-Satisfaction, Purchase Intention.

THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA PROMOTION AND ONLINE CONSUMER REVIEWS ON PURCHASE DECISIONS WITH MEDIATION OF CONSUMER TRUST ON COFFE SHOP TENTANG KOPI MEDAN

Moehammad Rizki Mahbub^{1*}

¹ Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Sumatera Utara

*E-mail Correspondence: mrizkymahbub3005@gmail.com

Abstract: This study aims to determine and analyze directly and indirectly the influence of social media promotions and online consumer reviews on purchasing decisions through consumer trust as an intervening variable in coffee shops about coffee. This type of research is associative research. The type of data used is primary data. The population in this research is infinite, with an accidental sampling technique of as many as 125 samples. The data analysis method used is path analysis. Data analysis was performed through SPSS. The research results show that social media promotion has a direct positive and significant effect on consumer trust, online consumer reviews have a direct positive and significant effect on consumer trust, social media promotion has a direct positive and significant effect on purchasing decisions, online consumer reviews have a direct positive and significant effect on buying decision, consumer trust directly has a positive and significant effect on purchasing decisions, social media promotions indirectly have a significant effect on purchasing decisions through consumer trust, and online consumer reviews indirectly have a significant effect on purchasing decisions through consumer trust.

Keywords: Social Media Promotion, Online Consumer Review, Consumer Trust, Purchase Intention.

FACTORS INFLUENCING MUSLIM CONSUMERS INTENTION TO REDUCE PLASTIC BAG CONSUMPTION: THE MODERATING ROLE OF RELIGIOSITY

Siti Ngayesah Ab Hamid¹, Che Aniza Che Wel²

^{1,2} Faculty of Economics and Management, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

*E-mail Correspondence:

Abstract : Plastic waste has become one of the major sources of pollution in this world. Despite various efforts that have been done by the government, data shows that the amount of plastic use in Malaysia is among the highest in Southeast Asia. Despite various studies that have been conducted on the factors that could influence consumers to reduce the usage of plastic, little is known on the role of religion towards this behavior. As such this study aimed to examine the factors influencing consumer's intention to reduce plastic bag usage by applying the Extended Theory of Planned Behavior. Data for the study was collected using self-administered survey. Partial Least Square-Structural Equation Modeling has been used to analyse the data. The results indicated that attitude and law and regulations are significant in influencing intention to reduce plastic usage. Environmental awareness and moral obligations are also significant in influencing attitude. The other factors such as social pressure and perceived behavioral control however have no significant relationship with intention. The finding also shows that religiosity does not moderate the relationship between the TPB constructs and intention. This study has provided empirical evidence on the factors influencing plastic bag usage intention reduction and the role of religion in the relationships.

Keywords: plastic, TPB, attitude, social pressure, religiosity

THE IMPACT OF SERVICE INNOVATION ON BEAUTY SERVICE PERFORMANCE: PERSPECTIVE OF RESOURCE ADVANTAGE THEORY OF COMPETITION

Uswatun Khasanah¹, Aflit Nuryulia Praswati^{*2}

^{1,2} Management, Faculty of Economic and Business, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

*E-mail Correspondence: anp122@ums.ac.id

Abstract: Beauty service innovation is very vulnerable to changes in consumer tastes. Beauty service companies are required to continue to adapt and be agile in innovating. This study aims to find solutions from previous research centers regarding innovation on the performance of beauty services. The view of the Resource Advantage Theory of Competition is used as a basis to building the perception of innovation in beauty services through increasing dynamic marketing capabilities. We used a sample of 127 beauty service employees. The data collected is processed using SmartPLS 3. The results found from the results of previous research state that competitive advantage is able to mediate the relationship between innovation and beauty service performance. The dynamic marketing capabilities in our research underscore the importance of communication and information technology to the competitive advantage of beauty services. This study also showed a positive influence between innovation and dynamic marketing capabilities on the competitive advantage of beauty services. This study contributes to the development service innovation which is a source of leverage for company performance.

Keywords: innovation, beauty services, competitive advantage, performance

THE EFFECT OF RELIGIOSITY AND TACIT SELF-DECLARE HALAL CUES ON SKEPTICISM AND PATRONAGE INTENTION OF SELF-DECLARE HALAL RESTAURANT

Catur Sugiarto^{1*}, Reza Afrizal²

^{1,2} Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas Sebelas Maret

*E-mail Correspondence: caturugiarto@staff.uns.ac.id

Abstract: The halal food industry has a large consumer segmentation in countries that are developing the halal industry. However, not all businesses in this industry use authentic halal labels due to the absence of halal certification. As an alternative, they make self-declared halal claims to provide halal confirmation to consumers. This study aims to contribute to the development of marketing communication literature, primarily to give a better understanding in the context of the role of religiosity and tacit self-declare halal cues on skepticism and in driving patronage intention of self-declare halal restaurant consumers'. An online questionnaire was implemented for information acquisition from 297 respondents. The result showed that religiosity and tacit self-declare halal cues positively impacted skepticism on self-declare restaurant. This study further explains the indirect relationship through serial mediation analyses. A serial mediation model is developed to provide a better understanding of the mediating role of skepticism and attitude towards halal restaurant, this study found that skepticism positively mediates the relationship between religiosity and tacit self-declare halal cues on patronage intention.

Keywords: Tacit Self-Declare Halal, Skepticism, Attitude Towards Halal, Attitude Towards Restaurant, Patronage Intention

THE MODERATING EFFECTS OF CONSUMER KNOWLEDGE BETWEEN GREEN INFORMATION AND GREEN BRAND CREDIBILITY

Desca Bonyka Siambaton¹, Herning Indriastuti^{2*}

^{1,2} Department Management, Faculty Economic and Business, Universitas Mulawarman

*E-mail Correspondence: herning.indriastuti@feb.unmul.ac.id

Abstract: The aim of this research is to answer the gap by evaluating whether consumer knowledge moderates the relationship between green product credibility and green Brand credibility. Calculations using regression and purposive sampling techniques produce information persuasives, information completeness and information credibility to green brand credibility can be increased by moderating consumer knowledge about the use of environmentally friendly Biodegradable Surfactant detergent products.

Keywords: consumer knowledge, informasi persuasif, completeness information, credibility information, green brand credibility

ANTECEDENT AND CONSEQUENCES OF CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENT IN SOCIAL MEDIA CONTENT: A STUDY OF BEAUTY PRODUCT MARKETPLACE MARKETING ACTIVITIES IN INSTAGRAM

Indira Alima Pradipta^{1*}, Gita Gayatri²

^{1,2,3} Management, Faculty Economic and Business, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: indira.prdpt@gmail.com

Abstract: Instagram is a space for its users to engage with each other or the brand pages in it. In customer engagement, there are several factors that influence customer behavior to engage with content, namely involvement, customer participation, and commitment. From this engagement relationship will produce an emotional bond to the brand generated by the customer so that it leads to a level of customer loyalty. This study aims to explore the relationship between engagement behavior on a giveaway content posted by a brand on Instagram and identify if there is a relationship between customer engagement and brand loyalty. This study uses purposive sampling from 250 Instagram users in Indonesia who followed two brand accounts on Instagram. SEM-PLS was used to see the relationship between variables. The findings imply that involvement, customer participation, and commitment have a positive effect toward customer engagement. Also, the antecedent of customer engagement has a significant effect on generating brand loyalty. The results provide a better understanding of digital marketing strategy by examining the influence of customer engagement toward brand loyalty by the giveaway content shared on social media.

Keywords: Customer Engagement, Brand Attachment, Customer Trust, Brand loyalty, Social Media.

EXPLORATION IN CUSTOMER LOYALTY AND LOYALTY PROGRAMS AS THE CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MARKETING STRATEGY IN DEAR U BUBBLE APPLICATION (PHENOMENOLOGICAL STUDY IN K-POP FANS IN INDONESIA AND SOUTH KOREA)

Elrosa Nadia Sukmaningtyas^{1*}, Nurul Asfiah², Marsudi³

^{1, 2, 3} Management Department, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang

*E-mail Correspondence: elrosanadia@webmail.umm.ac.id

Abstract: The increase in the consumer environment that causes dependence on brands has impacts on strategic decision-making in companies engaged in almost all fields, including entertainment. One of the emerging entertainment industries is the K-pop industry, accompanied by the spread of the Hallyu Wave worldwide, including Indonesia. SM Entertainment released a service called Dear U Bubble, which facilitates fans of artists to communicate directly through a feature that has an interface similar to a chat room. This study uses a qualitative approach with phenomenological methods. The subjects in this study were nine people from various cities on Java Island, one sub-key informant from Yogyakarta, and one key informant from South Korea. Data collection and validity data test technique through triangulation. The data analysis technique uses the phenomenological data analysis method by Creswell. The result of the study shows that consumers have a positive reaction to the Dear U Bubble application service affecting on an interpersonal and community scale. Customer needs are fulfilled, causing retention or repurchase activities. In other words, SM Entertainment has been deemed successful in implementing a customer relationship marketing strategy through the launch of a loyalty program to achieve consumer loyalty.

Keywords: *Customer Relationship Marketing, Customer Loyalty, Loyalty Programs*

THIWUL, TRADITIONAL FOOD AS CULINARY TOURISM IN GUNUNG KIDUL, YOGYAKARTA

Laili Savitri Noor^{1*}, Nadila Putri², Florida Aryani³

^{1,2,3} Faculty of Economics and Business, Pancasila University, South Jakarta, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: laili.savitri@univpancasila.ac.id

Abstract : Thiwul is a typical food of the Gunung Kidul Region, Yogyakarta. At this time, thiwul, which is known as a staple food to replace rice, has made many innovations into exciting and delicious snacks. Thiwul is now widely known and made as a special souvenir when tourists vacation in the Gunung Kidul area. This study aims to analyze brand equity in buyers' decisions on traditional food products typical of Gunung Kidul, Thiwul at the Thiwul Kukus souvenir shop. The sample of this research is all consumers who have bought thiwul products, at the Thiwul Kukus Gunung Kidul souvenir shop, in Yogyakarta. The number of samples used was 100 respondents. The data collection method is a questionnaire. The results of this study indicate that brand awareness has no positive or significant effect on buyer decisions, perceived quality does not have a positive or significant effect on buyer decisions, while the brand association has a positive and significant effect on buyer decisions of these products at Thiwul Kukus souvenir shops as a culinary tour. Gunung Kidul area, Yogyakarta.

Keywords : Brand equity, Brand awareness, Quality perception, Brand association and Buyer Decision.

DO BRAND LOVE REALLY MEDIATE THE EFFECT OF BRAND EXPERIENCE ON BRAND LOYALTY AND BRAND TRUST

Hamman Faisal Fahmi¹, Rini Kuswati^{2*}

^{1, 2} Management Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Suarakarta, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: rk108@ums.ac.id

Abstract: This study aims to analyze the ability of brand love as a mediator of the influence of brand experience on brand loyalty and brand trust. This study uses a deductive quantitative approach, with an online survey of the research design. The research sample consists of respondents aged 17 to over 50 years old. The sample size for this study is 120 respondents. The type of data used in this study is primary data. The data collection method used was a questionnaire that was processed using the SEM Partial Least Square (PLS) analysis tool with SmartPLS software. Based on the analysis results, it was found that intimacy in brand love partially mediates the influence of brand experience on brand trust. Meanwhile, brand passion was found to mediate the influence of brand experience on brand loyalty. This study has novelty in showing that brand love partially mediates the influence of brand experience on both brand loyalty and brand trust.

Keywords: brand experience, brand love, brand loyalty, brand trust, stimulus-organism-response

DOES ATTITUDE MEDIATE THE EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL VALUE ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION BEHAVIOR?

Erwin Novitasari¹, Rini Kuswati^{2*}

^{1,2} Management, Economic and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

*E-mail Correspondence: rk108@ums.ac.id

Abstract: This study aims to analyze the mediative effect on the influence of emotional value (EV) on sustainable consumption behavior. The research sample is consumers aged 17 years – more than 65 years and consumers who have previously used sustainable consumption behavior for a product. 194 respondents were included in the sample for this investigation. Primary data were the sort of data used in this study. A questionnaire was utilized to collect the data, and SmartPLS software with the Partial Least Square (PLS) analysis tool was used to process it. Considering the outcomes of the data analysis and discussion, it indicates that attitudes toward sustainable consumption behavior are significantly influenced positively by emotional value. Then attitudes towards sustainable consumption behavior have a significant positive effect on sustainable consumption behavior (SCB). According to this study, emotional values that have a strong positive effect on sustainable consumption behavior can moderate attitudes toward sustainable consumption behavior. And then emotional value have a positive and significant effect on sustainable consumption behavior.

Keywords: Emotional Value, Attitude of Sustainable Consumption Behavior, Sustainable Consumption Behavior (SCB)

THE ELUCIDATING OF IMPULSE BUYING, IDEAL-SELF CONGRUENCE, HEDONISM, AND FASHION CONSCIOUSNESS

Hafidha Putri¹, Rini Kuswati^{2*}

^{1,2} Management, Economic and Business, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

*E-mail Correspondence: rk108@ums.ac.id

Abstract: In this era that continues to be modern and growing, consumer attitudes are a very interesting topic to study, especially in the field of marketing. Consumer attitudes that attract attention in the field of marketing are impulsive purchases, namely buying products spontaneously without careful consideration. Impulse buying is a universal behavior in society, especially among young people. This study employs a quantitative design with the use of the SEM-PLS model. Ideal self-congruence is not significant to impulsive buying, hedonism, and fashion consciousness is significant to impulsive buying. Ideal-self congruence, hedonism, and fashion consciousness are significant toward attitude on marketing characteristics. Attitude on marketing characteristics is not significant to impulsive buying. On the results of hypothesis testing, seven variables have a significant effect on impulsive buying on buying behavior in online stores, namely ideal-self congruence (ISC), hedonism (H), Fashion Consciousness (FC), and Attributes on Marketing Characteristics. But two variables show that these variables do not yet support the factors that influence impulsive buying behavior towards purchases at online stores, namely Ideal-self Congruence (ISC) and Attitude on Marketing Characteristics.

Keywords: Ideal-Self Congruence, Hedonism, Fashion Consciousness, Impulsive Buying, Attitude on Marketing Characteristics

THE EFFECT OF BRAND IMAGE AND MC DONALD'S DRIVE THRU SERVICE QUALITY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

Inaya Alfeliza¹, Asnawati^{2*}, Muhammad Pandu Utomo Majid³

^{1,2,3} Management, Faculty of Economic and Business, Mulawarman University, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: asnawati@feb.unmul.ac.id

Abstract : This study aims to examine the effect of Brand Image and Mc Donald's Drive Thru Service Quality on Consumer Satisfaction. The independent variables in this study are brand image and service quality, while the dependent variable is customer satisfaction. This research was conducted at Mc Donald's Drive Thru Services during the pandemic in Balikpapan, which consisted of 110 respondents who had used Mc Donald's Drive Thru services. This type of research used is quantitative research. Data analysis used the IBM Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) Version 25 program. The results of this study indicate that Brand Image and Service Quality have a positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction.

Keywords : Brand Image, Service Quality, Consumer Satisfaction

**THE INFLUENCE OF SERVICE QUALITY AND E-TRUST ON
CUSTOMER LOYALTY WITH CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AS THE
MEDIATION VARIABLE
(CASE STUDY ON SHOPEE PAYLATER)**

Kharisma Ambarsari¹, Hairul Anwar², Yohanes Kuleh³

^{1,2,3} Marketing Management, Faculty of Economy and Business, Mulawarman University, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: kharismaambarsari2@gmail.com, hairul.anwar@feb.unmul.ac.id,
yohanes.kuleh@feb.unmul.ac.id

Abstract: The development of technology in this modern era has a positive impact on humans, namely facilitating the process of exchanging information in various activities and facilitating the fulfillment of life's needs. The positive impact includes ease of payment by using a smartphone. Shopee PayLater is Shopee's "buy now, pay later" service, which gives customers credit that they may use to purchase any item on the Shopee platform. Customers who use Shopee PayLater can pay off their loan in full the following month or in monthly installments of up to 12 months. Various kinds of transactions can be finished within a count of seconds with the help of digitalization. This study was carried out to aid in the construction of protection for users of financial technologies in Indonesia, particularly in paylater services. Data obtained by using purposive sampling of 102 respondents and analyzed with Smart PLS 3. The results of the study show that all proposed hypotheses are significant, but service quality has no significant effect on customer loyalty directly. Service quality does affect customer loyalty, but it is not the most versatile factor that affecting it. From seven hypotheses, all resulting in positive. Related to the research that has been done, the researcher suggests that for further researcher to keep developing the variables that has been used in this research and finding the factors that stimulate great results towards the dependent variables.

Keywords: Financial Technology; E-Trust; Service Quality; Customer Satisfaction; Customer Loyalty.

THE INFLUENCE OF INSTAGRAM MARKETING, BRAND AMBASSADOR AND BRAND IMAGES TOWARD CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AND CUSTOMER LOYALTY ON SCARLETT WHITENING PRODUCTS

Meidhita Meissy Amalia¹, Gusti Noorlitaria Achmad²

^{1,2} Mulawarman University, Faculty Of Economics And Business, Samarinda, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: gusti.noorlitaria.achmad@feb.unmul.ac.id

Abstract: This study is determine the effect of Instagram Marketing, Brand Ambassador, and Brand Image towards Costumer Loyalty and Customer Satisfaction on Scarlett Whitening Product. The data analysis tool used in this study is Partial Least Square with the help of SmartPLS 3.0 software. This research was conducted on people in the city of Samarinda who know and use Scarlett Whitening Product that were discovered by researchers by accident. This study uses a quantitative approach. This study used a sample of 105 respondents. The results of this study indicate: (1) Instagram Marketing has a positive and significant effect on Customer Loyalty. (2) Brand Ambassador has a positive and significant effect on Consumer Customer. (3) Brand Image has a positive and significant effect on Customer Loyalty. (4) Instagram Mareketing has a positive and insignificant effect on Customer Satisfaction. (5) Brand Ambassador has a positive and insignificant effect on Custome Satisfaction. (6) Brand Image has a positive and significant effect on Customer Satisfaction. (7) Customer Loyalty has a positive and significant effect on Customer Satisfaction.

Keywords: Instagram Marketing, Brand Ambassaador, Brand Image, Customer Loyalty and Customer Satisfaction

MARKETING MIX IN HOME INDUSTRY: AS A TRANSFIGURATION EFFORT IN THE VUCA ERA: A CASE STUDY IN MADURA ISLAND, INDONESIA

Eka Rachmawati^{1*}, Eny Machsusiyah Zin², M. Bima³, M. Maksum⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Management, Economic and Business, University of Trunojoyo Madura

*E-mail Correspondence: 210211100271@student.trunojoyo.ac.id

Abstract: This study aims to identify the promotion mix in the home industry in Sumenep Regency, precisely in SMEs. The method used is qualitative descriptive. You use 2 data. Primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through direct observation and interviews. At the same time, our secondary data can be from a collection of literature. The results of your research show that the promotion mix strategy has a positive effect on SMEs, which consists of Advertising, Sales Promotion, Personal Sales, Publicity, and Direct Marketing.

Keywords: Home Industry, Marketing, Promotion Mix.

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF PRICE, PRODUCT DIFFERENTIATION, WORD OF MOUTH, AND BRAND IMAGE ON THE PURCHASE DECISIONS OF XIAOMI IN BENGKULU CITY

Afrima Widanti^{1*}, Biva Praselia Avalio², Rina Suthia Hayu³

^{1, 2, 3} Department of Management, Faculty of Economy and Business, University of Bengkulu, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: afrimawidanti@unib.ac.id

Abstract: This research aims to analyze the influence of price, product differentiation, word of mouth, and brand image on the purchase decision of Xiaomi's smartphone. The research method is quantitative, and primary data was collected through an online questionnaire. Consumers of Xiaomi's smartphone in Bengkulu City were used as study case. This research uses purposive sampling with 190 respondents using Xiaomi's smartphone. The result of this research showed that: (1) Price has a significant influence on purchase decisions, (2) product differentiation has a significant influence on purchase decisions, (3) word of mouth has a positive but not significant effect on purchase decisions, (4) brand image has a significant influence toward purchase decisions. The simultaneous results prove that price, product differentiation, word of mouth, and brand image significantly influence purchase decisions.

Keywords: price, product differentiation, word of mouth, brand image, purchase decisions

THE EFFECT OF PROMOTION AND LIVE STREAMING ON PURCHASE DECISIONS TO INCREASE THE GROWTH OF MSMEs IN DEPOK (IN THE CASE STUDY OF MEDIA SOCIAL TIKTOK)

Herli Marlina^{1*}

¹Magister Management, Faculty of Economic and Business, Jakarta State University

*E-mail Correspondence: herlimarlina97@gmail.com

Abstract: Social media users have increased, especially the TikTok application, which has been downloaded nearly 1.05 billion times in 2023. The rapid development of digital technology has made social media one of the media that is very influential in the purchase decision process for consumers, for example, sales make life became an event that greatly influenced the level of online shop through the TikTok application. The purpose of this research is to analyze the effect of promotion and Live streaming on purchase decisions to increase the growth of MSMEs in Depok (in the case study of media social TikTok). The research method used in this study is a literature review with description analysis. The results of this research is that promotion and Live streaming TikTok have a positive impact on purchasing decisions to increase the growth of MSMEs in Depok.

Keywords: purchase decisions, UMKM, TikTok.

ECOBESTHA_MNG 60

**THE INFLUENCE OF ENDORSER CREDIBILITY, BRAND IMAGE,
AND PERCEIVED VALUE ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION
MEDIATED BY BRAND TRUST
(STUDY OF JAFRA CONSUMERS IN JAKARTA)**

Raditia Nurcahya¹, Aam Bastaman^{2*}

^{1,2} Graduate Management Program FEB Trilogi University, Jakarta

*Email Corresponding: a_bastaman@trilogi.ac.id

Abstract : This study aims to determine the effect of Endorser Credibility, Brand Image, and Perceived Value on Customer Satisfaction of Jafra consumers in South Jakarta Mediated by Brand Trust. , Brand Image, and Perceived Value obtained through distributing questionnaires. The research population is Jafra consumers in South Jakarta. A sample of 100 people was taken by purposive sampling. Data were analyzed using PLS-based SEM. The results showed that the Endorser Credibility Variables, Brand Image, Perceived Value had a significant effect on Brand Trust. the results also show that the Endorser Credibility Variables, Perceived Value, and brand trust have a significant effect on Customer Satisfaction. In addition, it is proven that Brand Trust is able to mediate the relationship between Brand Image and Customer Satisfaction, and Brand Trust is also able to mediate the relationship between Perceived Value and Customer Satisfaction.

Keywords: Endorser Credibility, Brand Image, Perceived Value, Customer Satisfaction, Brand Trust.

COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM DEVELOPMENT THROUGH RINJANIMART STARTUP IN SEMBALUN VILLAGE

Nadia Putri¹, Triana Lidona Aprilani^{2*}, Baiq Dewi Lita³, Wiyadi⁴

^{1,2,3} Faculty of Economics Al-Azhar Islamic University Mataram

⁴ Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

*E-mail Correspondence: trianalidona0204@gmail.com

Abstract: The Covid 19 pandemic as a whole has changed the order of life of the world community, both in terms of economic, social, cultural, political and legal aspects. The industry sector that has been most severely affected by layoffs and mobility restrictions is the tourism industry. The purpose of this study is to identify a comparison of startup characteristics of RinjaniMart after the covid 19 pandemic, factors and effects due to the covid 19 pandemic on business endurance and create strategies to strengthen the business endurance of RinjaniMart startups. This research refers to the startup characteristics framework based on the research of Nurcahyo et al. (2018), namely the Entrepreneurial Strategy Compass. This research is descriptive research that uses primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques used: observation, documentation, interviews, in-depth interviews. The research population is the community in Sembalun Village, East Lombok Regency. The sample was determined by the practical method. The sample was community leaders, farmers and industry players as many as 105 respondents. The results showed that there were four strategy recommendations based on the compass quadrant, namely: (1) Intellectual Property Strategy in the form of a sustainable tourism marketplace (2) Architectural Strategy in the form of rebranding agricultural products (3) Noble Purpose in the form of marketing agricultural products, and (4) Acting Entrepreneurially Analysis in the form of analyzing the advantages and disadvantages of competing marketplaces from RinjaniMart, the results of this study can also be used by the government or related parties in determining the direction of tourism development. This research concludes that the value chain strategy is the most appropriate compared to other strategies identified. Efforts to overcome it, the community is encouraged to participate, collaborate with agencies for counseling and continuous technology training.

Keywords: Community-based Tourism Development, Startup, RinjaniMart

RESEARCH ON ISLAMIC MARKETING IN ISLAMIC BANKING: A REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Wenda Wahyu Christiyanto*¹, Vanessa Gaffar², Denny Andriana³, Hilda Monoarfa⁴

¹ Management, Fakultas Pendidikan Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.

² Accounting, Fakultas Pendidikan Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

³ Islamic Economics and Finance, Fakultas Pendidikan Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

^{1,4} Management, STIE PGRI Dewantara

*E-mail Correspondence: wenda.christiyanto@upi.edu

Abstract: Currently, Islamic finance services are exciting to discuss, especially Islamic banking. Research on Islamic banking has increased and varied, especially in customer studies. This study aims to systematically review the literature, provide a comprehensive understanding of previous studies on Islamic banking, and explain further studies. A sample of peer-reviewed papers was taken from the Journal of Islamic Marketing (JIMA). 83 Islamic banking-related articles were found by reviewing the article's title, abstract, keywords, and content. This study describes several things: research design and methodology in the context of Islamic banking; the second, the theory that underlies research on Islamic banking; and then thirdly, Identify the subject matter most frequently used in research on Islamic banking. The findings in this study provide deep insight into the current state of the Islamic banking literature. This paper conducts some research in the literature and provides suggestions for further research to improve understanding of Islamic banking. This study will also help researchers identify new research dimensions and contribute to the Islamic banking literature.

Keywords: Islamic Marketing, Islamic Banking, Bibliometric Analysis

ECOBESTHA_MNG 63

HOW GAMIFICATION CAN BUILD BRAND ENGAGEMENT? IN E-COMMERCE INDUSTRY INDONESIA

L.A. Wibowo ^{*1}, D.F. Fortuna², L. Lisnawati³, I.F Nisak⁴

^{1, 2, 3, 4} Business Education, Faculty Economic and Business Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: liliadiwibowo@upi.edu

Abstract: This study aims to obtain an influence of gamification towards brand engagement on e-commerce industry in Indonesia. As for the e-commerce chosen are Bukalapak, Blibli, and JD.ID. This study uses verification method with a quantitative approach. The sample of this study amounted to 200 respondents who were user of Bukalapak, Blibli and JD.ID apps. Data was obtained statistically by the method of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The findings in this study found gamification have a positive and significant influence on brand engagement.

Keywords: Gamification, Brand Engagement, e-commerce

INTERCONNECTEDNESS BETWEEN WEBSITE QUALITY, E-WORD OF MOUTH, AND WILLINGNESS TO BUY: LESSON FROM INDONESIA

Titis Shinta Dhewi^{1*}, Rahmamilena Lovely Gusti Viranop², Bagus Shandy Narmaditya³, Dediak Tri Kurniawan⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Negeri Malang

*Email Corresponding: titis.shinta.fe@um.ac.id

Abstract : This study aims to determine the effect of website quality on willingness to buy among Indonesian Instagram users and to investigate the role of electronic word of mouth (e-WOM) as a mediating variable. The targeted respondents in this research paper were Surfer Girl Instagram followers in Indonesia. To address the hypothesis, we involved a quantitative method using a self-administered questionnaire directed to 114 respondents, which was determined following a purposive sampling approach. Later, the collected data were analyzed using partial least squares (PLS) with the Warp 7.0 application. The results of this research paper indicate that there is a positive and significant influence on the relationship between website quality and willingness to buy Surfer Girl Instagram followers in Indonesia. Indeed, website quality has a significant influence on e-WOM. Lastly, this study confirms that e-WOM can mediate the relationship between website quality and willingness to buy. Practical and managerial implications are presented in this paper.

Keywords: website quality, willingness to buy, electronic word of mouth

PENGARUH TRANSFORMASI DIGITAL SALES UNTUK MENGHASILKAN KINERJA PENJUALAN DAN PENURUNAN BIAYA PROMOSI

Rifqi Abdul Wahab Thalib^{1*}

¹ Universitas Pancasila, Jakarta, Indonesia

*Email Corresponding: rifkyabdul40@gmail.com

Abstrak: Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh Interaksi Sales, Ekuitas Merek, Transformasi Digital dan Kinerja Penjualan terhadap Penurunan Biaya Promosi secara langsung maupun tidak langsung pada PT. Lantan Natural Krimerindo. Sampel penelitian 122 responden karyawan, untuk fokus grup diskusi (FGD) dihadiri oleh Top manajemen Perusahaan dan Tim marketing. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah purposive sampling. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan fokus grup diskusi (FGD). Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) yang diolah dengan software Smart PLS versi 3. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variabel Interaksi Sales berpengaruh terhadap Kinerja Penjualan, variabel Ekuitas Merek berpengaruh terhadap Kinerja Penjualan, variabel Transformasi Digital berpengaruh terhadap Kinerja Penjualan, variabel Interaksi Sales berpengaruh terhadap Penurunan Biaya Promosi, variabel Ekuitas Merek tidak berpengaruh terhadap Penurunan Biaya Promosi, variabel Transformasi Digital berpengaruh terhadap Penurunan Biaya Promosi dan variabel Kinerja Penjualan berpengaruh terhadap Penurunan Biaya Promosi

Kata kunci: Transformasi Digital, Kinerja Penjualan, Biaya Promosi, PT. LNK

THE ROLE OF SUPPLY NETWORK EMBEDDEDNESS AND FIRM'S SUSTAINABLE PERFORMANCE IN THE EMERGING ECONOMY AND THE MODERATING EFFECTS OF TRUST.

Lokhman Hakim Osman^{1*}

¹Faculty Of Economy And Management Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

*E-mail Correspondence : lokhman3345@gmail.com

Abstract : This study investigates how supply network embeddedness (degree centrality, clique overlap, and multiplexity of ties) affect firms' sustainable supply chain practices and the moderating effects of trust (measured by information-sharing activities). The supply network relational data are obtained from firms in Malaysia. Exponential Random Graph Model (ERGM) and Social Network Analysis (SNA) were applied to test the hypotheses for a sample of 247 ties drawn from 37 firms. Findings from the ERGM and the SNA indicate that clique overlap and degree centrality improve the adoption of sustainable-oriented supply chain practices. Trust is found to positively moderate the relationship between a firm's degree centrality and sustainable supply chain practices but negatively moderate the relationship between clique-overlap and multiplexity of ties and a firm's sustainable supply chain practices. This research contributes to the literature by providing empirical support for the role of supply network embeddedness in a firm's sustainable supply chain practices. It also introduces information-sharing activities as a new measure of firms' level of trustworthiness in the supply network.

STRATEGY FOR RECOVERING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE PROCESSING INDUSTRY TO SUPPORT GREEN ECONOMY POLICIES IN EAST JAVA USING THE QSPM APPROACH

Muzakky¹, Hery Purwanto^{2*}, Siti Maghfiroh Apriyanti³, Eka Rachmayati⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Faculty of Economics and Business, University Of Trunojoyo Madura

*E-mail Correspondence: herypurwanto0806@gmail.com

Abstract: The processing industry in East Java experienced a contraction due to the co-19 pandemic. The aim of the research is to evaluate the performance of the processing industry and determine a strategy for recovering the performance of the processing industry to support green economy policies in East Java. The analysis tool uses quantitative strategic planning matrix (QSPM) analysis. The results of the QSPM matrix analysis are: increasing cross-sectoral commitment and coordination, increasing collaboration with multi-stakeholders, improving green industry program governance, active communication, increasing campaigns and outreach related to the green industry, increasing multi-stakeholder capacity, building a good mindset in industrial society, increasing the role of cross-sectoral, and improve the performance of the processing industry.

Keywords: QSPM Analysis, Strategy, Processing Industry, green economy

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING WELFARE LEVELS IN INDONESIA

**Ratna Husein*¹, Putri Br Siagian², Mutia Rahmah³, Tarmizi Abbas⁴, Noviami
Trisniarti⁵**

^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5} Development Economics, Economics and Business Study Program, Malikussaleh University

*E-mail Correspondence: ratna@unimal.ac.id

Abstract: This research study was conducted in 16 provinces in order to determine the factors that affect the level of social welfare in Indonesia. The level of welfare is estimated using the Human Development Index (HDI). This study employs cross-sectional data from Indonesia's 16 impoverished provinces and time series data for the period 2012-2021. The data analysis method applied Panel Data regression with the Fixed Effect Model. The results of the study indicate that the poverty rate has a negative and significant impact on people's well-being, whereas the provincial minimum wage and regional income have a positive and significant impact on people's Welfare. The government must formulate policies that are on target and prioritize poverty alleviation programs by increasing the level of education and minimum wages, as well as being able to develop potential industries and implement economic growth initiatives in order to establish a prosperous society.

Keywords: Community Welfare, Human Development Index, Poverty, Provincial Minimum Wage, Regional Income

**PENGARUH PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT DAN
READINESS FOR CHANGE TERHADAP DIGITAL CULTURE UNTUK
MENCAPAI WORKLIFE BALANCE APADA PEGAWAI NON SDM IPTEK
BADAN RISET DAN INOVASI NASIONAL**

Wiratmo Gumanti

Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional
Email: wiratmogumanti@yahoo.com

Abstract: The era of technological disruption and changing trends in managing talent resources is evolving globally. In addition, major changes have occurred and have had an extraordinary impact, especially on human activities and the formation of new habits in the world of work, occurring during the current COVID-19 pandemic. In maintaining the existence of agencies in the midst of the digital era, digital culture necessitates competitive advantage for human resources and agencies. However, changes in digital culture experience obstacles in terms of readiness for change and HR management. The method used in this research is path analysis which is processed using Lisrel version 8.8. The sampling technique used the Slovin formula with a total sample of 316 people from non-HR employees of Science and Technology BRIN. The model fit test shows good results (good fit). The results of the study are as follows: (1) perceived organizational support (X1) on work life balance (Y1) has a positive relationship that the t-value is $2.02 > 1.96$, (2) positive relationship between perceived organizational support (X1) to digital culture (Y2) t-value $4.30 > 1.96$, (3) readiness for change (X2) to work life balance (Y1) proven t-value is $0.87 < 1.96$, (4) relationship or negative and insignificant association between readiness for change (X2) and digital culture (Y2) $-1.23 < 1.96$, (5) positive and significant relationship between digital culture (Y2) and work-life balance (Y1) $3.96 > 1.96$, (6) perceived organizational support (X1) on readiness for change (X2) has a negative and significant correlation $-4.69 < -1.96$, indirect effect of perceived organizational support through digital culture on work life balance 0.065 smaller direct effect 0.12 , (8) indirect effect of readiness for change through digital culture re on work-life balance -0.0175 is smaller than the direct effect of readiness for change on work-life balance of 0.05 . From these results, an Employee Centricity-Based HR Management Strategy with Digital Competence and Leadership was produced.

Keywords: Digital Culture, Perceived Organizational Support, Readiness for Change, Worklife Balance



ABSTRACT

TAX

ECOBESTHA_TAX 1

TRANSFER PRICING MECHANISM WITHOUT INVOLVING FOREIGN AFFILIATES

Dedi Haryadi^{1*}, Wendy²

^{1,2} Faculty of Economics and Business, Tanjungpura University, Pontianak, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: B3081221007@student.untan.ac.id

Abstract : Transfer pricing for tax purposes has been widely understood to only be carried out by business groups with foreign subsidiaries, particularly in tax haven nations or countries where the corporate income tax rate is lower than the tax rate in Indonesia. However, the facts show the opposite; where firms as taxpayers can use the transfer pricing to reduce tax payments even if no transactions with foreign subsidiaries are involved. This study was done in a descriptive-quantitative manner. Findings were obtained by reviewing tax regulations and a variety of related studies. The review concludes that the business groups could use the transfer pricing for tax savings by purchasing goods or services from the subsidiaries at a higher (mark-up) or lower (mark-down) price, because the counterparty would be subject to a 0.5% of MSME final income tax, a maximum of 2.65% of registered construction service final income tax, a 1.2% of shipping service final income tax, the facility under Article 31E of the Income Tax Law, incentives of listed taxpayers, the facility of tax holiday, and loss compensation. In this study, all transfer pricing schemes are followed by simulations of the calculations. The results show that the state might lose 3% to 22% of its tax revenue by marking up and marking down the transfer prices.

Keywords: domestic transfer pricing, tax savings, profit shifting, affiliates.

ECOBESTHA_TAX 2

EFFECTIVENESS OF USING E-FILING ON IMPROVING INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE WITH MASTERY OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS AS A MODERATION VARIABLE

(Empirical Study at the Tax Office in Pekalongan City, Central Java, Indonesia)

Muhammad Wildan Sholih^{1*}, Imam Prayogo², Pana Umma³, Muhammad Ubaidillah⁴, Pratita Ayu Setyaningrum⁵

^{1, 2, 3} Diploma of Accounting PSDKU campus Pekalongan, Vocational School, Diponegoro University, Indonesia.

*E-mail Correspondence: muhammad_wildans@lecturer.undip.ac.id

Abstract : The development of a country depends on how much tax can be collected by the government to finance the running of the government. Taxpayer compliance to pay and report taxes has been widely studied. One of the variables that can increase taxpayer compliance is the use of e-filing to report taxes. Some studies have found that e-filing can increase individual taxpayer compliance, while other studies have the opposite result. This study includes the variable mastery of accounting information systems as a moderating variable that strengthens the effect of e-filing on individual taxpayer compliance. This research was conducted by distributing 100 questionnaires to Individual Taxpayers at the Pekalongan City Tax Office. Research variables were tested using the Partial Least Square method with the SmartPLS 3.0 application. The results show that the variable mastery of the accounting information system does not moderate the effect of e-filing on individual taxpayer compliance. For this reason, researchers try to include the variable mastery of accounting information systems as a mediating variable for the effect of e-filing variables on individual taxpayer compliance. The results show that the variable mastery of the accounting information system can mediate the effect of e-filing on individual taxpayer compliance.

Keywords: E-filing, Mastery of Accounting Information System, Individual Taxpayer Compliance

THE CONTRIBUTION OF CARBON TAXES TO ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN INDONESIA

Rayhan Azis¹, Nunung Nurhayati²

^{1,2} Program Studi Akuntansi Universitas Islam Bandung, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: rayhan.azis030@gmail.com; nunungunisba65@gmail.com

Abstract : The imposition of a carbon tax as an instrument for controlling climate change is easier to implement in Indonesia than the Emission Trading System (ETS) because its implementation is simpler. Carbon tax is a derivative of pigouvian tax or a tax on economic activity that creates negative externalities. This is in line with the government's efforts to achieve the GHG emission reduction target in the medium to long term. The purpose of this study is to determine the contribution of carbon taxes as a potential source of state revenue for economic progress. This research is a literature review using secondary data obtained from national journals and international journals. The results of the research show that carbon taxes are the right answer and alternative to be applied in Indonesia in responding to the challenges of global warming, climate deterioration and advancing economic development. In addition, carbon taxes will increase state revenues from expanding the tax base, as well as indirectly reducing carbon emissions and the resulting greenhouse effect. Thus, a carbon tax is a solution to protect the earth and improve the economy in Indonesia's 2020-2024 Medium Term Development Plan.

Keywords: Carbon tax, Economic Progress, Environmental Pollution

ECOBESTHA_TAX 4

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF FOREIGN SHAREHOLDING, QUALITY INTERNAL INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY OF THE CEO TOWARDS TAX AVOIDANCE

Yolanda Rosellini Setyawan^{1*}, Tryas Chasbiandani², Indah Masri³, Nur Qomariah⁴, Asyifa⁵

^{1,2,3} Economics and Business Faculty, Universitas Pancasila, Jakarta, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence: tryas@univpancasila.ac.id

Abstract : This study aims to examine and analyze the effect of foreign ownership, quality of internal information, and CEO publicity on tax avoidance. The research population is manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2019 to 2021. The sample that met the sample criteria of this study were 23 companies. The sampling technique used purposive sampling and data analysis methods used logistic regression analysis methods. The results of this study showed that foreign ownership, quality of internal information, and CEO publicity had a significant effect on tax avoidance variables.

Keywords : Tax avoidance, foreign ownership, quality of internal information, CEO publicity.

PENGARUH EFEKTIVITAS PEMUNGUTAN PAJAK DAN RETRIBUSI DAERAH TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI DAERAH DENGAN PENDAPATAN ASLI DAERAH SEBAGAI VARIABLE INTERVENING DI KOTA DEPOK

Yuli Ardianto^{1*}, Tryas Chasbiandani², Rafni Amalia Putri³

^{1,2,3} Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Pancasila, Jakarta, Indonesia

*Email Corresponding Author: tryas@univpancasila.ac.id

Abstraks : Tujuan utama penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat pengaruh pendapatan daerah dan retribusi daerah terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi daerah dan bagaimana pendapatan daerah mampu memediasi pengaruh kedua variable tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan data pertumbuhan daerah dan pendapatan asli daerah triwulanan kota Depok dengan periode waktu 2015 – 2020 sehingga penelitian ini menggunakan 24 data. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Penelitian ini membuktikan pajak daerah berpengaruh positif terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi daerah dan pendapatan asli daerah memperkuat hubungan pajak daerah dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi daerah.

Kata Kunci : Pendapatan Asli Daerah, Retribusi daerah , Pajak Daerah, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Daerah

**THE EFFECT OF SUNSET POLICY AND TAX AMNESTY ON
INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE OF SME
ENTREPRENEURS WITH TAXPAYER AWARENESS AS A
MODERATION VARIABLE**

Fadillah Yasmin¹, Indah Masri², Lazarus Sinaga³

^{1,2,3} Akuntansi, Universitas Pancasila, Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia

*E-mail Correspondence :fadillayasmin@gmail.com, Indahmasri@univpancasila.ac.id,
lazarussinaga@univpancasila.ac.id

Abstract : This study aims to analyze the effect of the sunset policy and tax amnesty on the compliance of individual taxpayers of SME entrepreneurs with taxpayer awareness as a moderating variable at the Department of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises, Trade and Industry in Bogor City. This research is a quantitative study using purposive sampling and research data obtained from distributing questionnaires consisting of 100 individual taxpayer respondents who are SME entrepreneurs registered at the Office of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises, Trade and Industry, Bogor City. Processing of research data using SmartPLS software version 3.0. The results of this study indicate that sunset policy and tax amnesty have no effect on individual SME entrepreneur taxpayer compliance, and taxpayer awareness has a positive effect on SME entrepreneur individual taxpayer compliance. Taxpayer awareness can strengthen the positive effect of tax amnesty on individual SME entrepreneur taxpayer compliance, but taxpayer awareness can weaken the positive effect of sunset policy on SME entrepreneur individual taxpayer compliance.

Keywords: Sunset Policy, Tax Amnesty, Taxpayer Awareness, SME entrepreneur individual taxpayer compliance

In Collaboration



Co-Host



universitas
MALIKUSSALEH



Sponsored by :



PROCEEDINGS ECOBESTHA
Building Economic Resilience in a VUCA World

2023