

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

**22nd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities
(ICSSH), 5-6 Sept 2017, Bali, Indonesia**



Social Science and Humanities Research Association

5-6 Sept 2017

Conference Venue

Courtyard Marriott Bali Nusa Dua Resort, Indonesia

22nd International Conference on Social Science and Humanities (ICSSH), 5-6 Sept 2017, Bali, Indonesia

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Manotar Tampubolon

Universitas Pelita Harapan, Jakarta, Bekasi, Indonesia

PLENARY SPEAKER



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VaishaliParmar

Department of Psychology, University of Mumbai, Mumbai, India

<p>Remedios Castillo Neroza GICICSSH1710051</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Job Performance of Graduates of DMMMSU</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Remedios Castillo Neroza College Of Graduate Studies, Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University, Philippine</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>1. Rationale: Education improves human resources by raising individual productivity, thus promoting economic growth, and in thus lies its important role in the process of development. Human beings are both the means and the end of economic development. Given this premise, it could be inferred that economic development is dependent upon the productivity of human resources which also depend on the quality of education.</p> <p>One of the important indicators of program relevance and quality of educational institutions is the quality of graduates/products or the outcomes. This is so because the actual work performance of graduates is a reflection or manifestation of the culture of the institution from where they acquire knowledge, skills, and attitudes. It is therefore logically reasonable to believe that graduates and students or products of programs or institutions that satisfy quality standards set by recognized organizations are expected to demonstrate their advantage in terms of their productive abilities in the performance of a given tasks. According to Chonun, Lhm et al.(2001) college and advanced education should not be valued for licensing power but for its development function.</p> <p>Considering the very close link between quality and product quality, the work performance of graduates can therefore represent program quality. The relationship between work performance and products and program quality underscores the appropriateness of the graduates of academic programs as a subject of analysis in evaluating program quality. The output or result of which can therefore be used as framework of planning interventions designed to improve on the weaknesses of a program and/ or sustain the strength of such program to assure quality.</p> <p>At present, the College of Graduate Studies (CGS) has a limited data/information with respect to job performance of graduates and students. The goal of the College of Graduate Studies is to prepare globally competitive human resources who are imbued with the ideals, values, aspirations and traditions of Philippine culture, sufficiently equipped with a broad range of knowledge, skills and competencies for effective delivery system. The question is to what level has the</p>
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	<p>College of Graduate Studies accomplished the above goal? The answer to the question fundamentally requires scientific analysis of the performance of the students and graduates in the different curricular programs in the College. The analysis should focus on ten performance factors/vindicators such as administration, knowledge of work, communication, and interpersonal relationships. teamwork, responsibility and commitment, decision making, problem solving, expense management, human resource management, independent action, job knowledge, quality of work, leadership, managing change and environment, client responsiveness, productivity/independence/reliability, dependability, initiative/creativity, adherence to policies, employees responsiveness, attendance and personal appearance. It is therefore logically reasonable to believe that graduates and students here.</p>
<p>Cecilia S. Sanchez GICICSSH1710052</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Tracer Study of DMMM Graduatees</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cecilia S. Sanchez South La Union Campus, Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University, Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>1. Rationale: Tracing the graduates of HEIs in the Philippines from the time they have left the school to their first job has not been given enough attention. The CHED is trying to picture out how the graduates are affected by what is called mismatch between the offers of the academe and the needs of the industry. While there has been a continued updating/upgrading of the curriculum in the different programs offered by HEI, the impact of these program remains to be seen and felt.</p> <p>Schomburg (2007) in his handbook for Graduate Tracer Studies stated that graduate surveys are a kind of systematic analysis of the university, the implementation for which can be acquired by university staff members of different professional provenance and functions. Evaluation surveys which also intend to contribute to innovation in the universities should always include the processes at the universities to the extent that they can help to explain output. Graduate surveys provide manifold information for universities, for students, for sponsors of universities, and for specific programs in the university area.</p> <p>During the year 2002, the evaluation of the output of universities may have become the main object of evaluating the need of the university's own graduates for further education and maintaining contacts with and between the former students.</p> <p>Moreover, graduate surveys are not exclusively focused on the output; they may also provide information about all fields of variables which were differentiated before individual prerequisites and the processes of teaching and study.</p> <p>It is also imperative for the institution/college concerned to follow up its graduates to determine whether they are satisfied in their respective jobs or if they have been performing as expected in the nature of their job. This shows the impact of the programs to the lives of its graduates.</p> <p>From the data of the GTS conducted by several HEIs all over the country, it was realized that there are five classifications of graduates according to their recent employment status which should be considered: 1) presently employed; 2) not presently employed, 3) never employed and 4) presently employed but were employed then and 5) self-employed since graduation. Add to these, the</p>



	<p>unemployed graduates during the data gathering stage. One of the research thrusts of the College of Graduate Studies is to determine the employability of its graduates through the conduct of a graduate tracer study or GTS. The importance of a GTS is to help improve the existing curriculum of a particular degree program. The result of the GTS will serve as an input for the revision or improvement of particular curricular program/programs. In the college, once the curriculum will be enhanced or improve it should start from the level of the program presented by the faculty members and then to the campus level, then elevated to the University Academic Council and lastly for the approval of the Board of Regents. Another importance of conducting GTS is to determine whether the teaching strategies and methodologies of the instructors are apt, effective, and contributory in the graduates' performance as gauged by the alumni.</p>
<p>Lamwodo Leonard GICICSSH1710053</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Duration in Abduction, Age, Social Support, and PTSD among Formerly Abducted Male Children</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lamwodo Leonard Psychology, University of the Sacred Heart Gulu, Gulu Uganda</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>This study examined Post Traumatic Stress (PTSD) symptoms of formerly abducted male children in relation to Social Support, age and duration of stay in abduction. The objectives were to examine whether age influenced PTSD prevalent rate and to evaluate the relationship between social support and PTSD and duration in abduction and PTSD.</p> <p>Sixty-three formerly abducted male children (age 12-17 years) from the School for War affected Children (SOWAC) in Gulu district were randomly selected and administered a structured questionnaire including PCL-S –17 PTSD Scale, SSS 15 Scale for social support. The children were also asked to provide their age, the time they were abducted and when they returned from abduction.</p> <p>Like any other victims of violence studied, the majority of abducted children (69%) were vulnerable to the onslaught of PTSD. Older children and those with little or no social support were more at risk of developing psychological problems. Further research is needed to explore social support and other stress factors during and after abduction in order to better understand why some children escaped PTSD. This information may help to improve services to address this problem and the associated factors among this population and other children in the region.</p>
 <p>Kusumawardhana, Ramiaji GICICSSH1710054</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">E-commerce Gain: Does internet affect the international trade for Developing Countries</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kusumawardhana, Ramiaji Asia University Taiwan, Department of Business Administration, College of Management</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lin, Chun-Wei Asia University Taiwan, Department of Business Administration, College of Management</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p>

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	<p>The Internet has been growing rapidly over the past decade and has contributed to the world's economic activity. By looking at its feature and role, we could expect that internet has a profound effect on global trade. However, there has been a debate on the contribution of internet to trade activities. This paper has two main focuses: it seeks to answer the impact of internet on international trade, and does this effect differs between developed and developing countries. This research applied Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method and include an interaction term on developing countries for 162 countries both developed and developing. Empirically, the analysis supports this position where internet has a statistically significant effect on a country's international trade and the effect of internet to international trade differs between Developing and Developed Countries.</p> <p>Keywords: international trade, internet, developing countries</p>
<p>Leonardo M. Jaminola III GICICSSH1710055</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">P(r)aying to One Persona of the Unholy Trinity: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Human Development in Low Income Countries in the Post-Debt Crisis Period</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Leonardo M. Jaminola III Department of Political Science, University of the Philippines – Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines</p> <p>ABSTRACT A cross-national analysis was done to test the hypothesis that International Monetary Fund loans negatively affect human development in Low Income Countries. The main independent variables used in this study was IMF Structural Adjustment Loan and Total Debt Servicing to the IMF and the dependent variable was Human Development operationalized using the UNDP's (HDI). Meanwhile, the control variables used were education expenditure, health expenditure, population growth and GDP. Using regression models, the data from the low income countries on six time periods (1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014) was analyzed. Results showed that IMF Structural Adjustment Lending and Total Debt Servicing, have negative effects to HDI and is significant in all the models. As the researcher predicted, population growth has a negative impact to HDI. Both health and education expenditure yielded positive effect to HDI. However, education expenditure tested insignificant while health expenditure was significant. Logged GDP has positive results and is significant. Ultimately, the study proves that IMF Structural Adjustment Programs worsens human development in Low Income Countries and proves the claim of dependency theory.</p> <p>Keywords: human development, international political economy, debt servicing, low income countries</p>
<p>Rico Chrisnawan, ST., MM GICICSSH1710056</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bankruptcy Prediction Analyze Using Altman Z-Score, Grover, And Fulmer In Plantation Sub-Sector Industry Listed In Indonesia Stock Exchange (Case Study On Crude Palm Oil Plantation Period Of 2011-2015)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rico Chrisnawan, ST., MM Department of Management, Faculty of Economy and Business, Telkom University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. Norita, SE., MM., Ak., CA</p>

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	<p>Department of Management, Faculty of Economy and Business, Telkom University</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research aims to analyze bankruptcy prediction among crude palm oil (CPO) plantation sub-sector industry for the period of 2011-2015. Since 2011, the trend of fluctuating and declining prices of CPO seen until 2015, which cause symptoms of financial distress within this sub-sector. Emergence of financial distress may affects management decision making, hence the needs of profound analysis is required to analyze. Samples used nine companies for the period of 2011-2015, calculated using Altman, Grover, and Fulmer models then analyzed what distinguish the result . Following the obtained value, a test is conducted to measure the level of significance using paired t-test.. Results show that Altman to Grover, Altman to Fulmer, and Grover to Fulmer are statistically significant for five periods</p> <p>Keyword: Bankruptcy, Financial Distress, Altman, Grover, Fulmer.</p>
 <p>Musa Ahmad Madawaki GICICSSH1710057</p>	<p>Cattle rustling and Arm Banditry in Nigeria: A Study of the activities of cattle Rustlers and Arm Bandits in North Western States of Nigeria.</p> <p>Musa Ahmad Madawaki Department of History and International Studies, Faculty of Arts, Social and Management Sciences, Federal University, Birnin-Kebbi, Kebbi State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper is a study on the activities of cattle rustlers and arm bandits in north western Nigeria. The study is conducted through the use of primary and secondary sources, thus, literatures on the subject have been studied and interviews were conducted with eye witnesses and affected people. Based on these, the factors for cattle rustling and arm banditry and their activities were discovered. It is found out that the phenomenon of cattle rustling and arm banditry is associated with the socio-economic malaise of Nigeria, issues which gave rise to insurgencies of Boko Haram and oil pipe lines vandalism. The impact of such activities on the society and economy of the affected states and the country have also been examined. Cattle rustlers and arm bandits have instilled fears among farming communities, a situation which led many to abandon their only means of livelihood; this is because; the aftermath of any attacks usually left many wounded or dead and large number of animals being stolen. Between 2011 and 2016 hundreds of lives were lost; thousands of livestock were carted away and thousands of acres of farm lands were abandoned. This grossly affected the economy of the region and Nigeria in general.</p> <p>Key words: cattle rustling, arm banditry, insecurity, economy</p>
 <p>Danyayashehu</p>	<p>Multiculturalism and the Challenges of National Integration in Nigeria: Dualism and Dualism within Dualism</p> <p>Danyayashehu Muhammad Department of History and International Studies, Faculty Arts, Social and Management Sciences, Federal University Birnin-Kebbi, Kebbi state, Nigeria</p> <p>Abstract</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">Muhammad GICICSSH1710058</p>	<p>As argued by Otite (2002:170) ' the more diverse, the better'. This is not the real situation in Nigeria. Like in many parts of African states, multiculturalism/ heterogeneity posses a lot of challenges to peace and national integration in Nigeria. It is beyond denial that since independence, Nigeria is experiencing series of tribal and ethnic animosity, religious bigotry and regional wrangling. These and other factors beneath the surface, triggered selfish political aggrandizement over power and resources control by the ethnic majority. The minority groups were also not left docile as they continued to cry out for been marginalized. This in reality affected the lingered clamour for national integration. The intent of this paper is to examine and provide concrete interpretations to the following questions: what is multiculturalism? To what extent multiculturalism affected national integration in Nigeria? What measures were taken by the Nigerian policy makers in addressing the problem? To address these research questions, historical antecedent surrounding the amalgamation of the Nigeria's regions would be put on focus</p> <p>Key words: multiculturalism, national integration, dualism, religion, ethnic</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Hassan AttahiruGwandu GICICSSH1710059</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Islamic State of Boko-Haram</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hassan AttahiruGwandu Department of History and International Studies, Faculty of Arts, Social and Management Sciences, Federal University, Birnin-Kebbi. Kebbi State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The conquest of the Sokoto caliphate in 1903 closed the doors of an Islamic empire in Nigeria. There comes an era of secular society, both Muslims and Christians and as well the traditional societies were merged to form a single entity. By 1914 through the amalgamation process which gave birth to Nigeria and the achievement of independence in 1960, the country hence forth used a constitution to govern its societies. Scholars and some religious groups felt that certain government policies aimed at Islamizing the nation which later proved abortive. Fortunately, the emergence of Boko Haram and it insurgent movement led to the formation of a so called Islamic Caliphate Gwoza, Borno state of Nigeria. The research aimed at exploring the emergence of the Caliphate and it activities.</p> <p>Keywords: Islamic State, Boko Haram, Jihad</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;">Kirti Mishra GICICSSH1710060</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Anxiety And Self-Esteem Among Adolescent And Young Adulthood.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kirti C. Mishra Student- University Of Mumbai</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Vaishali M. Parmar Student- University Of Mumbai</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract:</p> <p>It was Maslow (1954) who first hypothesized that esteem was one of the five sets of human needs. Self-respect, autonomy and achievement were seen as internal esteem factors, while status, recognition and attention were deemed to be external esteem factors. Esteem was classified as a higher-order need because it concerned the self of the individual. While esteem was others perception of the individual, self esteem was an opinion by the individual of himself.</p>

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Self-esteem—“an individual’s subjective evaluation of his or her worth as a person” (Orth & Robins, 2014, p. 381)—is arguably one of the most widely studied constructs in the modern social sciences. Subjects with high levels of anxiety also tend to have low self-esteem. Therefore, self-esteem also appears to be a better predictor of anxiety than the specific perceived ability. Anxiety generally seems to be due to a lack of confidence in its own resources. In general, a stressful situation that involves self-esteem, especially when it results in failure risks to, decreases or destabilize. This will result, with the repetition of situations, in the reduction of the well-being and mental health. Some psychologists believe that people who have high self-esteem are better than low esteem. In fact, a high self-esteem is associated with psychological well-being while low self-esteem tends to be associated with various psychological problems including increased depression and anxiety. People with low self-esteem tend to be more solitary, more socially anxious and shy. However, people with a high self-esteem tend to believe they are capable, efficient and that the efforts must they help develop will lead them to success.

Anxiety is one of the most widely experienced emotions defined as a displeasing feeling of uneasiness, nervousness, apprehension, fear, concern or worry (Barlow, 2002; Karatas, Alci& Aydin, 2013; Lenka& Kant,2012) Low self-esteem has been associated with anxiety symptoms and somatic complaints while high self-esteem has been considered as an important buffer against anxiety (Millings et al.,2012; Morley & Moran, 2011; O’Brien, Bartoletti, &Leitzel, 2006) The relation between self-esteem and anxiety has only rarely been studied (Roberts, 2006). Self-esteem might serve as a protective factor, as a moderator, mediator or simply a result of emotional well-being or difficulties (Lackovic-Grgin, 2000; Lee &Hankin, 2009; Restifo, Akse, Valle Guzman, Benjamin & Dick, 2009; Tambelli, Laghi, Odorisio, &Notari, 2012; Laghi, Pallini, D’Alessio, &Baiocco, 2011; Myers, 2013).

Anxiety And Self-Esteem Among Adolsecent And Young Adulthood

Kirti C. Mishra

Student- University Of Mumbai

Vaishali M. Parmar

Student- University Of Mumbai

Abstract

It was Maslow (1954) who first hypothesized that esteem was one of the five sets of human needs. Self-respect, autonomy and achievement were seen as internal esteem factors, while status, recognition and attention were deemed to be external esteem factors. Esteem was classified as a higher-order need because it concerned the self of the individual. While esteem was others perception of the individual, self esteem was an opinion by the individual of himself.

Self-esteem—“an individual’s subjective evaluation of his or her worth as a person” (Orth & Robins, 2014, p. 381)—is arguably one of the most widely studied constructs in the modern social sciences. Subjects with high levels of anxiety also tend to have low self-esteem. Therefore, self-esteem also appears to be a better predictor of anxiety than the specific perceived ability. Anxiety generally seems to be due to a lack of confidence in its own resources. In general, a stressful situation that involves self-esteem, especially when it results in failure risks to, decreases or destabilize. This will result, with the repetition of situations, in the



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<p>Mustafa Avcı GICICSSH1710062</p>	<p>Administrative Law in Turkey</p> <p>Mustafa Avcı Faculty of Law, Department of Administrative Law, University of Anadolu, Eskisehir, TURKEY</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Administrative Law is one of the main and important branches of the Public Law, which develops day by day. The over population problem has caused immigration from villages to cities and the habitation in the suburb of the cities urges the administrative organs to take new social precautions, such as new city plans and other regulations. On the other hand the concept of the "right of environment" has also enlarged the scope of the Administrative Law, because the duty to take care of the citizens against pollution of every kind has been loaded to the administrative organs as a responsibility.</p> <p>It may be discussed theoretically that the Administrative Law has not been yet codified in its technical meaning. Codification (legislation) is the enactment of rules in a systematical order so that the articles are in accordance with each other. In Administrative Law there is a lack in general and systematic principles which initiate legislation. Administrative Law has developed quite later than the other law branches. Because the idea of "lawful administration" and the "restricted power of administration" was not acceptable in the days during which the state concept was equal to sovereignty. But it is the most effective branch of public law which is related to social life at the first hand in comparison with the other sub-branches. The concept of the "State of Law" (German: Rechtsstaat, French: Etat de droit) is the result of this development, to which mankind has been reached after a long period of human and the State history, uncovering the different stages of the State, such as "Territorial State" and "Police State". Territorial State (MülkDevlet) is shaped and administered by the supreme power of the only sovereign of the State, who holds in hand all of the</p>

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	<p>authorities which are in the democratic states indexed to law and are separated between the three; legislature, judiciary and executive organs. Police State is a system of government whereby control over political, economical and social life is exercised usually by the police and coercive measures instead of the judicial and administrative organs.</p>
<p>DrShelen W H Ho GICICSSH1710068</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Practice of Shared Value Creation by Public Sector Organizations: The Relevance of Performance Prediction for Measurements of Effectiveness for Shared Value Initiatives</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DrShelen W H Ho Associate Professor in International Business and Strategy with Henley Business School, University of Reading, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr Ji Hei Lee Henley Business School, University of Reading, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The concept of creating shared value (CSV) popularized by Porter and Kramer has opened interesting discussions amongst scholars and practitioners. The proposition is straightforward: CSV can help business organizations to think differently about their business practices. The authors of this paper extend the application of the CSV concept to public sector organizations where their major purpose is to engage in public good by giving away its knowledge base and services. The empirical study highlights the paradox that many public sector organizations face in simultaneously pursuing organization goals and creating shared values for societies. While there are performance indicators to measure efficiency in the attainment of organization goals, there is little research on measures of effectiveness in creating shared value for the target communities from their perspective. While CSV is applicable for understanding shared value creation by public sector organizations, the authors find it necessary to incorporate related topics of measures of effectiveness and performance prediction to address the paradox in practice. An empirical study of a shared value initiative for a business community by a public sector organization in Malaysia is discussed. The investigation focuses on the relevance and necessity for key stakeholders' involvement in performance prediction for managerial decision-making in the implementation of initiatives for value creation effectiveness of public-sector service provision. The comparative findings from community feedback and management perception suggest that creating shared value requires formalizing value performance measurements. Findings also reveal that performance prediction process is both relevant and necessary before implementation of shared value initiatives for performance effectiveness and managerial accountability in public sector organizations. The findings make a contribution to the academic literature on measures of effectiveness for shared value creation by public sector organizations and point to policy measures that may lead to improvements in practice with these organizations.</p> <p>Keywords: Measures of Effectiveness, Performance Prediction Process, Public Sector Service Values, Shared Value Initiatives</p>
<p>Assoc. Prof. Kubilay ÖZYER GICICSSH1710069</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Effects Of Role Stressors On Psychological Well-Being</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Assoc. Prof. Kubilay ÖZYER</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Gaziosmanpasa University Tokat, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Assoc. Prof. Sema POLATCI Gaziosmanpasa University, Tokat, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Stress has negative effects on every persons generally. And also it effects organizations not only workers. Thats why it must be analysed and understood. In this study it will be analysed role stressors has or not some effect on individual side, psychological well-being. Generally it has been saying 3 important role stressors; role ambiguity, role conflict and work load. In this study 2 important role stressors will has been analysed; role ambiguity and role conflict. Role ambiguity occurs as a result of unclear or vague expectations from an individual while conflict in expectations may cause role conflict. When a worker has not effecient or enough information about his work at that time he can feel role ambiguity. In otherside, when a worker faces a lot of different expectations that are incompateble from his roles that workers can feel role conflict. Well-being is a dynamic concept that includes subjective, social, and psychological dimensions as well as health-related behaviors. Psychological well-being is usually conceptualised as some combination of positive affective states such as happiness and functioning with optimal effectiveness in individual and social life. Psychological well-being is about lives going well. It is the combination of feeling good and functioning effectively. Selected hypotheses will be presented and tested. To analyze the hypotheses, data will be collected from service sector employees. According to the analysis of the collected data, the effects of effects of rol stressors on psychological well-being will be clarified. Along with these several suggestions to increase the satisfaction from job and life will be produced. Keywords: Role ambiguity, role conflict, psychological well-being</p>
<p>Mehmet ERYIGIT GICICSSH1710070</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Complex Networks in Foreign Direct Investments</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mehmet ERYIGIT Prof. in Finance Department, AbantIzzetBaysal University, Department of Business Administration, Bolu, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Foreign direct investment (FDI) covers activities of a nonlocal company in a foreign country. A foreign company can invest into a foreign country through different ways as (a) greenfield investment, (b) opening a subsidiary/branch, (c) equity investment (d) buying at least 10% shares of stocks on a stock market. The main difference between foreign direct investment and other portfolio investments is the degree of control on decision making and production. Companies making foreign direct investment do not need to be multinational companies. Although flow of foreign direct investment among countries is not as easy as portfolio investments, the amount of FDI has been increasing recently. The literature, generally, focus on factors affecting FDI. Yet, we could not encountered any study dedicated to determine between which countries FDI occurs. This study aims to fill this gap in the literature. This study aims to examine complex foreign direct investment (FDI) networks between OECD member and some of non-member countries. Foreign direct</p>

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	<p>investments between 48 countries for the period of 2000-2015 will be investigated. For this purpose, monetary flows between those countries (inward and outward FDI) for the last 15 years will be analyzed. Foreign direct investment networks will be identified through using Minimum Spanning Tree (MST) and Complex Networks approaches. MST approach determines the patterns presenting international foreign direct investments.</p>
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Dr. JitendraPratap Singh GICICSSH1710071</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">The influence of Ramayana on Indonesian Art & Culture</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dr. JitendraPratap Singh Assistant Professor in the Department of History New Standard College of Higher Education, Raebareli (U.P.), India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ABSTRACT</p> <p>Hindus in 10,000 years have never colonized any country. They have never looted, plundered or enslaved very country economically. They have never destroyed other religious as sinners, heathens or Kafirs are condemned them to eternal hell. Very little is known about south east Asian religions beliefs and practices before the advent of Indian Merchants and religions influences from the IInd Century B.C.E. onwards. Prior to the 13th Century C.E., Hinduism was the main religions in South Asia.</p> <p>The Spread of Indian Cultural influences is a fascinating Chapter in the history of South. East Asia, especially. Indonesia. Even a casual visitor is struck by the deep and abiding influence India has left not only in the field of religion, Polity, art and literature, but even in day to day life of the people.</p> <p>The Ramayana is the largest Muslim country in the world, But their names Contain of Hindu gods and goddesses. The very first rendering of Ramayana in Indonesia appeared in Central Java in the language of stone. It was sculpted into balustrades of two temples Chandi Shiva and Chandi Brahma. They stand in the Countryard of a complete of temple, know Locally as Lara Jonggrang.</p> <p>First version of Ramayana in old Javanese is by Yogeshvara in 9th Century A.D., a. work of 27774 stanza in Manipravala style i.e. mixture of Sanskrit and Kawi language. Wayang-wong is the live show of the Ramayana, where asWayangKulit is shadow puppet show.</p> <p>Prambanan, temple has 42 panels of Ramayana, Covering the strong from the beginning to the Monkeys reaching Lanka. In laraJonggrang, we have complete pictonial representation of Ramayana.</p> <p>In this way Ramayana tradition is a Multi voiced entity, encompassing feeling of the Rama story that very according to historical period, regional, literary tradition, religious affiliation, intended audience, Social location and political contex. It is also called by the people of Indonesia that – Islam is our religion. Ramayana is our culture.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">NargizAliyeva GICICSSH1710073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Neurosis with a new symptom- Phenomenon ofSelfie</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NargizAliyeva E. Medico – Prophylactic faculty, group 600B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NarminaEldarova N</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Living in today’s developing, intense and dynamic society makes it very difficult</p>

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	<p>to be far from stress. Being the result of stress neurosis is nowadays accompanied by a new symptom. The goal of the research: To find out whether selfie which is gaining more and more popularity among the youth is a symptom of neurosis or depression. Materials and methods: Surveyed 105 students via K. Heck's and H. Hess' "The diagnostics of tendency to neurosis" and Zung's "Depression" tests. Their psychological state was determined by surveys. Results: According to our evaluation, 45,7% of the students didn't have any neurotic disorder and the number of their daily selfies didn't exceed 2. Intense neurotic disorder was observed in 28,6% of the students and the number of their daily selfies was above the norm. 52,6% of the students taking a lot of selfies during the day were narcissists and the remaining 47,4% had problems in personal life. Conclusion: Excess tendency to selfie is a psychological disorder and is considered as a new symptom of neurosis. To prevent it, special attention should be paid to children and teenagers and they should be kept apart from the virtual world. The youth can more easily prevent neurosis by attending personal development programs, language courses, practising sports and different styles of culture. Keywords: selfie, neurosis, depression, development programs</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Jianlin Zhang GICICSSH1710074</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Deteriorating Social Norms: the Presence of Third-party Observer(s) Worsens Norm Adherence</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jianlin Zhang Academic Service, Global Education, Singapore Institute of Management, Singapore</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Experiments using third-party punishment has almost <i>exclusively</i> focused on examining the third-party observer behaviors. Using the Third-party Punishment in the Dictator Game as our main vehicle, this paper investigates whether varying the number of third-party observers who are empowered to punish the norm violating first-party player improves the social norm adherence, measured by the amount allocated by dictator to recipient. We show that the inclusion of third-party observer(s) resulted in significant fall in the dictator's transfer. Further, the more the third-party observers were present, the lower was the dictator's transfer. That is, the presence of third-party observer(s) worsened the dictator's motive to adhere to the hypothesized egalitarian distribution norm. The results pose an intriguing question that merits further investigation on the role of third-party punishment in inducing adherence to the social norm. Keywords: third-party punishment, social norms</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Serkan Gundogdu GICICSSH1710075</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bir dış politika aracı olarak kamu diplomasisi</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Serkan Gündoğdu Tunceli Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Uluslararası İlişkiler Bölümü, Tunceli</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Handan Boyali Tunceli Üniversitesi, Çemişgezek Meslek Yüksekokulu, Tunceli</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p>

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	<p>Eski çağlardan beri milletler, politik amaçlarına erişmek için birbirleriyle çeşitli yöntemlerle iletişim kurma yoluna gitmişlerdir. İletişim yolları her zamanın şartlarına özgü nitelikler taşımıştır. Sağlanan diyaloglar, kimi zaman kişiler, kimi zaman belirli bir zümre, kimi zaman ise belirli kurumlar tarafından yürütülmüştür.</p> <p>Stratejik bir iletişim aracı olan Kamu Diplomasisi, yeni Dünyanın diplomatik aracı haline gelmektedir. Günümüz Uluslararası ilişkilerinde ulusal menfaatlerin sürdürülmesinde eski diplomatik yöntemler yeterli olmamaktadır. Devletler, diplomatik ilişkilerini sadece uluslararası kuruluşlar veya hükümetler arası müzakerelerden ziyade ilgili halkları da hedefleyen politikalar geliştirmek zorunda kalmıştır. Uluslararası İlişkileri yönlendirmede kamuoyunun önem kazanmasından dolayı Kamu Diplomasisi, uluslararası politikanın vazgeçilmez unsurları olmaya başlamıştır. Birçok devlet uluslararası arenada ve yabancı kamuoylarının nezdinde prestij kazanmak için aktif olarak kamu diplomasisi çalışmaları yürütmektedir.</p> <p>Devletlerin yumuşak gücü olan kamu diplomasisi ile uluslararası ilişkiler, diplomasi kurumlarının hakimiyetinden çıkıp farklı aktörlerin de etkinliğinin söz konusu olduğu bir alan olmaya başlamıştır. Uluslararası arenada devlet tarafından, diğer devletlerin politik aktörlerini etkilemek için, yine resmi kurumların da katkısı bulunmak üzere sivil inisiyatifin karar verme sürecinde ve bu kararların uygulama aşamasında uluslararası ilişkilerde diğer ülke ve milletlerin algısında bir yargı oluşturma çabası olarak tanımlanan kamu diplomasisinin önemi herkesçe kabul gören bir gerçektir.</p> <p>Bu çalışmada, günümüz dünyasında yeni bir dış politika biçimi olan <i>kamu diplomasisi</i> kavramını ve etkinliği ele alınmaya çalışılacaktır.</p> <p>Anahtar Kelimeler: Dış Politika, Uluslararası İlişkiler, Diplomasi, Kamu Diplomasisi</p>
 <p>Idris Hamza Yana GICICSSH1710077</p>	<p>The Metaphors of Woman in Flora Nwapa's "Cassava Song"</p> <p>Idris Hamza Yana Department of Languages Faculty of Humanities SuleLamido University</p> <p>Abstract:</p> <p>Most African societies are patriarchal where men are the heads of households and bread winners of their families. Women are seen as weak and dependent upon men for support, guidance and protection. Men are protectors of the society during wars while women are often the victims of atrocities committed. Even though things are gradually improving in terms of male dominance in African societies, women are still lagging behind in many respects. This is said to have prompted some writers to decry the situation in their writings. These writers protest the position of woman in African society on issues regarding barrenness, witchcraft, misfortune and other vices attributed to women. Flora Nwapa was one of the pioneer women writers in Africa whose major thematic concern is women and their position in African society. Her poem, "Cassava Song" is one of such works that compares African woman's experience with that of a food crop called cassava. This paper, using the theoretical postulations of Feminism, will critically look at the poem to study how Nwapa artistically uses cassava as a woman figure in African context. Feminist Literary Criticism was chosen because it addresses the issues of gender role through works of literature and its origin could be traced back to the Enlightenment period of 17th and 18th when broader conception of</p>

	<p>women's right was brought to the fore. Key words: Poetry, Poem, Woman, Cassava, Africa, Feminism</p>
 <p>MutawalliAlhajiSule GICICSSH1710078</p>	<p>Assessment of Eco was free movement protocol in promoting regional growth and development in west Africa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MutawalliAlhajiSule Department of Social Development Mai IdrissAlooma Polytechnic Geidam, Yobe State Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study will critically assess the Economic Community of West African State [ECOWAS] on its activities on regional integration, growth and development as a panacea to regional free movement of people and goods. ECOWAS was formed in 1975 with the objectives of among others facilitating economic development, fostering relation and promoting peace among her members. In her efforts of achieving these objectives, several protocols among which the protocol on free movement of people was adopted aimed at removing all obstacles for the movement of people across the subcontinent. Although, success have been recorded in removing all kind of visa requirements through the introduction of one passport, less have been found to have achieved of its much expectations. Non harmonization of currency, poor political commitment and existence of multiples checkpoints hampered the success of the protocol. This study examined the success recorded and the challenges that hijacked the full implementation of the protocol; About a half a century of its creations, ECOWAS in spite her remarkable achievements in promoting unity, maintaining peace and enhancing political and economic relations, have yielded less particularly in relation to the implementation of the free movement protocol. Though, movement of goods and people is much more advanced in comparison to the earlier years of decolonization, it is still bedeviled by so may be abuses. Since majority of West African people are not highly educated, there is the need of informal education system to acquaint people with the basic formalities or requirement involve in their cross border affairs within the sub region. There is also need for the automation of immigration and custom services to help fasten the procedures of border administration. The present manual system was found not suitable in the contemporary world.</p> <p>Key Words: Eco Was, Free Movement, Success, Challenges</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">CananEryigit GICICSSH1710080</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Effect of Sponsorship Announcements on Stock Returns: Do Industry Concentration and Competition Type Matter?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cananeryigit Assoc. Prof., Hacettepe University, Department Of Business Administration, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mehmet eryigit Prof., IzzetBaysal University, Department Of Business Administration, Turkey</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Firms have been committing large funds to sponsorship investments worldwide which result in the expectation of financial return (khan and stanton, 2010). Accordingly, one of the main research streams in sponsorship literature has been</p>

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financial outcomes of sponsorship (johnston and spais, 2015, spais and johnston, 2014, naidenova et al., 2016, kruger et al., 2014). More specifically, previous studies (mazodier and rezaee, 2013, filis and spais, 2012, clark et al., 2009, cornwell et al., 2005, pruit et al., 2004, spais and filis, 2008, kudo et al., 2015) examined the relationship between sponsorship announcements and stock returns. Those studies provided conflicted results indicating that the effects on stock returns caused by sponsorships are not same for all sponsorship deals and sensitive to firm and event characteristics.

Besides these, the effect of sponsorship may be sensitive to market's competitive structure. Previous studies indicated that intense competition increases uncertainty and risk of firm performance (robinson, 1999, cho and hwang, 2017, zhao and zou, 2002) which in turn influences stock returns such that firms in more concentrated industries earn lower returns (hou and robinson, 2006, sharma, 2011). Similarly, intense competition influences firms' marketing offerings. For example, it increases promotional activity whereas decreases sales volatility (raju, 1992). Competition type also influences firms' marketing offerings and financial performance. For instance, in price competition differentiation is lower whereas in non-price competition differentiating the brand from competitors is more important (cho and hwang, 2017). Accordingly, promotional activities affecting brand image (e.g. Sponsorship) are regarded as more powerful marketing investments. From these points, not all sponsorship announcements may be evaluated positively by investors. Since investors' evaluations influence expected future cash flows and share prices (mishra et al., 1997) the influence of sponsorship on stock return may change based on concentration and competition type.

From these points, the purpose of this paper is to provide an event study based evidence on whether the effect of sponsorship announcements on stock returns differs based on industry concentration and competition type. The study may contribute to the literature through examining competitive structure of the market and providing new empirical evidence from a developing market. We calculate abnormal returns (ar) and cumulative abnormal returns (car) and examine whether new information in the market cause abnormal return on stocks prices using event study methodology.

Industry concentration is measured using herfindahl-hirschman index (hhi). Similar to previous studies (cho and hwang, 2017) total assets and sales are used as indicators of hhi. Lower values of index indicates more intense completion. Hhi below 0.1000 indicate non-concentrated, between 0.1000 and 0.1800 moderately concentrated and indices above 0.1800 imply concentrated (abbasoglu et al., 2007). Anova is employed to examine differences in ar and car for industry concentration level.

Competition type is operationalized as price competition and non-price competition based on advertising expense to sales ratio (cho and hwang, 2017). If the ratio is above (below) the industry-level median industry is classified as price (non-price) competition. In order to test whether ar and- car differ for firms operating in price and non-price competition industries t-tests are conducted. The study analyzes sponsorship announcements of firms listed in borsaistanbul. Studying turkish companies may be beneficial due to high growth rate of



	<p>sponsorship investments and to represent a developing country¹. Sponsorship announcements between 2013-2015 are regarded as events. Events are collected through a review of web sites of ihlas news agency (http://www.iha.com.tr), doğan news agency (http://dha.com.tr), and public disclosure platform (https://www.kap.org.tr/en/). Announcement dates on these web sites are taken as the event dates. Stock prices of firms are gathered from quandl.com, yahoo finance web page, and borsaistanbul.</p> <p>The results of event study will indicate whether announcements of sponsorships are associated with stock returns of sponsoring firms. The results of t tests and anova will show how the influence of sponsorship announcements are influenced by competitive structure of the market.</p> <p>Keywords: sponsorship, event study, stock return, industry concentration, competitive type</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">RiechaSantiecha GICICSSH1710082</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The development bioposka fertilizer inventory accounting system in center for plant conservation botanic garden of Indonesia using soft systems methodology</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RiechaSantiecha Master of Accounting Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia, Central Jakarta, 10430, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DeddiNordawan Master of Accounting Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia, , Central Jakarta, 10430, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract:</p> <p>This research aims to develop bioposka fertilizer inventory accounting system in Government Institutions of Indonesia using soft systems methodology. The research identifies several key issues related implementation accounting of bioposka fertilizer inventory such as: inadequate recording of bioposka fertilizer, measurement of bioposka fertilizer using selling price, inadequate presentation of bioposka fertilizer inventory include expense in Balance Sheet and Operational Report, insufficient disclosure notes to financial statements. Those problematical situations are resolved by this research with related actors and the institutions will do the following action repairing of inventory accounting procedure of bioposka fertilizer.</p> <p>Keywords: Government Institutions; Accounting of Fertilizer Inventory; Solid Waste accounting; Soft Systems Methodology.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">AuwalAbubakarKassim GICICSSH1710083</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Effects of Advanced Organizers on Retention and Performance in Conservation Concepts among senior Biology Students in Jigawa, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AuwalAbubakarKassim Department of Science Education, SuleLamido University, Jigawa State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study investigated effects of advanced organizers on retention and performance in conservation concepts among secondary Biology students in</p>

¹<http://www.worldbank.org> accessed 12.02.2017



	<p>Jahun, Jigawa State, Nigeria. One hundred and thirty seven (137) students were randomly selected from eleven (11) senior secondary schools that constituted the sample for the study from a total population of one thousand two hundred and twenty five (1225) SSII students in Jahun zone. The study adopted the pretest, post test and post-post test quasi experimental and control group design. The students in experimental group were taught using lecture method enriched with advanced organizers while those in control group were taught using lecture method for the period of six weeks. The topic taught was conservation of natural resources from senior secondary school curriculum. The instrument used for data collection was Conservation Concept Performance Test (CCPT) with reliability coefficient of 0.89. Four Research questions and four null hypotheses were formulated and tested using independent t-Test at 0.05 level of significance. Pictorial and textual advanced organizers were developed, also a lesson plan was developed for experimental and control groups. The major findings from the study include: obtaining a significant difference between the mean academic performance scores of students taught conservation concepts with advanced organizers and those taught without advanced organizers in favour of the former. There is also a significant difference between the mean retention scores of students taught conservation concepts with advanced organizers and those taught without advanced organizers in favour of the former. Another finding is that there is no significant difference between the mean academic performance scores of male and female students taught conservation concepts with advanced organizers. There is also no significant difference between the mean retention scores of male and female students taught conservation concepts with advanced organizers. Based on the findings it was recommended that advanced organizers be used by biology teachers to teach in senior Secondary Schools among others.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Edgar Eslit GICICSSH1710085</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An Investigation Into a Computer-aided Intimate Friendship Between Filipino Students and their Foreign Friends: Towards an Emerging Cross-cultural Communication</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Edgar R. Eslit St. Michael's College, Iligan City, 9200 Philippines</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Modern technology enriched our perspectives how people communicate and establish intimate online friendship across cultural boundaries. With the emergence of Computer-aided Communication (CAC), it opens new concepts towards understanding the meaning of relationship maintenance, interdependence, commitment and relationship barriers in a Cross-cultural communication situation. Others may find its use dynamic while others find it artificial. Because of this, issues and concerns relating to the parameters of its use and how it affects Cross-cultural communication are opening all kinds challenging ideas for researchers all over the globe to explore. Hence, the current study ventured into investigating the Computer-aided intimate relationship between Filipino students and their foreign friends: Towards an emerging Cross-cultural communication. Cultural Dimension, Relational Maintenance, and CAC theories served as primary theoretical backbones for this research. As this paper was qualitative in nature, methodologies used include in-depth interviews and focus group discussion (FGD) which was voluntarily participated in by Filipino college students and their intimate online foreign friends. Results showed that</p>

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	<p>informants utilized practical relationship maintenance strategies, interdependence, commitment, and in breaking relationship barriers using the CAC. Further, informants convincingly explicated seven dyadic cross-cultural communication patterns which can be considered emerging. To wit: a) Openness in communication pattern; b) Willingness to commit online friends communication pattern; c) Benefiting from distance interaction communication pattern; d) Strong Interdependence communication pattern; e) Practical relationship maintenance strategies amidst relationship barriers communication pattern; f) Active participation of social networks communication pattern; and, g) Mutual support communication pattern. With these findings, grounded theories such as “Relationship Resiliency”, “Personal Perspective” and “Computer-aided Cross-cultural communication” came to the fore. Keywords: Computer-aided, Cross-cultural communication, Intimate online friendship, Culture, Language</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Kerry Howell GICICSSH1710086</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Mutual Recognition and Civil Constitution: Developing a Federation of States</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kerry E. Howell, Professor of Governance, Graduate School of Management Plymouth University, Plymouth UK.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The European Union (EU) can be understood through Enlightenment thinking and ideas relating to Hegelian recognition, unsocial sociability and antagonism. One may consider that ideas regarding a united Europe are underpinned by self/other recognition and the pursuit of a peace orientated civil constitution. Through perpetual peace Immanuel Kant identified a federation of states/peoples and this article contends that the EU fits with such an understanding of contractual development. Fundamentally, it may be argued that through Hegelian recognition identifies and provides an evolutionary or dialectical movement away from the nation-state toward a different form of political institution or community. Keywords Hegelian Recognition, Civil Constitution, Perpetual Peace, European Union, Federation of States.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">RitikaBehl GICICSSH1710088</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Transitional Era of Women's Sexual and Reproductive Rights in India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RitikaBehl, Assistant Professor; Amity law School, Noida</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>India has not remained unaffected by the globalisation phenomenon and this effect has resulted in a transition phase for the Indian society mostly. The patriarchal roots of India society have undergone a sea change, where social and economic justice moves beyond the boundaries of gender biasness. Yet the controversy remains whether India is a safe abode for women’s reproductive and sexual rights or not. Despite the fact that India is a signatory to various international conventions and the Cairo Action Program still numerous national policies and legislations have not been able to secure to the women the right over their sexuality and decision making power on ‘the right to give birth’. The claustrophobic environment created by various social, economic and</p>

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	<p>individualistic challenges have casted a negative shadow on implementation and practice of rights in relation to sexual and reproductive health by women especially. Though eminent amendments have been made to already present legislations like The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 and plethora of national policies like National Youth Policy 2003, National Maternity Benefit Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme etc have been introduced still they have not been able to prevent increase in violation of these rights.</p> <p>The author through this paper would like to highlight how the transition has taken place in the field of women's sexual and reproductive rights through the 12 Five Year Plans. The research would further draw special attention to legislations focused on these rights like The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2006; The Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection Act), 1994; The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1991 amended by Act No. 64 of 2002; etc. The research paper will also reflect upon national policies like Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls, The Indian National Population Policy, 2000, Janani Suraksha Yojnaetc which aid the legislative pillars. The author would also analyse how judicial activism has brought a sea change through enlightening judgements Devika Biswas v. Union of India Others, Mr. and Mrs. X v. Union Of India etc in this arena.</p>
<p>Echo PerdanaKusumah GICICSSH1710090</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Post-Mining Economic Condition (Case Study on Bangka Belitung Islandas the Largest Tin Producer in Indonesia)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Echo Perdana Kusumah University of Bangka Belitung, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This study aims to determine the economic condition of the community of Bangka Belitung island in terms of income levels, purchasing power levels and local government policy when the natural resources of tin that can be produced by the community is very minimal. Along with the passage of time, the economic growth of Bangka Belitung has decreased even though there is still non-tin potential in the form of plantation and fishery. This is a challenge for all levels of the community of Bangka Belitung island especially local governments to improve economic conditions for the better in the future. The sample technique used in this research is the accidental sample technique which consists of 55 respondents who work as retail merchant that is considered suitable with this research. Quantitative descriptive analysis through SPSS v.24 program is used to process the resulting data. The results of data processing show that the level of income and purchasing power of the community is greatly decreased and the government's ineffective policy in the post tin mining period.</p> <p>Key Words: Income levels, Purchasing power levels, Local goverment policy, Economic condition</p>
<p>FuadMannan GICICSSH1710091</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Misinterpretation of the concept Jihad: How Islam is being branded as sponsor of violence by the Western Media.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MdFuad Al Mannan, Lecturer, Department of International Relations, Bangladesh University of Professionals (BUP).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fahmida E Zannant,</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Institute of Business Administration (IBA), University of Dhaka.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Whenever we see any terrorist incident committed by a Muslim, happened anywhere in the world, instantly the newspaper and TV channels start screaming that it's a 'Jihadist' activity. Jihad has become the synonym of Radical Islamic Terrorism. The western media tries to portray that through Jihad, Islam is encouraging its followers to kill non-believers and people from other religion. They 'cherry-pick' the word from Quran (Muslims' religious script) and argues that it's a religious obligation for the Muslims to practice Jihad. After the recent terrorist incidents in London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels and other cosmopolitan cities, some of the western media and western intellectuals are try to say that because of the Islamic faith and religious obligation the Muslims are threat for the western democratic civilization and cosmopolitan atmosphere. This media campaign has become successful to some extent that we see call for 'Muslim Ban' in many western countries and this movement is gaining support in many western cities. The main argument of these anti-Muslim campaigns is that Islam is inherently a hateful religion and it cannot be compatible with western societies. Whereas Jihad, according to Quran and Islamic Belief, purifies a person and it is a constant struggle for him to be a better human being. So by default Islam purifies a person to be a better, responsible and caring citizen for the cosmopolitan societies. This paper will try to focus how western media is demonizing Islam and its concept of Jihad, and why Muslims should be treated as normal, responsible, peace-loving human beings because of their religion.</p> <p>Keywords: Jihad, western media, Islam, anti-Muslim campaigns.</p>
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<p>Mohd Rizal MohdYaakop GICICSSH171092</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Environmental and Sustainability Issue in Sarawak, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mohd Rizal Yaakop Faculty of Social Sciences and HumanitiesUniversitiKebangsaan Malaysia, 43600, Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The objective of this study is to examine environmental knowledge and awareness amongst the students of Higher education in Sarawak, Malaysia and to understand their views on environmental security issues. The main method of collecting data is by Questionnaires that involved 948 respondents randomly selected. The data was then analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The results show that the respondent are well informed, knowledgeable and aware of environmental security issues as the pattern is fairly consistent by sex, age, and ethnic grouping. Findings from this study provide insight into the importance of awareness in generating environmental consciousness and public response towards policy and practices related to the environment. Furthermore, the study captures what it means by environmental security for the respondents. It is important for future analyses to look into this question and to enhance more study related to understanding of environmental security.</p> <p>Key words: Environmental Knowledge-Awareness –Environmental Security</p>
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<p>Agus Nero Sofyan GICICSSH1710093</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SeniKerajinanKelomGeulis Di Tasikmalaya SebagaiPelengkapFashionWanita</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Agus Nero Sofyan, KuntoSofianto, MamanSutirman, Prof. Dr. DadangSuganda, M.Hum. Prodi Sastra Indonesia FakultasIlmuBudaya UniversitasPadjadjaran</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The title of this research is “SeniKerajinanKelomGeulis di TasikmalayasebagaiPelengkap Fashion Wanita” (Art of KelomGeulis Handicrafts in Tasikmalaya as Complementary of Women's Fashion). Tasikmalaya is an area in East Priangan West Java Province. In this research, will be studied the acquisition and selection of raw materials, production processes (design, measurement, printing, packing, and labeling), and marketing. The method used in this research is descriptive-analytic method, that used to describe the phenomena of the existence which took place nowadays or the past. Data collection techniques in this research is field surveys through interviews, direct observation, and the retrieval of written sources from local communities and government. In addition, data collection techniques are conducted by taking pictures in the field. The purpose of this research is to study kelomgeulisTasikmalaya as complement of woman fashion. Source of data used in this research is field data through participant observation as primary data and source of lust as secondary data. The object of this research is a kelomgeulis located in Tasikmalaya.</p> <p>The problem discussed in this research is how to obtain and select quality raw material from production, ranging from designing, measuring, printing, labeling and packing, and marketing to strategic places both inside and outside the country. The results achieved from this research is the production of Tasikmalaya City has good quality, improves the fashion of the wearer so that it is comfortable eye-cathcing, and increases the number of production due to the many requests from home and abroad. In addition, the local government's efforts in the preservation of the art of production of kelomgeulis by providing increased capital to the crafters, bring in investors, and provide marketing opportunities both inside and outside.</p> <p>Keywords: kelomgeulis art, Tasikmalaya, fashion, woman, marketing</p>
 <p>KubilayOzyer GICICSSH1710097</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Does cronyism trigger organizational cynicism?A case study of a manufacturing company</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Assoc. Prof. Kubilay Ozyer Business Administration,Gaziosmanpasa University</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hande Unuvar Gaziosmanpasa University, SBE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mustafa Canbek Gaziosmanpasa University, SBE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>As one of the frequently encountered phenomena of today’s business world, cronyism refers to discriminating individuals on the basis of only friendship or</p>

	<p>association instead of open competition (competence). Such a phenomenon within an organization will cause to fail in treating the employees equally. Against such unethical behavior, the emotions and thoughts of employees towards their work and the organization they work for may be affected negatively and they may develop some negative attitudes towards the organization. Also called “cynicism”, this situation may result in employees being angry at the organization, having less confidence in it and developing negative emotions. From this point of view, this study aims to find out whether the cronyism perceptions of employees in organizations affect organizational cynicism, and to make a contribution to the literature in this regard. To this end, we tried to reveal the relationships among the related variables. The study used the data collected from 100 employees working in a manufacturing company in Sivas. The relationships among the variables were found using correlations, while their effects were examined using the regression analysis. The findings showed that cronyism affects organizational cynicism by increasing it in the positive direction.</p> <p>Key Words: Cronyism, Organizational Cynicism, Organizational Cronyism</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SyafrizaGinting GICICSSH1710099</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Impact of Aggressive Working Capital Management, Growth, Size And Leverage on Company Performance :A Case of Indonesia Telecommunication Industry</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SyafrizaGinting Faculty Of Economic And Business,TelkomUniversity,Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p>Telecommunication industry along the year 2011 until 2015 has the highest growth among the sectors in GDP of Indonesia. Characteristics of the telecommunications sector requires a fairly high investment value because this sector is very sensitive to the technology development, it makes every corporation in this sector requires a very high capital capability.</p> <p>The purpose of this research is to examine working capital management, sales growth, firm size and leverage affect the performance of telecommunication companies listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2011 - 2015.</p> <p>This research uses financial report data in telecommunication industry obtained from Indonesia Stock Exchange and company's official website from 2011 to 2015. The collecting method used is purposive sampling with data of five companies. Data used in this research is panel data, that is combination between cross section data and time series.</p> <p>The results of the research indicates that the aggressiveness of working capital policy (Working Capital Investment Policy and Working Capital Financial Policy), growth, size and leverage together have an effect to corporation performance (ROA). The results also indicates aggressive working capital financing policies will result in more profits. This research also gives suggestion that telecommunication company can improve their performance (ROA) by adopt the aggressive working capital financing policy, increasing their firm size and escalate their leverage.</p> <p>Keywords : Working capital management, growth, size, leverage, ROA</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Abdul Shmailan GICICSSH1710100</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Companies Motivated with CSR Programs</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abdul Shmailan Management Information Technology,JubailIndustrila College, Saudi Arabia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p>

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	<p>Corporate social responsibility is not a new topic. It embraces the perception that corporations are socially responsible to the community and to their business practices at the same time Carool (1991). Corporations who foster social responsibility believe their accomplishments in that area can be catalysts for loyalty consumer loyalty both visually and by behavior Mandhachitara and Poolthong (2009). This strategy has been effective in a variety of businesses worldwide to get a deeper relationship and loyalty from their customers. One example of this is how banks have used their social responsibility programs to generate stronger relationships with their customers (McDonald and Hung Lai 2010). Strong CSR can also produce a stronger moral and values picture to the customers that will ultimately increase customer loyalty and satisfaction (Green & Peloza 2011). According to Pomerin and Johnson (2009), there are also a variety of strategies that corporations can employ to “advertise” their CSR campaigns to improve their appeal to existing customers and new customers. These carefully crafted strategies can be used to focus on customer’s morality and their position in Society (Farache and Perks 2010).</p>
<p>NingsihSusilawati GICICSSH1710101</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Trend of Conflict in Indonesia 2016</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NingsihSusilawati, S.Sos, M.Si (Han) Assistant Lecture – Peace and Conflict Resolutions Faculty of Defense Strategy - Indonesia Defense University IPSC Sentul-Bogor 16810</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Indonesia with various diversities is a country that has a high potential conflict. In general, the conflict in Indonesia is still not in spite of structural problems as a result of lack of uneven development and distribution of development outcomes. The inability of stakeholders and policy makers in managing conflicts are allegedly very likely to trigger large-scale social conflicts that have broad impact in a long time. Intensification of the conflict will be impact the development if the conflict resolution approaches that do less qualified or cannot extract the root of the real problem.</p> <p>The research approach used in this research is qualitative approach. Furthermore the type of research approach of this research is descriptive, the research seeks to do a current problem solving based on the data.</p> <p>The result showed that the vulnerable areas of conflict are DKI Jakarta and Papua province. Meanwhile, the provinces completely unrecorded have significant conflicts are Bali, Bangka Belitung, Banten, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, East Java, South Kalimantan, North Kalimantan, North Maluku, West Nusa Tenggara, West Papua, Central Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, West Sumatra and South Sumatra. In this case, Batam is a reflection of the rapid development of Indonesia with a good development condition which also increases the population growth.</p> <p>Based on the data obtained and the analysis conducted in this research, it is shown that there is a change of dynamic of conflict in Indonesia between this year and the previous years (compare to Map of Conflict 2014). In this case, DKI Jakarta still seems as a province with the highest number of conflict issues in Indonesia. On the other hand, it is recorded that Papua is still becoming an area with the most conflict issues thought the number is less than the previous year.</p> <p>Keywords : Conflict, Indonesia, Conflict Resolution, Trend of Conflict.</p>
<p>AdityaParamaSetiaboed</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Confucianism Culture Study in Improving the Performance of Employees</p>

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<p>i GICICSSH1710103</p>	<p>Iman Sudirman Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management Department, Institute Technology Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p>IndryatiSunaryo, Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management Department, Institute Technology Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p>BudhiPrihartono, Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management Department, InstituteTechnology Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p>AdityaParamaSetiaboedi Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management Department, Institute Technology Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract The wisdom from Confucius has become the philosophy of life for Chinese people in all over the world. It had been applied not only in educating children and interacting with relatives but also dealing with business. The successfulness of commerce by Chinese ethic has a strong relation with implementing robust corporate culture. In Indonesia, Chinese ethnic descendants still apply the way of life from Confucius in maintaining their business. However, the employee and corporate staff were not entirely from Chinese race or accustomed to Chinese culture. This research aims to analyze the present application of Confucianism culture in term of employee productivity, the problem during implementation and the strategy to strengthen the culture. This study develops conceptual model of corporate culture transformation with the baseline of five virtues of Confucianism which translated to benevolence (Ren), righteousness (Yi), propriety (Li), Wisdom (Zhi), and Trust (Xin). If the employees already have the five basic of social interaction from Confucianism, it will increase the employee's motivation. To train the employees to have that culture, that should be treated adopting the military method to fortify the loyalty towards the company, toughen authority as hierarchy, show wisdom towards, sub-ordinates, have good ethics of peer interaction, and improve trust toward themselves and company. The transformation from current culture to Confucianism adapted-culture in the firm needs to be included in change management plan. The strategy of implementing culture should be done regularly and have continuous improvement. Keywords: Confucianism, corporate culture, cultural transformation, employee performance</p>
<p>Robin Nunkoo GICICSSH1710105</p>	<p>Public Trust in Mega Event Planning Institutions: The Role of Knowledge, Transparency and Corruption</p> <p>Robin Nunkoo, Ph.D. Department of Management University of Mauritius Reduit Mauritius</p> <p>Manuel Alector Ribeiro, Ph.D.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Lecturer in Hospitality and Tourism Management School of Hospitality and Tourism Management University of Surrey, Guildford Vivek Sunnasee</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Senior Lecturer University of Westminster Westminster Business School Department of Accounting, Finance and Governance 35 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5LS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dogan Gursoy, Ph.D. Taco Bell Distinguished Professor Washington State University Carson College of Business School of Hospitality Business Management Pullman WA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The political ramifications of hosting mega-events are huge. In this article, we investigate the relationships among corruption, transparency, knowledge, and public trust using data collected from 3786 Brazilians in the context of the 2014 FIFA World Cup Games. Findings from the structural equation modeling indicate that public trust in government is determined by the respondents' perceptions of corruption and transparency and their level of knowledge about the roles of government and the local organizing committee in the planning of the mega-event. The respondents' level of trust in the local organizing committee also exerts a strong influence on their trust in the government. The implications of the findings for governments planning to host mega-events in the future are discussed. This research makes an important contribution to the existing literature, being the first study to test a theoretical model of public trust with includes such variables as corruption, transparency, and knowledge. Keywords: mega-events; public trust; corruption; transparency; governance; tourism; FIFA World Cup</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Arpita Chatterjee GICICSSH17 10106</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Female Individuality In Margaret Atwood</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Arpita Chatterjee Department Of English, Faculty Of Humanities, Rashtrapantukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur, India</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The present work aims to talk over the individuality of the female charismas, from the perspective of Eco-feminist, of Atwood's <i>Surfacing</i>. In the mid 1970's, the Eco-feminist drive was in charge for the rise of projects and women leaders to the combat for equal rights and responsibilities amid women and men, along with the basis of fortification and conservation of nature. It holds the notion that women's oppression and the oppression/damage of nature are meticulously linked, directing to the patriarchal culture in where women are found acquiescent to men and the government hence considering a partnership to mend the circumstances of life and equality, amongst other things.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">GICICSSH1710107 Agustinus Lumettu</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Developing the students' English speaking ability through impromptu speaking method.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Agustinus Lumettu Lecturer , Manado State Polytechnic, Department of Tourism, Manado Indonesia</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">TreesjeLusjeRuntuwene, Lecturer, Manado State Polytechnic, Department of Accounting, ManadoIndonesia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>English is used for many purposes. Therefore, we are required to master English which means being proficient in the four language skills that cannot be separated from one another considering that the development one skill will contribute to the development of the other skills.</p> <p>Speaking skill development should get the first priority in English teaching and the teaching of speaking cannot be separated from listening because communication only occurs when there is someone who speaks and there is another one who listens. One communicative way of developing speaking skill is impromptu speaking, that is a method of speaking or making a speech without preparation depending only on experience and insight. With this method, the speaker applies spontaneity or improvisation. This sudden speaking or making a speech is delivered based on the need at the moment of speaking using simple language.</p> <p>This research aims to know (1). Why impromptu speaking is necessary to be applied in teaching speaking? and (2). How can impromptu speaking be applied to develop the students' speaking ability. The research method used is qualitative method and the data collected through observation, interview and documentation. Data analysis using Pearson Correlation shows a strong relation between the students' speaking ability and impromptu speaking method ($r = 0.80$).</p> <p>The results of this research show that by using impromptu speaking method, the students are trained to interact faster naturally and spontaneously and enrich their vocabulary and general science to support speaking development. This can be done by practicing interview, presentation, group discussion and storytelling.</p> <p>Keywords : Developing, Speaking Ability, Impromptu.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Shane Anneke Pangemanan GICICSSH1710108</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Marketing Strategy Analisis For Small And Medium Scale Business Enterprise For Home Industry Furniture In Leilem, The Regency Of Minahasa</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Shane Anneke Pangemanan Manado State of Polytechnic, Polytechnic Campus at Buha Village, Manado Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IvolettiMerlinaWalukow Manado State of Polytechnic, Polytechnic Campus at Buha Village, Manado Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Leilem is a small village located in Minahasa Regency. This village is well known with its furniture products made of Timber. Even though the village has been producing various furniture product with high quality since many decades ago, it has not been able to compete with other new entries such furniture from Java, Synthetic Ratan, Plywood and plastic based furniture. The monotonous design and the finishing works done on the furniture have been some of the major issues in the decline of home furniture.</p> <p>The research explores problems and challenges faced by the furniture home Industry. It will also aim at identifying the internal and external factors that</p>

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	<p>prevent the home industry to compete and survive. In the and the research will develop the strategic positioning of the home industry in the midst of competition. The research methodology employs descriptive analysis in which data is collective through observation, interview, and questionnaire. This methodology is combined with IFE (Internal Factor Evaluation) and EFE (External Factor Evaluation) Matrix, SPACE Matrix and SWOT Analysis and QSPM (Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix). The sample is 66 business people, of which 823 craftsman are working in this business.</p> <p>The result shows this home industry is very competitive in terms of consistency, but in terms of promotion, product quality, price, product diversification, design training of furniture, management and economic of scale, it is lagging behind. The home industry should be able to develop marketing networking, improve design and product quality, promotion and cost control, product diversification and these can only be done by intensive training in managing business and investment.</p> <p>Keyword : Small And Medium Scale Business, Marketing strategy, Leilem furniture</p>
<p>Hedy Rumambi GICICSSH1710109</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Development of souvenir production transaction processing system</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hedy Rumambi Accounting Department, Manado State Polytechnic, Manado, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RevleenKaparang Accounting Department, Manado State Polytechnic, Manado, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jerry Lintong Accounting Department, Manado State Polytechnic, Manado, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This research aims to design a souvenir production transaction processing system for the craftsmen in North Sulawesi. The souvenir's raw materials are wood and coconut shell. This research uses qualitative method. Research stages include preliminary studies and data collection, data analysis, drawing conclusions and disseminating research results. Data collection was done through interviews and documentary studies to craftsmen in North Sulawesi. The data obtained are grouped and analyzed based on transactions, accounting records, calculation of cost of goods manufactured and the preparation of financial statements. The result of data analysis is disseminated to the craftsmen through Focus Group Discussion activities. The findings of this study are the craftsmen do a very simply recording about souvenir production transactions and use documents that are not in accordance with the generally accepted accounting practices. They also experience difficulties in the preparation of financial statements. These conditions burden the craftsmen in calculating the cost of production, evaluating their financial performance and making it difficult for the craftsmen in having financing from banks. This research resulted a design of souvenir production transaction processing system for the craftsmen. The design is in the form of documents (such as transaction evidence), accounting records (such as journals, ledgers and calculation of cost of production) and financial statements (such as statements of financial position, income statement and statement of changes in equity). The resulting design provides benefits for the craftsmen in determination</p>



	<p>the cost of production, assessment of financial performance and finance reporting. The results of this study give space for further research in the form of implementation and evaluation the design of souvenir production transaction processing system.</p> <p>Key Words: System, Production Transaction Processing, The Souvenir Craftsmen</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Mutia Marsan GICICSSH1710111</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Effect Of Training On Employee Motivation And Performance (Study At The Office Of Implementing Agency Of Telkom Education Foundation)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mutia Marsan Faculty Of Economics And Business, Telkom University, Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>This research is motivated by the existence of YPT's strategic objectives in 2021 reaching the prime quality predicate. In addition, YPT performance data has increased during the year 2014 to 2016. YPT's efforts to achieve strategic goals and improve its performance with also employee training, but the implementation is not optimal. Furthermore, in terms of motivation, there is no data showing the position of employee motivation in YPT.</p> <p>This study aims to determine the effect of training on employee performance, training on work motivation, and work motivation on employee performance. The dimensions used to measure training variables are intentions, plan formulation, and initiation. The dimensions used to measure motivation are power, affiliation, and achievement. Dimensions used for performance are task performance, personal facilitation, and job dedication.</p> <p>To answer the research question, then done with Partial Least Square - Structural Equation Model (PLS-SEM). In doing this analysis is assisted with SmartPLS software version 2. There are three main steps that are done data of the collectivity, build and significance, then see R square.</p> <p>After doing the analysis, it is known that 55% inductive training on motivation, 44% significant training on performance, and 81% motivation on performance. Based on the results of research that has been done, it can be concluded that the training of employees have a significant effect on employee work motivation in the office of implementing agency YPT activities in Bandung with the value of the influence of variables Training to motivation variable is 55%. Training significantly influence on the performance of individual employees of the office of implementing agency YPT activity in Bandung with the value of the influence of Training variables to the Performance variable is 44%. Motivation significantly influence the performance of individual employees of the office of executing agency YPT activities in Bandung with the value of the influence of variables Motivation to the Performance variable is 81%. There are two suggestions from this research, which are suggestions for the object of study where to improve the performance of YPT employees can be done from various ways, training and employee motivation is a way that can be taken to improve performance and suggestions for further researchers.</p> <p>Keywords: Training, Employee Motivation, Employee Performance</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Machdi Fauzi GICICSSH1710112</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Effect Of Regulation To Adoption Of 4g Lte Services From Perspective Regulators, Telecommunication Suppliers, And Experts (Academics And Practitioners) In Indonesia</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Machdi Fauzi Faculty Of Economic And Business, Telkom University, Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The plan to accelerate the development of Indonesia's national economy as described in the Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development (MP3EI) should be supported by acceleration in the activities that underpin the national economy, which are twenty-two (22) major drivers of the national economy, one of which is national connectivity . However, the problem is that some stakeholders think that the development of 4G services in Indonesia as one of the national connectivity tools is quite slow due to several problems.</p> <p>The type of research used is qualitative research with explorative method. This study was conducted using interview method to see the effect of regulation on the variables that encourage people to use 4G LTE service. Interviews were conducted to regulators, business players, and experts (academics & practitioners). Researchers do not interview users of the service (user), because it is feared the user does not have the capacity to know the effect of telecommunications regulations on the adoption of LTE 4G services.</p> <p>Based on the results of research conducted by the method of interview or in-depth interview it can be concluded that the regulation has influence to encourage people to use 4G LTE service. Furthermore, based on the results of the confirmation level, it is explained that almost all variables are affected by regulation, ie performance expectancy, facilitating condition, affordability of service, affordability of device, and content variables. While the results of in-depth interviews found no other variables that according to the respondent can be influenced by the regulation that encourages people to use 4G LTE service.</p>
<p>Taufiq Abdulaziz GICICSSH1710113</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Relationship Between Government Securities Issuance and Capital Market Growth (A Study of the Indonesia's Capital Market for the Period 2005-2016)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Taufiq Abdulaziz School of Business and Management, Institute Technology Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract:</p> <p>Bond markets play an important role for the governments since it can be used as low cost financing instruments to cover budget deficit. However, very few studies have been conducted on the contributions of public debt. This study attempts to provide empirical evidence that manifest the relationship between Indonesia's capital market growth and the issuance of government securities or Surat Berharga Negara (SBN), using market capitalization, value traded and total new issues of government securities as independent variables and indicators of government securities performance, while Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) quarterly market capitalization as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as dependent variable and indicator of capital market growth. This study employs descriptive and regression analysis using secondary data that spans from 2005 until 2016 which then proceeded by causal study. F-Test result shows that there is a significant relationship between joint independent variables and capital market growth (Y). While t-Test result shows, only value traded (X₂) that has significant relationship with capital market growth (Y). R² test result shows that independent variables can explain the dependent variable as much as 43.6%. The findings showed that the issuance of government securities has positive contribution</p>



	<p>towards Indonesia's capital market growth. Keywords: Government Securities, SBN, Bond Market, Capital Market Growth, IDX, Economic Growth</p>
<p>Yulius Hero, Mahtuf Ikhsan GICICSSH1710113</p>	<p>Analysis of stakeholder's behavior toward management of community forest in west bogor area, Indonesia</p> <p>Yulius Hero, Mahtuf Ikhsan Department of Forest Management, Faculty of Forestry, Bogor Agricultural University, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Community forest has played an important role in supplying the needs of rural timber in Java Island, Indonesia since a long time ago. This forest produces 70 % of the community's wood demand for the island. West Bogor is a potential area of community forest development in Bogor Regency. The development of community forest enterprises is also followed by the development of various stakeholders on the management of this forest with various forms of behavior and their respective interests. The objectives of the research are analysing involved stakeholders and their roles, analysing the behavior of involved stakeholders with their interest and power, and identifying dominant stakeholders in the development of local forest in West Bogor area. The method used in this research is based on institutional approach that using Situation-Structure-Behavior-Performance approach. Research result shows there are 17 stakeholders who are related to the development of community forest in West Bogor area. The behavior analysis suggests that most of the farmers who own community forest (outside the farmers group) agreed (Perception) and will realize actions/agreed (Action) on the development of community forest in the farmers group. Stakeholder key players include owner farmers, tenant farmers (land owned by external villages), local trader and rental industry. Whereas context setters are local government. Path analysis result shows that dominant stakeholders in Leuwiliang are rental industries, whereas in Rumpin are the local trader. This is related to the access of community forests' owners farmers to the rental industries. Overall, owners farmers prefer to sell their woods to the rental industries.</p> <p>Keywords :communityforest, organization, behavior, stakeholders.</p>

Listeners

<p>Miss Finda Musa Turay Both,International Organization,Sierra Leone, West Africa GICICSSH1710063</p>
<p>Miss IsatuTuray</p>

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<p>Miss KadiatuKanu Both,International Organization,Sierra Leone, West Africa GICICSSH1710067</p>
<p>Ibrahim RokeSesay Help The Helpless Sierra Leone,Waterloo-Sierra, Leone GICICSSH1710076</p>
<p>Thank god Jonah Management Science,Management,Morewin Global affiliate to The University of Jos/Centre for Accounting Postgraduate Research,Lagos,Nigeria GICICSSH1710084</p>
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