



## Conference Proceedings

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## Conference Venue

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## **Preface:**

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**KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Dr. Kuncoro Hadi, ST., M.Si**

**Dean of Faculty of Economy and Bussiness, Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia, Komplek Masjid Agung Al Azhar, Jakarta**

Dr. Kuncoro Hadi, ST., M.Si., was born in Jakarta, 18 August 1975. He took Civil Engineering study for his undergraduate degree from the Universitas Gadjah Mada, Jogjakarta. He graduated in the year of 2000. After that, he continued his study in the Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta. He took Financial Management and Islamic Investment major, graduated in 2004. Subsequently, for his doctoral degree, he took Financial Management and Islamic Banking major in the Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta (2017).

Nowadays, he served as the Dean of the Faculty of Economic and Business, Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia. Besides also work as a lecturer in the same institution, particularly in the subjects of Management, Financial Management, and Proposal Research.

To support his academical career, he also published his researches. For example, Indikator Tingkat Kesehatan Bank Syariah Prespektif Maqoshid Syariah (The Islamic Bank Healthiness Indicator in the Perspective of Maqoshid Sharia) in 2010, Manajemen Perusahaan Berbasis Maqoshid Syariah (Corporate Management Based on Maqoshid Sharia) in 2012, Nilai Strategis Ekonomi Indonesia Islam di Mata Dunia (Strategic Values of Indonesian Islamic Economy in World Perspective), in 2015, etc.

<p><b>Usman Tomas</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1810051</b></p>	<p><b>Critical Discourse Analysis of Nigeria Newspapers Headlines on the President's Six Months Sicknesses and Medical Trip</b></p> <p><b>Usman Tomas</b> <b>Department of Languages, Faculty of Humanities, Yusuf Maitama Sule University, Kano, Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This paper aims to demonstrate how Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) can be used as a conceptual framework for analyzing newspaper correspondences on the Nigeria's president sickness in 2016. Journalism stereotypes in political media discourse. Language studies in media discourse work with a diverse theoretical standpoint underpinning each particular work, and are generally bound by a concern for the reproduction of ideology in language use, which is also one of the aims of CDA. However, CDA has previously been criticized for selecting and using only a small number of texts, leading to concerns of representativeness of the texts selected, and thus susceptibility to the researcher's bias in text selection for an intended analysis. In this paper, we used newspapers to examine how media stereotypes related to Presidents sickness are linguistically generated in media text. We demonstrate how an abstract concept such as stereotyping can be investigated through systematic linguistic analysis and how such criticisms, especially that of representativeness of the texts selected, or cherry-picking data, can be addressed when conducting a CDA research project. We propose that the potential bias in data selection can be minimized or even eliminated by systematically obtaining a data set large enough to be a representative sample. Doing so can help increase the ability to describe texts, and more thoroughly convince the reader of the resulting claims regarding how News stereotypes in politics are reproduced and generated through language used in media.</p>
<p><b>Rolyn Julianne</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1810052</b></p>	<p><b>Darkness Before the Dawn: Experiences of Selected Parent/s with a Family Member who is HIV+</b></p> <p><b>Rolyn Julianne</b> <b>Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Miriam College, Quezon City, Philippines</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This qualitative study explores the different experiences of seven parents with a family member who is positive to HIV using Edwin Decenteceo's (1999) Pagdadala Model as a guide. Participants were gathered through the use of snowball sampling and are members of different organizations and groups who supports people with HIV/AIDS. Results were gathered through semi-structured interviews and analyzed through direct-content and cross-case analysis. With the use the of the Pagdadala Model and its six aspects: (1) The Burden, (2) The Burden Bearer, (3) The manner by which the Burden Bearer carries the burden, (4) The destination of the Burden Bearer, (5) The path of the Burden Bearer, and (6) The experiences of the Burden Bearer on the way to the destination. The experiences of the participants were categorized in five themes in dealing with the burden together with their family member who's positive with HIV/AIDS: (1) The relationship of the Parent and the family member before and after the disclosure of the disease, (2) Facing the consequences as a Parent of the HIV+ family member, (3) Dealing the stress or problems</p>

	<p>due to HIV/AIDS, (4) Experiences of the Parents: The disclosure of the Parents whose HIV+ to their family member whose also HIV+; The disclosure of the family member who's HIV+ to their Parents who are HIV+, and (5) Acceptance on the family member for being HIV+. Despite their encumbrances, the parents still remained to have a positive look in life and continues to fight for their family member. This study can be used as a guide to know and understand the state of the PLHIV and even the family that is also affected by the disease.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> gay, HIV/AIDS, lesbian, PLHIV (People Living with HIV/AIDS)</p>
 <p><b>Ince Ahmad Zarqan</b> ERCICBELLP1810053</p>	<p><b>Islamic Pedagogy on Terrorism Deradicalization ; Implementation of Valid Jihad</b></p> <p><b>Ince Ahmad Zarqan</b> Department of Information System, Faculty of Computing, President University, Bekasi, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>As the fact said that one of the biggest nowadays issue is terrorism, which is affecting almost a whole world. Most of the terrorism is conducted by the people who state that they are acting in the name of religion. Those people may misknow their religion or implement it in a misguided way. It is a mistake when we make a pattern based on a concept of that kind of religious perception. Instead, the best reference to understand Islam is through its holy source.</p> <p>Hereof, this paper will elaborate the Islamic approaches in a terrorism deradicalization in order to ensure that Islam has not ever ordered violence in any form and to straighten a meaning of some verses in a holy book of Quran regarding violence and murdering in order to purify the real definition of jihaad.</p> <p>As a result, by understanding the Islamic theologies based on a valid references of Islam, it is clear that Islam is not a religion that teaches a violence and murdering. The Islamic theologies are teaching muslims to stay at peace for mankind.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Islamic theology, Terrorism, Quran, Jihad</p>
 <p><b>Dr. Naf'an Tarihoran</b> ERCICBELLP1810055</p>	<p><b>Lecturers' Views About Intercultural Instruction in English for Islamic Studies Course in Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Naf'an Tarihoran</b> English Education Department, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin State Islamic University, Banten, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The purpose of this study is to explore lecturers' views about the implementation of intercultural instruction of English for Islamic Studies course at Islamic Higher Education in Indonesia. It is commonly believed that the practices of the English for Islamic Studies are always accompanied by the insertion of intercultural values, which are not always in harmony with Indonesian values. In line with the national education goals, it seems that the most possible way to overcome this problem is by integrating the intercultural values in the practices of the English for Islamic Studies. This study, which utilized mix-method approach, used interviews and questionnaires as the data collection tool conducted with</p>

	<p>lecturers and head of Islamic education department. The results indicate that great importance is attributed to the use of cooperative learning, group work and the interdisciplinary approach to implementing intercultural education. The findings provide suggestions for the creation of a classroom environment in which the intercultural dimension will be promoted. Therefore, lecturers' views and practices allow international readership to be informed of the intercultural context as well as to reflect a variety of teaching approaches and methods that can be well adopted by intercultural practitioners. It also contributes to the improvement of the entire spectrum of pedagogy and pursue further research. Keywords: English for Islamic studies, intercultural, Islamic higher education</p>
<p><b>Inamul Haq</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1810056</b></p>	<p><b>Counterinsurgency and Securitization in the Kashmir Valley: A Study of Security Laws</b></p> <p><b>Inamul Haq</b> Centre for Gandhian Thought and Peace Studies, Central University of Gujarat, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>In South Asia, insurgencies/counterinsurgencies are a common phenomenon and are carried out on the basis of identities, demand of political autonomy or secede from the state. From post-independence era, India is coped with the burning threats of internal ethnic conflicts and insurgencies that have impinged on national security policy as well as external strategy. Presently, India marches ahead to emerge as a major global power in the world with boundless political ambitions, strategic relations and sharpened framework of foreign policy with developed nations. However, the ongoing conflicts, insurgencies, violence, statelessness and hooliganism marks a question towards India's domestic stability, trustworthiness as well as democracy. In 1947, the forcible merger of princely states with Indian union perceived sense of desertion, alienation and pervasive under development have led to the clamour of separatism from the state. Similarly, the demand of justice and self-determination turned the valley towards insurgency after the stiff state elections in 1989. For India, the insurgency in Kashmir valley was merely a proxy war assisted by Pakistan and both the countries experienced major wars, countless armed skirmishes and extensive cross-border communal violence, resulting in more than one million casualties, and enormous amounts of resources diverted towards security. In order to overwhelm the threat, counterinsurgency and measures of securitization revealed in the Kashmir Valley. The extra-ordinary measures like arbitrary power, military capabilities and polarity to deal against the threat. The imposition of laws like Public Safety Act, 1978 Jammu and Kashmir Disturbed Area Act, 1990 and Armed Force Special Power Act, 1990 were legislated that empowered the security forces to take prompt action. The paper will audit the state securitization in Kashmir after 1990's in comparison to political realities, dynamics and consequences of armed rebellion. Keywords: Kashmir Conflict, Insurgency, Counterinsurgency, Securitization, AFSPA, State of Exception and Violence.</p>
	<p><b>Softskill Formation: As a Role Character on Ethical Values and Performance</b></p> <p><b>Lusy Muharlisiani</b></p>

 <p><b>Lusy Muharlisiani</b> ERCICBELLP1810057</p>	<p>Department of English, Fakultas Bahasa dan Sains, Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Formation to build character in the digital era in the world of education through the development of ethical values and performance support to form the foundation of individual characters expected. The purpose of building character besides having benefits also have a negative impact can be described in the attitudes and behavior of individuals, which occurs demoralisasasi. The method used in building individual character that balance the mind / creativity, feeling / sense of, and willingness / intention in executing their daily duties. The result is an imbalance in the event over them in carrying out daily activities using irrational thoughts, dishonest, irresponsible, did not have a good work ethic. How to cope with the character education should play an active role in shaping the students to have a good character, capable of being honest, responsible, disciplined, passionate, creative and communication skills to achieve success both socially and career aligned with technology development is very fast and sophisticated. The characters develop their conclusion to follow up the results of studies showing that the majority of a person in carrying out daily activities always use excessive feelings so that there is an imbalance between thought, feeling and will.</p>
<p><b>Catra Diningrat</b> ERCICBELLP1810059</p>	<p><b>Carbon Mitigation Policy for Indonesia's Industrial Sector: Carbon Cap VS Carbon Tax</b></p> <p><b>Catra Diningrat</b> Department of Development Economics, Faculty of Economics, Parahyangan Catholic University, Bandung, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Indonesia has declared its commitment to reduce 29% of its carbon emission by 2030 from its BAU scenario. Acknowledging the lack of incentives for economic agents to cut down their emission, a government intervention may be necessary. This research aims at comparing the possible environmental and economic impacts of two different carbon mitigation policies, namely carbon tax and carbon cap, with the use of coal in the metallurgy, cement, and textile industrial sub sectors being the policy target. By utilizing elasticity tests and complementary mathematical equations, the extent of how a carbon mitigation policy would affect economic performance differs depending on the use of coal in each respective sub sectors. The closer coal is to the final product of a certain sub sector, the more sensitive the sub sector is towards changes in its coal consumption. In the end, after designing two separate scenarios, carbon tax seemed able to fulfill the emission reduction target with the least damage towards the industry's sub sector output. In contrast to the carbon tax scenario, the carbon cap scenario appeared to have reduced the sub sectoral's output to a third of its initial output. This research can be developed by incorporating a trade aspect for the carbon cap scenario and implementing the concept of revenue neutrality for the carbon tax scenario.</p> <p><b>Keywords</b> Carbon Tax, Carbon Cap, Coal Consumption, Industrial Sector</p>
<p><b>Aliyu Sani</b> ERCICBELLP1810060</p>	<p><b>Menace of Corruption and the efficacy of Sustainable Political Development in Nigeria's nascent Democratic Experience</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Aliyu Sani</b> Arts and Humanities, School of General Studies, Kano State Polytechnic, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Corruption in Nigeria has a pandemic adverse effect on all the facets of socio-political life of Nigerians with serious effect on the economy and the Country's nascent democracy. Corruption has permeated into all levels of Governance in the Country i.e. Federal, State and Local Governments championed by many Politicians or public servants, civil servants, Military, paramilitary, Artisans, Students and virtually everyone was involved in one way or the other hence, Corruption become widespread and is looming despite all efforts to combat it. Literature reviewed in the analysis of the data have shown that democratic principles are seen to be the effective and efficient methods of checkmating the menace of corruption but with the current or contemporary trend of activities, it suddenly become the most lucrative and easy way of wealth accumulation in Nigeria, which is recognized and applauded by the social milieu. In order to forestall the menace of corruption, the paper suggests among others total overhaul of socio-political, Economic, Judicial and Psychological reforms to combat the syndrome of corruption for democracy to thrive in Nigeria.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Corruption, Sustainable, Democracy, Political, Development</p>
 <p><b>Hassan Malami Alkanchi</b> ERCICBELLP1810062</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hassan Malami Alkanchi</b> Department of Religion/Islamic Studies, Umaru Ali Shinkafi Polytechnic of Sokoto State, Nigeria</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This paper examines entrepreneurship education, strategies, youth empowerment and challenges in Nigeria. The paper sees entrepreneurship as the process of creating something new valuable towards empowering youth through entrepreneurial businesses. Unemployment especially graduates have reached extremely an alarming height in Nigeria. This is due to the fact that education system is expanding much faster than the economy. It is for this reason that the researcher is looking carefully at entrepreneurship education as a way of exposing youth to acquire the knowledge of various skills and businesses, while in school so that after graduation they become self-employed rather than job seekers. The paper discussed the concept of entrepreneurship education, youth empowerment strategies and challenges face by entrepreneurship education in Nigeria and ways of enhancing and promoting entrepreneurship among Nigeria youths. The paper concluded that youths can only play the laudable roles of national development if they are well empowered through entrepreneurship education. The paper recommends that effective entrepreneur education, youth empowerment, and social welfare service as a catalyst for poverty alleviation. Financial support, training and facilities need to be provided to ensure youth active participation. The spirit of entrepreneurship among Nigerian youths should be promoted through conferences, seminars, and workshops especially for the youths towards to become self-reliance.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> entrepreneurship education, strategies, youth empowerment, unemployment</p>

<p><b>Shalini Sen</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1810063</b></p>	<p><b>Prevalence of Child Work and Its Linkage with Child Migration: A Case Study of Maharashtra</b></p> <p><b>Shalini Sen</b> <b>Department of Migration and Urbanisation, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The main aim of this paper is to study the unique yet growing feature of child workers in the state of Maharashtra whose per-capita income is 1.5 times higher than the national average. India has legislations that prohibits and regulates child labour on many levels but is incapable yet to define what exactly is child labour and child work. This forces us to loosely combine the two phenomena as differentiated by UNICEF into one broad category called child work, which encompasses both labour (child work without access to education) and child work (mild work with access to education). <b>KEY-WORDS:</b> City-tiers, Child work participation, Industrial categories, rural-urban differential, child-migration</p>
<p><b>Kayode Elusakin</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1810064</b></p>	<p><b>Language and Politics: A Pragmatic Analysis of General Muhammadu Buharis Campaign Speech at the Presidential Primary Election of 2014 in Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>Kayode Elusakin</b> <b>General Studies in Education, School of Education, Michael Otedola College of Primary Education, Noforija, Epe, Lagos, Nigeria</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This studies gives an awareness and insight into the pragmatic features in General Muhammadu Buhari's campaign speech at the All Progressive Congress' Presidential Primary Election of December 10, 2014 in Lagos. This is done with a view to determining the efficacy of the choice of word and the function it performs in the aforementioned campaign speech. The study also unveils the fact that in political discourse, language is a critical instrument of rhetoric, and that linguistic structures are not incidental but structured towards arousing the interest of supporters in the quest for votes. The study, therefore, adopts the speech act theory of Austin (1962) and Searle (1969) in analyzing the text of the campaign speech with a view to challenging political leaders to imbibe the appropriate choice of word, rather than the use of brigandage and coercion in winning the heart of the electorate. <b>Key words:</b> campaign speech, political discourse, pragmatic features, speech acts</p>
<p><b>Antonius Dieben Robinson Manurung</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1810065</b></p>	<p><b>Heroic leadership as mediator of the influence spirituality intelligence and emotional intelligence to work achievement in Pt. prudential life assurance</b></p> <p><b>Antonius Dieben Robinson Manurung</b> <b>Department of Industrial and Organizational Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Mercu Buana University, Jakarta, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This study aims to examine and analyze the heroic leadership as mediator of the influence of spiritual intelligence and emotional intelligence on the work achievement in PT. Prudential Life Assurance, Jakarta. Type of</p>

	<p>quantitative research with population of all agency managers of PT. Prudential Life Assurance in Jakarta is 400 people. Sampling technique with purposive sampling, the number of samples determined 96 respondents. Data analysis uses Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) technique with the help of Software Smart PLS 3.0. The findings show that emotional intelligence significantly influences on agency manager work achievement, spiritual intelligence has a significant effect on agency manager work achievement, and heroic leadership as a mediator of the influence of spiritual intelligence and emotional intelligence has a significant effect on the work achievement of the agency manager of PT. Prudential Life Assurance in Jakarta. The contribution of this research is to provide data and input, that emotional intelligence, spiritual intelligence and heroic leadership affect the work achievement of marketers. Therefore, PT. Prudential Life Assurance is recommended to conduct an activity program that aims to improve emotional intelligence, spiritual intelligence and heroic leadership of marketers.</p> <p><b>Keywords :</b> emotional intelligence, spiritual intelligence, heroic leadership, work achievement</p>
 <p><b>Muhammad Zuhirsyan</b> ERCICBELLP1810069</p>	<p><b>Sharia Economic Empowerment Efforts in Islamic Boarding School Education Institutions</b></p> <p><b>Muhammad Zuhirsyan</b> Sharia Banking and Financial Program Study, Politeknik Negeri Medan, Medan Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study aims to explore the empowerment of Islamic economics in islamic boarding scholl institutions. Various resources within the islamic boarding scholl can be empowered as a facility in the implementation and development of Islamic economics. The results of this study show that Islamic economic empowerment can be implemented in Islamic boarding schools which can be classified in several ways, including the education of sharia economic principles, contract and cooperation in Islamic economics, accounting of sharia, sharia culinary and halal tourism. While in the form of sharia economic development, islamic boarding scholl as an institution known for its independence makes it as a laboratory for the study of Islamic economics, establishes a sharia business forum, becomes an Islamic economist center and inspirers of sharia-based economic development. This study uses a qualitative phenomenological approach that is descriptive analytical and inductive by digging up data to find the basic things of the phenomenon, reality and experience.</p> <p><b>Keyword:</b> Islamic Economics, islamic boarding scholl</p>
<p><b>Ma. Carmela Mores</b> ERCICBELLP1810072</p>	<p><b>Numbers and Letters: Problem-solving and Comprehension Skills</b></p> <p><b>Ma. Carmela Mores</b> Department of English, Rizal Technological University, Manila, Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Mathematics and Literature work in partner like how comprehension and problem-solving skills work together in providing an accurate answer. Through the help of Schoenfeld's (2013) four categories, there are already existing studies that had proven the vivid connection of these two subject</p>

	<p>matters. Hence, this dissertation further determined the factors that acted as the contributors in the success of students' problem-solving attempts. The researchers used descriptive method of research, which includes the instruments used in the study. In the end, this study puts forward recommendations, which are based on fact-finding with accurate interpretation of findings. For the accomplishment of this study, Senior High School students of Rizal Technological University, particularly Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics academic track of year 2017-2018 were chosen as respondents, as these classes are both having English and Mathematics related subjects. According to the results, the students appeared to be aware of the use of their comprehension skills upon solving math problems. Based on the analysis, self-discipline and prior knowledge are the most factors that are believed to be great contributors in students' problem solving attempts. This study suggests innovative strategies and competencies in teaching the two subject matters by making intervention programs and related activities happen.</p>
<p><b>Mohammad Ziaul Islam</b> ERCICBELLP1810073</p>	<p><b>Non-Performing Loan as Eroding Factor of Capital Adequacy: Evidence from Banking Industry In Bangladesh</b></p> <p><b>Mohammad Ziaul Islam</b> Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Business Administration, Leading University, Sylhet, Bangladesh</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The purpose of the research paper is to investigate the impact of Non-Performing Loan (NPL) on Capital Adequacy (CA) of bank in a developing country as Bangladesh. The study is important in the context of Bangladesh as growing non-performing loan is eroding significant portion of bank's capital as an assumed factor without empirical evidence to show the extent of the impact. The study employs a sample size of 40 consisting of the data of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) against Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio for last 10 years (2008-2017) generated from four categories of bank. Test of hypothesis, correlation, regression analysis and trend analysis have been conducted using SPSS software. The paper provides empirical evidence that non-performing loan has significant impact on capital adequacy of bank. This study will help the policy makers to control to the desired NPL ratio for ensuring CAR prescribed by the prudential regulatory requirement of central bank. This study seems to be the first attempts to address such an issue in the context of Bangladesh.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Non Performing Loan (NPL), Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR).</p>
 <p><b>Pituwela Kankanamge C</b></p>	<p><b>Influence of Social Networks Recommendations For Consumers Purchase Decision In A Retail Setting</b></p> <p><b>Pituwela Kankanamge C Dinesha</b> Department of Marketing, Faculty of Management and Finance, University of Ruhuna, Wallamadama, Matara, Sri Lanka</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The paper investigates the relationship between the social media recommendation and consumer purchasing in retail setting. Further, it is observed whether the influence of these recommendations are changed based on the gender of the consumers The study will be contributed to the academia with filling gap of knowledge in influence of information in social networks and consumer purchase decisions in Asia context. For the study a</p>

<p><b>Dinesha</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1810074</b></p>	<p>sample was conveniently selected consisting 100 respondents. The survey was employed as the tool to collect primary data by using self-administered questionnaire. Information exchange in social network examine through main three variables: opinion leadership, opinion seeking and pass-along behavior. Through the findings it was revealed that, all three main variables show significant positive relationship in consumers' purchasing decisions. However, as further results gender significantly influence the relationship between main variables: social media recommendations and consumers purchase decisions regards to all three variables . The future research implications have discussed.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Consumer purchase decisions, Opinion leadership, opinion seeking behavior, pass-along behavior, and Social networks Sites</p>
<p><b>Seta Furqan</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1810075</b></p>	<p><b>The Description of Psychological Well-Being in Jodipan Malang Community after Revitalization into 'Jodipan Tourism Village'</b></p> <p><b>Seta Furqan</b> Psychology, Universitas Negeri Malang, Malang, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>One of the goals of individual life is to achieve psychological well-being (Psychological Well-Being). Psychological Well-Being is a condition in which individuals have a positive attitude towards themselves and others, able to control behavior and make decisions towards themselves, able to create and manage a suitable environment, have a purpose in life, and have the desire to continue to develop self-potential. One aspect of psychological well-being is a person's ability to create and manage an environment that suits their needs. This study aims to determine the description of psychological well-being of the Jodipan Village community in Malang after the revitalization of 'Kampung Jodipan'. The research uses qualitative method and phenomenological approachment, with deep interview. This deep interview use to get informations excessively about psychological well-being of the Jodipan Village community in Malang after the revitalization of 'Kampung Jodipan'. The result indicates that revitalization in Jodipan Village have a positive impact towards community well-being. In addition, the revitalization caused Jodipan Village has been dubbed as 'Jodipan Tourism Village' that makes positive impact on individual welfare, especially in the economic field.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Psychological Well-Being, Revitalization, Jodipan, Malang</p>
<p><b>Umi Amanah</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1810076</b></p>	<p><b>Messages of Peace on The Islamization Process of Java (Indonesia) in A Malay Manuscript</b></p> <p><b>Umi Amanah</b> Indonesian Literature, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Java is an area of Islamic existence. Considering the glory of Hindu-Buddhist empires before Islamic existence, the arrival process of Islam to Java has been a study material that never runs out. Studies about the arrival of Islam to Java are numerous. Many debates that have been taken place only focused on the entry period of Islam to Java. Consequently, messages of peace that Islam brought in the process of islamization were</p>

rarely being studied. The forms of peaceful messages of Islam in the process of Islamization of Java are manifested in a manuscript. The treasure of Classical Malay Literature obviously has Hikayat Tanah Jawa (Malay Manuscript). This manuscript is an old Malay literary work in the form of prose that implicitly tells stories about Java. One of the frames that is emerged from this manuscript is the arrival process of Islam to Java. The Islamization process of Java indeed has been through many ways. Those ways certainly contain Islamic messages that are intended to be spread and implemented to Javanese in particular and society in general.

**Keyword:** Islam, Islamization, Java, Indonesia, manuscript, Malay



**Jovi Andrea Bachtiar**  
ERCICBELLP1810078

**The Practice of Judicial Activism as Constitutional Review Retrogression in Indonesia (A Normative Study toward Conditionally Unconstitutional Decision Number 76 / PUU-XII / 2014 about Open Legal Policy Doctrine and Its Implication on the Implementation of Substantive Justice)**

**Jovi Andrea Bachtiar**

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**Monica**

**Undergraduate Student, Criminal Law Department, Faculty of Law, Universitas Sriwijaya, Indralaya, South Sumatera**

**Abstract**

During the past decade, there were several decisions of the Constitutional Court Republic Indonesia (MK RI) which justified the Judicial Activism practices. One of them is conditionally unconstitutional Decision No. 76 / PUU-XII / 2014 which deviates from the Open Legal Policy doctrine. That doctrine gives a chance for the branch of legislature to determine further law arrangements. Whereas on the other hand, the Constitutional Court seemed to atone its sin by not granting the petition filed regarding to the constitutional review of Presidential Threshold. This research is a legal research using normative approach. The recent study will answer about two main problems. First, it related to the juridical implications of the Judicial Activism concerning the practice of reviewing the concrete norms (Konkretes Normenkontrollverfahren) a law in the Constitutional Court as a Negative Legislator in relation to irregularities of Non Ultra Petite principle. Second, it is about binding force (Erga Omnes) characteristic of Constitutional Court Decision related to its position as Negative Legislator in a relationship to the legislative function of the House of Representative (DPR RI). This paper also aims to criticize the application of Judicial Activism which does not refer to the doctrine of Virtue Jurisprudence. The result of study will show that the Constitutional Court has been not consistence to implement the Open Legal Policy. There are two main factors to explain about that condition. First, the definition about Open Legal Policy is not clearly defined by the Constitutional Court. Second, there is a lack of clarity in the indicators for judges in determining the use of Open Legal Policy doctrine to state that is not its authority whether a policy option can be applied.

**Keywords:** Conditionally Unconstitutional, Open Legal Policy, Judicial Activism, Virtue Jurisprudence, Presidential Threshold.

**Determinants of English as Language Choice Among Unaccompanied**

	<p><b>Migrant Children From Afganistan In Makassar, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Andi Samsu Rijal</b> English Literature, Universitas Islam Makassar, Makassar</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The essence of language is a human activity. Communication with language is carried out through two basic human activities; speaking and listening. Immigrants were in Makassar city communicate with immigrant communities and Makassar people. It was used language to communicate out of theirs. It was English as their first international language.</p> <p>The aimed of this article was to offer the issues of immigrant language use especially the Unaccompanied Migrant Children (UMC) from Afganistan who live in Makassar, the communication strategies and speech act applied by UMC. The data were taken from UMC in the shelter under the auspices of Makassar's social office.</p> <p>This study showed that mostly migrants acquire language naturally doing the social interaction with Makassar people, but UMC were very difficult to socialize to Indonesian than adults. Beside their lack of language mastery but outside of those, they have anxiety to adapt with other immigrant and Makassarese. Language is a power for human being and it become social identity for language user in one of community. During the interaction of UMC at Makassar city showed the role of English as International language.</p>
<p><b>Andi Samsu Rijal</b> ERCICBELLP1810079</p>	<p><b>The Effect Of Multiple Large Shareholders And Family Ownership On Corporate Investment</b></p> <p><b>Anandha Sartika Putri</b> Management Department / Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>An important issue in corporate governance (CG) is about mechanism to decrease agency problem in corporate. Agency problem is able to occur in company between manager and shareholders or between shareholders. It will affect the efficiency of corporate investment. This research explains the effect of multiple large shareholders (MLS) and family ownership existence toward corporate investment, as well as find out moderation effect of MLS toward the relation between family ownership and corporate investment. The data is analyzed by using regression of unbalanced panel, researchers conduct examination that focuses on family business which officially registered in Indonesian Stock Exchange during period of 2011-2017.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Multiple Large Shareholders, Family Ownership, Corporate Investment, Corporate Governance.</p>
	<p><b>Corporate Governance Structure and Intellectual Capital Disclosure: Evidence from Ghana</b></p> <p><b>Felix Kwame Nyarko</b> School of Finance and Economics, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, China</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The main aim of this paper is to investigate the extent of the intellectual capital disclosure and the relationship between intellectual capital</p>



**Felix Kwame Nyarko**  
ERCICBELLP1810087

disclosure and corporate governance variables in Ghanaian listed firms. We tested the following independent variables comprising the various forms of corporate governance structure: board composition, dual role, size of audit committee and frequency of audit committee meetings. A sample of 50 firms listed on the Ghana Stock Exchange was selected. The descriptive statistics, content analysis and linear regression model were performed to analyze the data. Out of the four (4) variables tested, only the frequency of audit committee meetings has significant positive relationship in influencing the level of intellectual capital disclosure in Ghana. The result also found 74.67 percent of the selected companies disclosed intellectual capital in their annual reports. However, the extent of the intellectual capital disclosure among Ghanaian firms is still relatively low (about 4.45 percent). This result also revealed that, most of the Ghanaian firms are aware about the intellectual capital disclosure but however, they are not aware on how to measure, report and disclose this information in their annual report.

**Keywords:** Corporate Governance, Intellectual Capital, Structural Capital, Human Capital



**Recca Ayu Hapsari**  
ERCICBELLP1810054

**Model of Traffic policy on Bandar Lampung City as hinterland in Indonesia**

**Recca Ayu Hapsari**  
Faculty of Law, University of Bandar Lampung, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

**Abstract**

Bandar Lampung City has a good prospect to develop into a big city on a regional, national, and international scale. The potential of Bandar Lampung city is the support of the surrounding area (hinterland) that contribute the growth and development of Bandar Lampung city. The purpose and direction of policy with human social value is a policy based on community participation and awareness. the traffic policy model is viewed in a legal and social perspective, is the idea of a policy form based on social values of society that refer to principles (participatory, useful, efficient and effective, balanced, integrated, independent, sustainable, transparent).

This research uses qualitative analysis technique. Qualitative analysis model that is used is to examine the policy related traffic that become the object of research then projected on the standard of applicable legal / regulatory norms. Then interpreted by theory (theoretical interpretation) and to then drawn generalization as an ideal formula (ius constitutum). The conclusion is the Policy to anticipate traffic congestion. by the City Government of Bandar Lampung poured into a work program based on integrated factors, organized, systematic and based on the interests, justice and welfare of the people, providing space for public involvement in the participation and participation of all components of the wider community.

**Keywords:** Policy Model, Traffic, hinterland

**Genetic resources and traditional knowledge for Indonesias marine and fishery prosperity**

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Melisa Safitri  
ERCICBELLP1810058

#### Abstract

In order to make The Republic of Indonesia as The World Maritime Axis, Indonesia is bound to wise up and discern itself as a futuristic nation which his identity and prosperity determined by how Indonesia comprehensively supervising its marine resources. The expansion of marine areas is representing the development direction by The Law of Indonesia No. 17/2007 about Indonesia Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025. This research intend to review the regulations of marine and fishery genetic resources along with traditional knowledge (GRTK) by means of intellectual property value. The utilization of empirically normative research method analyzing with a qualitative result based on library and field researches. As the result of this research, there are a number of regulations are adduced to explain how far the marine and fishery GRTK have been protected all this time. Those regulations including: The Law of Indonesia No.5/1990 about The Conservation of Natural Resources and The Ecosystems; No.5/1994 about The Ratification of United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity; No.11/2013 about The Ratification of Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and The Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to The Convention on Biological Diversity; No.31/2004 about Fishery; No.32/2014 about Marine, besides there are some of Indonesia Government Regulations, moreover there is an academic draft of a bill that hopefully will supersede the old law which may no more appropriate at this free trade era. Yet there is no comprehensively superintend protection of Indonesia's GRTK (in suigeneris) as The Intellectual Property Regime itself is made of industrialized country enforcement which isn't admitted the communal property rights existence.

#### Keywords

Genetic Resources, SDGPT, Traditional Knowledge, Intellectual Property Rights, Patents, Biopiracy

Kamal K K Hewawasam R  
ERCICBELLP1810067

How Organisational Culture within Australias Department of Home Affairs affects compliance with the Refugee Convention-a methodological contribution to the legal research tradition

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#### Abstract

This paper describes and analyses the suitability of an auto-ethnographic approach as a data collection method for a legal research study. The present study centred on current Australian asylum and refugee decision-making process and the application of procedural fairness (PF) in complying with 1951 Refugee Convention (RC) and the 1967 Protocol by the Department of Home Affairs (DHA). The researcher uses qualitative research methods for this study and developed an approach using his own experience in the industry as a Migration Lawyer for data collection. In the methodology, he will argue the importance and relevance of this method as a worthwhile research practice to investigate the visa decision-making process of the DHA.

This study aims at exploring and exposing the complexities and realities of the current Australian asylum and refugee visa decision-making process and critically evaluate DHA's organisational culture (OC) and the

	<p>application of PF criteria in compliance with the RC requirements. Based on the review of relevant literature, the researcher primarily argues if Australia claims it supports and protects asylum seekers and refugees and respects human rights, then Australia should respect international human rights standards. Review of literature also highlights that the DHA has issues within its OC; these, the researcher suggests, may impact upon its PF and visa decision-making of the DHA. The researcher therefore, seeks to gain insight into the role of DHA visa officials as front-line decision-makers and their perceptions, focusing attention to DHA's OC in affording PF to asylum seeker and refugee applicants.</p> <p>Use of auto-ethnographic methods are very rare in legal research studies and by using this method the researcher is making a methodological contribution to the body of knowledge of law, as no similar study carried out in socio-legal studies in the past relating to the Australian Migration industry. This paper specifically discusses about various steps of preparation used by the researcher to overcome obstacles and challenges he faced in the use of his own experience by being an 'insider' in researching industry and its implementation in legal research.</p>
<p>Noor Hasmini Abd Ghani ERCICBELLP1810068</p>	<p><b>Halal Consumption Pattern: The Role of Brand Personality, Packaging, Environmental Concern, Perceived Price, and Muslim Lifestyle</b></p> <p>Noor Hasmini Abd Ghani Faculty of Entrepreneurship and Business, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK), Kota Bharu, Kelantan</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Nowadays the demand for Halal food is increasing and the expected growth rate is at 20% by 2025. Therefore, Muslims are, and will form, a large segment of the total global consumers that will affect the consumption pattern in Halal context. Hence, more creative strategies need to be investigated to understand the sources of Halal consumption. Moreover, the area of Islamic marketing, Islamic branding and Muslim consumer behavior is still lacking in research attention. Therefore, the need to investigate the sources of Halal consumption is necessary and vital as this Halal segment is enlarged from time to time. In relation, this present study is conducted to fulfill the above gaps. Particularly, the objective of this research is to examine predictive role of six factors (brand personality, packaging, environmental concern, perceived price and Muslim lifestyle) on Halal consumption pattern. In addition, the role of Muslim lifestyle will be examined further as a mediator in the relationships among brand personality, packaging, environmental concern and perceived price towards Halal consumption pattern. This study adopts the quantitative research design by adapting measurements from past studies. to examine the interaction between six variables. A total of 240 data were collected from Muslim consumers in Malaysia. The finding suggests that Muslim lifestyle, brand personality and environmental concern are significant predictors of Halal consumption pattern, while brand personality, environmental concern and perceived price are significant predictors of Muslim lifestyle. Additionally, Muslim lifestyle mediates the linkages between brand personality, environmental concern, price and Halal consumption pattern. This implies that the marketers cannot ignore the importance role of Muslim lifestyle as it can improve the marketing strategy of halal food to Muslims all over the world and making Malaysia as one of the leaders in managing Halal hub in the world.</p>

**Keywords:** Halal Consumption Pattern; Brand Personality; Muslim Lifestyle; Perceived Price; Environmental Concern

**DOES THE AVAILABILITY OF CAPITAL AFFECT THE  
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION AND  
ACTUAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Abstract**

Nowadays the demand for Halal food is increasing and the expected growth rate is at 20% by 2025. Therefore, Muslims are, and will form, a large segment of the total global consumers that will affect the consumption pattern in Halal context. Hence, more creative strategies need to be investigated to understand the sources of Halal consumption. Moreover, the area of Islamic marketing, Islamic branding and Muslim consumer behavior is still lacking in research attention. Therefore, the need to investigate the sources of Halal consumption is necessary and vital as this Halal segment is enlarged from time to time. In relation, this present study is conducted to fulfill the above gaps. Particularly, the objective of this research is to examine predictive role of six factors (brand personality, packaging, environmental concern, perceived price and Muslim lifestyle) on Halal consumption pattern. In addition, the role of Muslim lifestyle will be examined further as a mediator in the relationships among brand personality, packaging, environmental concern and perceived price towards Halal consumption pattern. This study adopts the quantitative research design by adapting measurements from past studies. to examine the interaction between six variables. A total of 240 data were collected from Muslim consumers in Malaysia. The finding suggests that Muslim lifestyle, brand personality and environmental concern are significant predictors of Halal consumption pattern, while brand personality, environmental concern and perceived price are significant predictors of Muslim lifestyle. Additionally, Muslim lifestyle mediates the linkages between brand personality, environmental concern, price and Halal consumption pattern. This implies that the marketers cannot ignore the importance role of Muslim lifestyle as it can improve the marketing strategy of halal food to Muslims all over the world and making Malaysia as one of the leaders in managing Halal hub in the world.

**Keywords:** Halal Consumption Pattern; Brand Personality; Muslim Lifestyle; Perceived Price; Environmental Concern

**Development Of Leadership Qualities Through Methods Of Direct  
Experience Of Live Living**

**Rasa Balte-Balciuniene**  
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**Abstract**

This article examines the problem of formation of special mindset of the leader – a person, who is able to implement his life project and coordinate actions of other people bringing novelty to the context of his operation. Modern neuropsychology recognizes existence of two main neural networks of the brain: default mode neural network and direct experience neural network. In order to develop leader's ability to create novelty, it is necessary to change reaction of the default mode neural network which blocks the potential.



**Rasa Balte-Balciuniene**  
ERCICBELLP1810077

	<p>Psychological research of participants of consciousness leadership training program was conducted before and after the program (44 leaders at all, period from 2013 to 2015). During this program such methods as cinematology, psicotea, authentication counseling allowed for participants' direct experience of Live Living to occur, activating direct experience neural networks, instead of default mode neural networks.</p> <p>Results of the study showed that changes in value orientations of participating leaders took place in the form of changes in their behavioral priorities. Importance of independence of action and stimulation grew while importance of conformity decreased. Responsibility and internality in the process of business decision-making significantly increased while influence of stereotypes decreased.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Leader, consciousness, authenticity, innovation</p>
 <p>Vandany Lubis ERCICBELLP1810080</p>	<p><b>The Effect of Brand-Consumer Social Sharing Value on Brand-Hosted Social Media Engagement In Indonesia</b></p> <p>Vandany Lubis Faculty of Economic and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The spread of brand-hosted social media is currently considered not enough to explain how consumer social sharing contribute to media engagement. However, in previous studies, it was suggested that consumer-brand involvement is a variable that greatly contributes to media engagement (Facebook brand page) rather than consumer satisfaction with the brand itself. Therefore, this study will examine its effect by using another platform, namely Instagram brand account, by using the theory of close relationship approach that describes how the gratification that comes from the interaction between brand-consumers. This study uses two social media platforms namely Facebook brand page and Instagram brand account to compare the results of the two platforms. This study was tested quantitatively using a questionnaire as an instrument for collecting data distributed to 200 respondents who used the Facebook platform and 200 respondents who used Instagram. The findings of this study reveal that consumer-brand involvement is the biggest contribution in media engagement. Further research on social media are discussed.</p> <p><b>Key Words:</b> Brand-hosted social media, Social media engagement, Brand satisfaction, Relationship investment.</p>
	<p><b>The Important Role of Physical Work Environment on Innovative Work Behavior in Startup Company</b></p> <p>Nadira Puspa Dewi Department of Human Resource Science Management, Faculty of Economic and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Everyday work innovation, refers to the term of work innovation behavior, is become an interesting topic for the research in recent years. Stimulating work innovation behavior, such as idea generation, idea</p>



**Nadira Puspa Dewi**  
ERCICBELLP1810081

promotion, and idea realization, which important in maintaining the company's competitive advantage. Some companies have found attention to the physical environment, they change physical work to be more open spaces. However, in discussing innovation, most academics are often relate it to the intrinsic attributes of employees, while research on the relationship between physical environment and its effects on worker's innovation behavior has been limited. Therefore, this study will examine the physical work environment with innovation work behavior. This research will be conducted using a questionnaire with a Likert scale and distributed to 150 respondents who work in a startup company that prioritizes innovation in its business.

**Keywords**  
Innovative Work Behavior, Physical Work Environment, Startup



**Agung Sanggabuana**  
ERCICBELLP1810082

**Business Process Improvement Based On Customer Experience at Directorate Consumer of Telco Company**

**Agung Sanggabuana**  
Magister Business & Administration (MBA), Institut Teknologi Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia

**Abstract**

Indonesia the ninth rank of countries with the largest Internet users in 2017. Mobile phone have the highest share of internet user in Indonesia. 56.92% share on 2015. The second biggest chunk on Indonesia Internet user is household with Internet Access, it has 38.4% share on 2015. With average growth from 2011 until 2015 for Household with Internet Access is bigger than mobile phone user growth, respectively 23.1% and 10%. Despite this big opportunity, unfortunately IndiHome still has high churn rate. In first semester 2017 average churn rate IndiHome is 37,391 meanwhile average sales IndiHome is 105,967. Average percentage of churn/sales every month is 35%. Telkom aim that maximum %churn/sales is 20%, with current average 35% Telkom need to decrease their churn rate. This research focus on solving the churn rate problem by analyzing existing condition of end to end customer experience from product and service IndiHome. The tools used to analyze customer experience are Net Promoter Score (NPS) and Net Emotional Value (NEV). Based on exploration of customer experience, selected moment of truth (MoT) will be improved using Business Process Framework eTOM. The lead indicator from eTOM will be implemented in order to decrease IndiHome product churn rate.

**Keywords:**  
Business Process Framework, Customer Experience, NPS, NEV, Telecommunication Service.

**Denni Windari Purboadi**  
ERCICBELLP1810085

**The Influence of Goal Setting to Employee Performance with Optimism and Leadership as Mediating Variable**

**Denni Windari Purboadi**  
Master of Management, Faculty of Economic & Business, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

**Abstract**

The purpose of this research is to find out the influence of goal setting to employee performance by accounting employee optimism and supervisor's

	<p>leadership as mediating variables. Optimism and supervisor's leadership are hypothesized to have mediating effect on the relationship of goal setting and employee performance. Data gathered from 84 respondents were analyzed using mediating analysis method in PLS-SEM. This research was conducted in a certain oil and gas company in Indonesia. Three types of leadership; the transformational, transactional, and passive/laissez-faire leadership are used to find out which of these are more impactful to the improvement of employees' performance. The outcome of this research reveals that optimism has no mediating effect on the relationship of goal setting and employee performance. Of the three leadership types researched, transformational leadership is proven to have mediating effect on the relationship of goal setting and employee performance, while transactional and passive/laissez-faire leadership are not. This research provides new empirical background for the implementation of performance management system in the organization which emphasize the importance of goal setting and leadership in improving employee performance.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Goal setting, optimism, leadership, performance management</p>
 <p><b>Minh Bui</b> YRSIBELLP1810051</p>	<p><b>Neoclassical and Classical perspectives on Competition in the Australian banking sector</b></p> <p><b>Minh Bui</b> Bachelor of Arts majoring in Econometrics and Economics, University of Sydney (USYD), Australia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Many of the economic schools of thought have developed competing theories and models, so it is unsurprising that fierce debate extends to the definition and appeal of a competitive market system. Initially, this essay will argue that competition has no precise definition, and that neither the Neoclassical or Classical interpretations of competition satisfactorily addresses the economic reality of the Australian Commercial and Retail Banking (ACRB) sector. This essay will then argue that a certain degree of competition in ACRB is essential for a healthy economy, and that the upsides of increased levels of competition outweigh its implications. While many economic schools of thought offer uniquely relevant insights (or lack thereof) on competition, this essay will discuss only Classical and Neoclassical perspectives. It must be emphasised that this essay will also only focus on both the state and appeal of competition in ACRB, and that it is beyond the scope of this essay to comment on the investment banking sector, the wider financial services industry, or the real economy. Firstly, this essay will discuss the Neoclassical concept of competition and argue how this interpretation is inconsistent with the imperfect competitive state of ACRB. Secondly this essay will discuss the Classical perspective of competitive markets, and highlight how this fanciful interpretation does not translate into the reality of ACRB. Thirdly, this essay will discuss the products and services offered by ACRB providers, and emphasise how increased competition can spur innovation and reasonable prices for consumers. Finally, this essay will analyse the market share of ACRB providers and how a competitive market enhances the stability of the financial system.</p>
<p><b>Imas Handayani</b> ERCICBELLP1810089</p>	<p><b>A Study on the Factors Affecting Labors Turnover in the Indonesian Garment Industry</b></p>

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Imas Handayani</b> Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The Garment industry is one of Indonesia's largest foreign exchange earners, but the industry is plagued by problems of low productivity and high level of staff turnover. The working environment is a crucial factor to the labors' satisfaction. The methodology used to test the hypothesis are both quantitative and qualitative in nature. A survey has been collected from 2,537 workers from different cities including Yogyakarta, Ungaran, Bandung, Subang, Bogor, Cianjur, Jakarta, and Surabaya. The data analysis reveals that supervisor context and emotional exhaustion factors have the highest impact on staffs' turnover decision in Indonesian garment manufacturers. To create an encouraging and positive work environment, encouragement and recognition for staff are suggested. In addition, providing flexible work schedules allows employees to create a work-life balance for themselves. This study contributes to the rapidly expanding body of knowledge on textile firms in developing countries in the context of the Indonesian garment industry.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Garment, Textile, Manufacturers, Labors, Turnover, Indonesia</p>
<p><b>Karen Sheila Gustin</b> ERCICBELLP1810090</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Relations of Work Engagement, Tacit Knowledge Sharing, Organizational Identification and Job Involvement in Online Transportation Services</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Karen Sheila Gustin</b> Faculty of Economic and Business, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The revolution of information and technology and organizational design has created unique context for understanding virtual work environment and organizations. Major development in digital world also affect transportation services in Indonesia. Job Involvement refers to the psychological and emotional extent to employees in an organization. There are many studies that directly correlate high job involvement with job satisfaction and how it affects the organization itself. Organizational identification can help to understand regarding the organizations and their interactions within their environment. Several researches shown positive effect of organizational identification at organizational level on financial performance. Organizational identification gives impact on performance because employees with higher organizational Identification level are more "willing" to put more effort into their work. Knowledge sharing can translate individual and group knowledge into organizational knowledge. Face to face interaction is the primary means for tacit knowledge sharing. Work engagement is one of important factor in the organization because it includes the emotional relationship between employees and the organization. The population of this study is drivers of online transportation services. Findings of this study suggest that organizational identification has positive effect on job involvement in online transportation services.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Work Engagement, Tacit Knowledge Sharing, Job Involvement, Organizational Identification, Performance</p>
<p><b>Alfikalia Alfikalia</b> ERCICBELLP1810091</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Parents Financial Socialization of Indonesian Millennials</b></p>

Alfikalia Alfikalia  
Psychology Department, Faculty of Philosophy and Civilization,  
Paramadina University, Jakarta, Indonesia

**Abstract**

The purpose of this paper is to describe the financial socialization in parents of millennials who born between 1980 – 2000. Financial socialization operationalized as how often father and mother respectively, modeled and taught 10 aspects of financial activities in the family, and how often the millennials themselves conducting these activities as a part of socialization. The research used quantitative design, using questionnaire adapted from Clarke, Heaton, Israelsen, dan Egget (2005) and translated into Indonesian. The data was taken using online questionnaire and also paper and pencil method from 6 provinces in Indonesia: Maluku Utara (N = 148), Nusa Tenggara Timur (N = 554), Riau (N = 833), Sumatera Barat (N = 525), DKI Jakarta (N = 1235), and Gorontalo (N = 135) with the total amount of response 3430 and the age range between 18-38 years old ( $\bar{x}$  = 22.45; mode = 20). Percentage of male and female response is 37.3% and 67.3% respectively. The result showed the average frequencies of each aspect of financial socialization range from never (score 0), very rare (1), seldom (2), sometimes (3), often (4), to always (score 5). The rank of the most socialized to the least socialized financial aspect by parents of the millennials is as followed: 1) saving in using money and goods ( $\bar{x}$  = 3.615), 2) have principles in using money ( $\bar{x}$  = 3.599), 3) considering career opportunities in choosing job ( $\bar{x}$  = 3.539), 4) assessing financial situations and deciding the use of the money ( $\bar{x}$  = 3.4773), 5) responsibilities in purchasing house and its maintenance ( $\bar{x}$  = 3.4567), 6) budgeting ( $\bar{x}$  = 3.389), 7) managing taxes ( $\bar{x}$  = 3.2583), 8) having insurance ( $\bar{x}$  = 3.2531), 9) deciding and making investments ( $\bar{x}$  = 3.1928), and 10) considering how to pay the installment and interest when making purchase ( $\bar{x}$  = 3.1394). This result indicated that parents of the millennials place the importance of financial socialization at intermediate level.

**Keywords:** financial socialization, parents, millennials

**Administration and Criminal Responsibility for State Financial Losses**

Ronald Hasudungan Sianturi  
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**Abstract**

The absence of a limitation between the competence of the State Administrative Court and the Corruption Court causes uncertainty in the enforcement of administrative and criminal law in terms of abuse of authority. This research has 3 formulation of the problem, namely (1) How to regulate the abuse of authority concerning the loss of state finances according to administrative law and criminal law. This research approach is a regulatory approach. The results of this study conclude that Abuse of authority in administrative and criminal law occurs when an official who has authority (both attribution, delegation and mandate) does not exercise the authority in accordance with the purpose of authorization. In this case, abuse of authority can result in the loss of state finances, between administrative law and criminal law is influenced by intentions (mens rea) with the consequences of actions (actus reus).

**Keywords:** abuse of authority, administrative court, criminal court, court competence, state financial losses



Ronald Hasudungan Sianturi  
ERCICBELLP1810092



Winda Anggraini Harahap  
ERCICBELLP1810093

**Strategic Agility in Market and Technological Turbulence A case of Banking Sector in Indonesia**

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**Abstract**

Adapting to environmental turbulence is mandatory for every player in the banking sector. They need to develop rational strategies and respond effectively. Market turbulence and technological turbulence, which happen lately in banking industry, require firms to review their strategies continuously. Strategic agility with its dimensions: strategic sensitivity, resource fluidity, and collective commitment, is a capability of a firm that has been identified as a key to succeed in a highly competitive and rapidly changing environment. Strategic agility is also known as a source of competitive advantage which will also enhance performance of the firm. This study tries to examine strategic agility and its dimension, and reveal its importance in the banking sector in order to gain competitive advantage in environmental turbulence. Furthermore, this study explores the application of strategic agility and its potential to improve unit performance through competitive advantage. The population of this study is managers in one of private bank in Indonesia. This study uses Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) to analyze the data. Findings of this study suggest that strategic agility has a role to gain competitive advantage by taking advantages from market and technological turbulence which in turn will also improve firm performance.

**Keywords:** Strategic Agility; Market Turbulence; Technological Turbulence; Competitive Advantage; Performance

Ratna Arista Dewi  
ERCICBELLP1810097

**Investor Sentiment on Twitter and Its Implication on Indonesia Stock Mispricing Period 2017**

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**ABSTRACT**

The efficiency form of Indonesia capital market, which is still in weak/ semi-strong form, forces stock price away from its fundamental value, which is known as a condition of stock mispricing. It can be harmful for investor if they do not have any skill or knowledge about stock valuation before they do investment decision. Previous research shows that it is caused by investor sentiment which measured by market sentiment index. However, along with advancement of technology, investor sentiment can be measured through social media such as Twitter. According to Twitter data, Indonesia is one of the country that has the most active users in Southeast Asia. Moreover, Indonesia is in the top three after US and Japan that has most active Twitter users, which they are known as country with strong form efficiency. This study aim to analyze the impact of investor sentiment on Twitter to stock mispricing in Indonesia period 2017. Twitter data was obtained by using Python in Anaconda and classified into positive, neutral, and negative sentiment using Sentiment Score. While stock mispricing will be divided into two components: earnings mispricing and required return mispricing, using Vector Autoregressive (VAR). Although we find no significant relationship, our result show that stock mispricing will be

	<p>positively affected by investor sentiment on Twitter in the next few days <b>Keywords: Stock Mispricing, Investor Sentiment, Twitter</b></p>
<p><b>Rachmad Hidayat</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1810098</b></p>	<p><b>Health Risk Assessment Workers in Aircraft Maintenance Pt. GMF AeroAsia TBK</b></p> <p><b>Rachmad Hidayat</b> <b>Department of Health, Safety &amp; Environment, Faculty of Public Health, Sriwijaya University, Palembang, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p><b>Background:</b> Health Risk Assessment (HRA) was a tool used to determine the hazards and their impact on health in the workplace by conducting hazard identification, exposure assessment, risk assessment, control and documentation. PT GMF AEROASIA has a variety of hazards as well as having a high enough exposure so that the health risk assessment needs to be done. The purpose of this study was to determine the description of work activities, identify potential hazards, exposure level, know to the risks that may arise, and to determine the priority control based on the Risk Management Matrix.</p> <p><b>Method:</b> This study used descriptive survey, observational approach that uses Walk Through Survey, where results are walking through the checklist, and then analyzed in Matrix Hazard Rating, Matrix Exposure Rating, Risk Matrix, and developed into Risk Manageable Matrix.</p> <p><b>Result:</b> The results of this study found hazards included in the high risk category was Noise, medium risk categories was Illumination, solvent, food sanitation, and ergonomic, and low risk categories was vibration, water supply, and psychosocial.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Based on these results, expected in PT GMF AEROASIA TBK can be done by applying noise control with Hearing Conservation Program, such as evaluating noise exposure, employee training, audiometric evaluation, control engineering/administrative control, and Personal Protective Equipment, such as earplug.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Health Risk Assessment (HRA), potensial health hazard in workshop, noise</p>
<p><b>Terra Andi Pasomah</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1810100</b></p>	<p><b>The Relations of Job Involvement, Organizational Identification, Burnout, Counterproductive Work Behavior and Performance - Analysis on Indonesian Motorcycle Taxi Drivers</b></p> <p><b>Terra Andi Pasomah</b> <b>Faculty of Economy and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The objective of this research is to examine the impact of burnout, counterproductive work behavior, job involvement, and organizational identification together on performance. This research also presents a description about which factors that influence performance more strongly. To do this research, 131 drivers of online motorcycle taxi operated in Bogor have been selected as respondent. The research model has been examined by using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The results of this research showed that job involvement which mediated by organizational identification has a positive significant effect on performance, while burnout that mediated by counterproductive work behavior has negative significant effect on performance. Finally, the research also showed that the positive factors, including job involvement</p>

	<p>and organizational identification, influence performance more strongly.</p> <p><b>Keyword:</b> Performance, Burnout, Counterproductive Work Behavior, Job Involvement, Organizational Identification, Online Transportation, Taxi Motorcycle</p>
 <p><b>Farkhondeh Dashti</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1810101</b></p>	<p><b>Rule in the International Court of Justice from the Dynamic Commentary</b></p> <p><b>Farkhondeh Dashti</b> <b>Department of Law, Faculty of Political Science, University of Shahed, Tehran, Iran</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The International Court of Justice, in applying the law, interprets the rules and regulations in the international community, It has helped to develop international law that embraces the concept of change and innovation. The main task of the Court of Justice is to resolve disagreements between governments. In this regard, the Court has, in some of its votes, used dynamic interpretation in the path of compliance with the intentions of the parties to the treaty Given the time and needs of the international community and with the discovery of the true will of the parties, Uncertainties in international law have been resolvedThe present writer is unable to communicate with the International Court of Justice It explicitly rules out, with the dynamic interpretation, some of which are considered as the mainstream, The role of dynamic interpretation in eliminating existing ambiguities And fill the gaps in international law, Apart from other effective tools in this regard.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> International Court of Justice, International Law Development, Rulemaking, Interpretation, Dynamic Commentary</p>
 <p><b>Maria Theresia Yulita</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1810102</b></p>	<p><b>Leadership Effect and Dynamic Capability on the Speed of Decision Making in Hospitals</b></p> <p><b>Maria Theresia Yulita</b> <b>Faculty of Economic and Business, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>This study analyzes the influence of strategy leadership style and dynamic capability on the speed of decision making with a focus on the object of research in the health industry known as a hospital. The background of the problems faced in this study is that hospitals face turbulent environmental changes and very tight competition that makes hospital management required to be able to make quick and appropriate decisions. Decision making, which is one of the main tasks of the leader, is the process of selecting several alternatives, where expertise is needed to take action, an efficient method that fits the situation. A leader in making decisions requires knowledge and accuracy of information from the problems faced quickly so that he can make accurate decisions, this is very useful to determine the solution of the choices taken. This study uses Hart's (1992) leadership theory which consists of: command, symbolic, rational, transactive, and generative.In addition to leadership factors, it is necessary to examine the influence of strategies where in the context of the dynamic environment a dynamic capability of a company will be used. Leaders must regularly make decisions about how to renew existing operational capabilities into new ones that are more in line with the changing environment, dynamic capabilities are an important challenge for</p>

	<p>management in their efforts to achieve sustainable competitive advantage. The research data was collected from 300 respondents who were middle management in hospitals. Data was analyzed using the help of SPSS 24 devices with regression techniques. The results of the study show that the company's dynamic capability is more influential in the speed of decision making than leadership. Generative and rational leadership styles influence the speed of decision making. While dynamic capabilities moderate the influence of leadership on the speed of decision making. <b>Keywords:</b> Dynamic capability, leadership style, speed of decision making.</p>
<p><b>Diyah Candrawati</b> ERCICBELLP1810103</p>	<p><b>Transformational Leadership, Dynamic Capabilities, and Performance: Strategi, Structure and Enviroments</b></p> <p><b>Diyah Candrawati</b> Department of Management, Faculty of Economic and Business, University of indoneInd, Depok, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The dynamic capability approach has become a general theoretical framework for analyzing how companies (profit sectors) overcome rapidly changing environments. This paper uses a dynamic capability approach through the presentation of a theoretical framework and empirical evidence about how the relationship between transformational leadership style and dynamic capabilities influences the performance of non-governmental organizations - NGOs - (nonprofit sector) <b>Keywords:</b> Competitive environment, dynamic capabilities, non-governmental organizations, organization performance, organization structure and transformational leadership.</p>
<p><b>Ayyuhatsanail Fithri</b> ERCICBELLP1810104</p>	<p><b>Analysis Of Translation Of English Wordplay Into Indonesian In The Subtitle Of Friends Television Series</b></p> <p><b>Ayyuhatsanail Fithri</b> Universitas Gunadarma, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> In the new era of audiovisual translation (AVT), identifying the translation of wordplay from English into Indonesian in various English comedy movies and series is a massive task as the wordplay is a form of humour which quite problematic to translate. The fundamental issue in translating humour is about the diversity of languages and different linguistic typology. This paper is to investigate types of ordplay found in the subtitles of Friends and strategies applied to translate English wordplay into Indonesian. The data of this study was collected from a long American series entitled 'Friends' from season 1 to 10. Hence, the most appropriate method employed is qualitative. As the data are collected using document analysis, purposive sampling is employed. The total four types of wordplay found in an American series entitled 'Friends' to create laughter, namely: phonological and graphological structure (consists of homonymy, paronymy, and homophony), lexical structure (polysemy), morphological structure, and syntactic structure. In the translation strategies, there are three dominant ways used by the translator, namely: wordplay to wordplay, wordplay to non-wordplay, and editorial technique. However, most of the translator whom sub movies or series used wordplay to non-wordplay strategy. This technique has a significant effect in rendering the meaning to the target text that affects the audience when they watch the film whether to laugh or not to laugh.</p>

 <p><b>Christy Michiko Victoria H</b> ERCICBELLP1810105</p>	<p><b>Keywords: AVT, Subtitles, Wordplay,</b> <b>The Relationship between Job Stresses, Over Engagement, Value Conflict with Public Service Motivation on Individual Performance. Analysis on Government Employee</b></p> <p><b>Christy Michiko Victoria H</b> <b>Department of Sains Management, Faculty of Economy and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Ir. Aryana Satrya, M.M., Ph.D</b> <b>Department of Sains Management, Faculty of Economy and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of job stress, over engagement and value conflict with public service motivation on individual performance. To do this research, 100 respondents of government employee in Jakarta have been selected as respondents. In this study, it will be seen how job stress, over engagement and value conflict can influence public service motivation. And other element is public service motivation that has positive correlation to individual performance. Public service motivation as a form of work motivation that leads to increase commitment, engagement, and performance. In this research also present the description about which factors that influence public service motivation more strongly. <b>Keyword: Job stress, Over engagement, Value conflict, Public service motivation, Individual performance, Government employee</b></p>
 <p><b>Auliyaul Hafizhoh</b> ERCICBELLP1810106</p>	<p><b>The Effect of Servant Leadership, Self Efficacy, and Intrinsic Motivation on Employee Innovation in the Indonesian E-Commerce Industry</b></p> <p><b>Auliyaul Hafizhoh</b> <b>Department of Sains Management, Faculty of Economic and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Jakarta</b></p> <p><b>Ir. Aryana Satrya, M.M., Ph.D</b> <b>Department of Sains Management, Faculty of Economic and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Jakarta</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Purpose of this study was to examine the effect of servant leadership conducted by managers on employee intrinsic motivation, examine the effect of employee's self-efficacy on intrinsic motivation of employees, and to examine the influence of employees intrinsic motivation on employee innovation at E-Commerce Industry. Along with the development of technology and the internet to be a supporter of the establishment of e-commerce. The servant leadership wants to see how their characteristics verbally include listening, awareness, conceptualization, and foresight. For the characteristics shown in deed are empathy, healing, building community, and persuasion. Whereas what can be demonstrated through oral and deed is commitment to the growth of people and stewardship. Servant leadership increases the activity of employees by influencing their intrinsic motivation. Self-efficacy that is owned by employees such as understanding the correct way of working, confidence in the ability to show good performance, have the ability to do work, and have the ability</p>

	<p>to succeed in work. High self-efficacy levels encourage individual expectations of their potential and their motivation to take action. Individual intrinsic motivation, related to innovative work behavior. With the innovation of the company, it will provide more value to compete in the e-commerce industry that is increasingly prevalent in Indonesia. Keywords: Servant Leadership, Self Efficacy, Intrinsic Motivation, Innovation, E-Commerce</p>
<p><b>Desi Iskasari</b> ERCICBELLP1810107</p>	<p><b>The Impact of The Trump Tariffs to The Stock Market in ASEAN+4</b></p> <p><b>Desi Iskasari</b> Department of Management, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This paper tests the impact of the first series of Trump Tariffs news, starting from January through March 2018. By utilizing the short term performance event study, we see how fast the stock market of the ASEAN (Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Cambodia, and Vietnam) plus four other countries (Shanghai, South Korea, Japan, and India) absorb the information regarding the Trump Tariffs news. The President United States of America, during January through March 2018 announced to impose new tariffs under U.S. acts: (1) Presidential Proclamation 9693 for the Trade Act Section 201 which impacted other than the “GSP-Eligible” developing nations, exclude Philippines and Thailand. (2) Presidential Proclamation 9704-9705 for Trade Expansion Act Section 232 (steel mill and aluminum). The new imported steel tariff affected all countries except Argentina, Brazil, and South Korea (with absolute quota for those three countries) plus Australia, and imported aluminum new tariff for all countries other than Argentina (with absolute quota) and Australia. (3) Presidential Memoranda for Trade Act Section 301, affect the products from China’s. The cumulative abnormal return was utilized and with the level of confidence of 95%, the news shows the significant factor for the ASEAN, Shanghai, South Korea, Japan, and India stock market. The result is for Event 1, seems no effect for Philippines and Thailand (even though they are excluded as GSP-Eligible) as well as other countries (except Shanghai). Almost all of 11 countries reacted negatively on event 2 (except Shanghai and South Korea) and event 3 (except Cambodia) Keyword: Event Studies, Trade War, Trump Tariff.</p>
<p><b>Andi Mughni</b> ERCICBELLP1810094</p>	<p><b>Practice of Innovation and Performance Implications for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises</b></p> <p><b>Andi Mughni</b> Faculty of Economy and Business, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) differ from large companies that have been established and stable for tens or hundreds of years. The main difference is defined by the characteristics of reactive, mental, MSMEs such as fire fighting, very limited resources, informal strategies, and flexible structures (Hudson, Smart, and Bourne, 2011; Qian and Li, 2003), as a consequence MSMEs has higher failure rate than the company that has been stable in general In economic development. In Indonesia, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are always described</p>

	<p>as something that has a very important role because it greatly helps economic growth in Indonesia, data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and MSMEs (2016) mentions that the contribution of MSMEs to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Indonesia is 60.34%, MSMEs also contributes to domestic employment and has increased from 96.99% to 97.22% in the last 7 years. MSMEs are useful as economic diversification and drivers of development and economic growth (Peprah et al, 2016). but most research on innovation only focuses on large companies. This article identifies things that affect innovation and performance in MSMEs In Indonesia by collecting survey data from 45 MSMEs in Indonesia, this study found that MSMEs have similarities with large companies which innovation strategies is the main key in company performance.</p> <p><b>Keywords : Innovation, MSME, strategy, performance</b></p>
<p><b>Dr. Khalid Alghamdi</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1810095</b></p>	<p><b>FDI Foreign Direct Investment Laws in Saudi Arabia</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Khalid Alghamdi</b> <b>Faculty of Law, AlAsala university, Dammam - Saudi Arabia</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>With its ability to exploit oil wealth faltering, Saudi Arabia has been seeking more foreign investment to boost its economy and help develop its other industries.</p> <p>However, mass arrests of top Saudi figures in a purported anti-corruption crackdown in November 2017 as well as questions swirling around the kingdom's role in the surprise resignation of Lebanese Prime Minister Saad Hariri have thrown the political situation into uncertainty and put investors on edge.</p> <p>In the past, the kingdom could rely on its oil wealth to keep the economy afloat and secure its political stability. However, the situation has changed in recent years as American oil production has surged, thanks to new extraction technologies and the discovery of new reserves, and oil prices have dropped.</p> <p>In 2016, an independent estimate of world oil reserves by the firm Rystad Energy found that the United States (US) held more recoverable oil reserves than both Saudi Arabia and Russia. Although the following year's estimate showed Saudi Arabia retaking the number one spot, the report noted, 'If natural gas liquids (NGLs) were included in the review, the US would surpass Saudi Arabia by more than 50 billion barrels of recoverable oil and petroleum liquids.'</p> <p>Adolfo Laurenti, a global economist at Bank J. Safra Sarasin AG, said the surge in US oil production "has really set a ceiling on energy prices in general and oil in particular". The sustainable level is now between \$50 and \$60 per barrel, compared to more than \$100 a barrel during previous price spikes.</p> <p>For the Middle East oil-producing countries and Saudi Arabia in particular, Laurenti said that the current prices have "completely changed the political and economic equation ... [Oil-producing countries] needed to come up with an alternative source of revenues or to reform the economy to become more inclusive".</p> <p>Saudi Arabia, under the leadership of Crown Prince Mohammad bin Salman, has made moves since 2015 to diversify the economy and attract foreign investors. The Vision 2030 economic plan released in 2016 lists as one of its pillars making Saudi Arabia 'a global investment powerhouse' and specifically increasing foreign direct investment from 3.8 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) to the international level of 5.7 per cent by</p>

2030. The World Bank estimated in 2016 that foreign direct investment accounted for only 1.2 per cent of Saudi GDP.

In 2015, the kingdom began allowing large foreign investors to invest directly in its stock market. The following year, the Saudi Council of Ministers removed a requirement that retail and wholesale businesses operating in the kingdom must be 25 per cent Saudi owned, allowing full foreign ownership of those enterprises. The government also moved toward privatizing state-owned entities in sectors including aviation, education, energy and healthcare.

In 2017, Saudi Arabia announced plans to give foreign investors full access to NOMU, a capital market launched for small- and medium-sized enterprises. The kingdom also said it plans to take a portion of its state oil company Saudi ARAMCO public next year, a move it hopes will raise about \$100 billion, although some reports have said the offering will likely be delayed until 2019, in part due to the current low global oil price.

The Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority, originally established as a regulatory agency, has increasingly focused on promoting investment and assisted potential investors. Its website touts 'strategic benefits' to investing in the kingdom including access to a large market, a population of 30.7 million, an educated workforce, a 'supply of industrial land, commercial real estate and utilities at very competitive prices', a 'positive regulatory environment' and incentives including a 'very favourable tax environment'.

Recent moves to open up the workforce to women, improve women's mobility by lifting the ban on women driving and reforming the male guardianship system may have also been partly aimed at improving the kingdom's image among foreign investors.

Despite these changes, foreign direct investment in Saudi Arabia was on a downward trend, according to a report by Santander Trade Portal. In 2016, the inflow of investment fell by 8.5 per cent compared to the previous year to \$7.45 billion. The report noted that 'political and social tensions, reduced access to credit and the policy of "Saudization", which started in 2011 and favours a domestic labour force', have stood in the way of foreign investment.

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## Upcoming Conferences

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- Jakarta – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 20-21 Nov 2018
- 2018 – VIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Nov 22-23, Jakarta
- Mauritius – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 14-15 Dec 2018
- 2018 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 14-15, Mauritius
- Bangkok – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 18-19 Dec 2018
- 2018 – VIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 20-21, Bangkok
- 2nd Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 23-24 Dec 2018
- 2018 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 25-26, Dubai

2018 – VIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP),  
Nov 22-23, Jakarta

Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia, Komplek Masjid Agung Al Azhar, Jakarta, Indonesia

- Bali – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 26-27 Dec 2018
- 2018 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Dec 28-29, Bali
- 2nd Bangkok – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 04-05 Feb 2019
- 2019 – IInd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Feb 06-07, Bangkok
- 3rd Dubai – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 23-24 Feb 2019
- 2019 International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), Feb 25-26, Dubai
- 2nd Singapore – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 12-13 March 2019
- 2019 – IIIrd International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), March 14-15, Singapore
- London – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 08-09 April 2019
- 2019 – IVth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), April 10-11, London
- Rome – International Conference on Research in Social Science & Humanities (ICRSSH), 30 April – 01 May, 2019
- 2019 – Vth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), May 02-03, Rome
- Prague – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 04-05 June 2019

- 2019 – VIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 05-06, Prague
- 2nd Malaysia – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2019
- 2019 – VIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 27-28, Malaysia
- Lisbon – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 25-26 June 2019
- 2019 – VIIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 26-27, Lisbon
- 3rd Singapore – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 26-27 June 2019
- 2019 – IXth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), June 27-28, Singapore

