



# Conference Proceedings

**2018 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language  
& Psychology (ICBELLP), 28-29 December, Bali**

## Conference Venue

**D Varee Diva Kuta Bali, Indonesia**

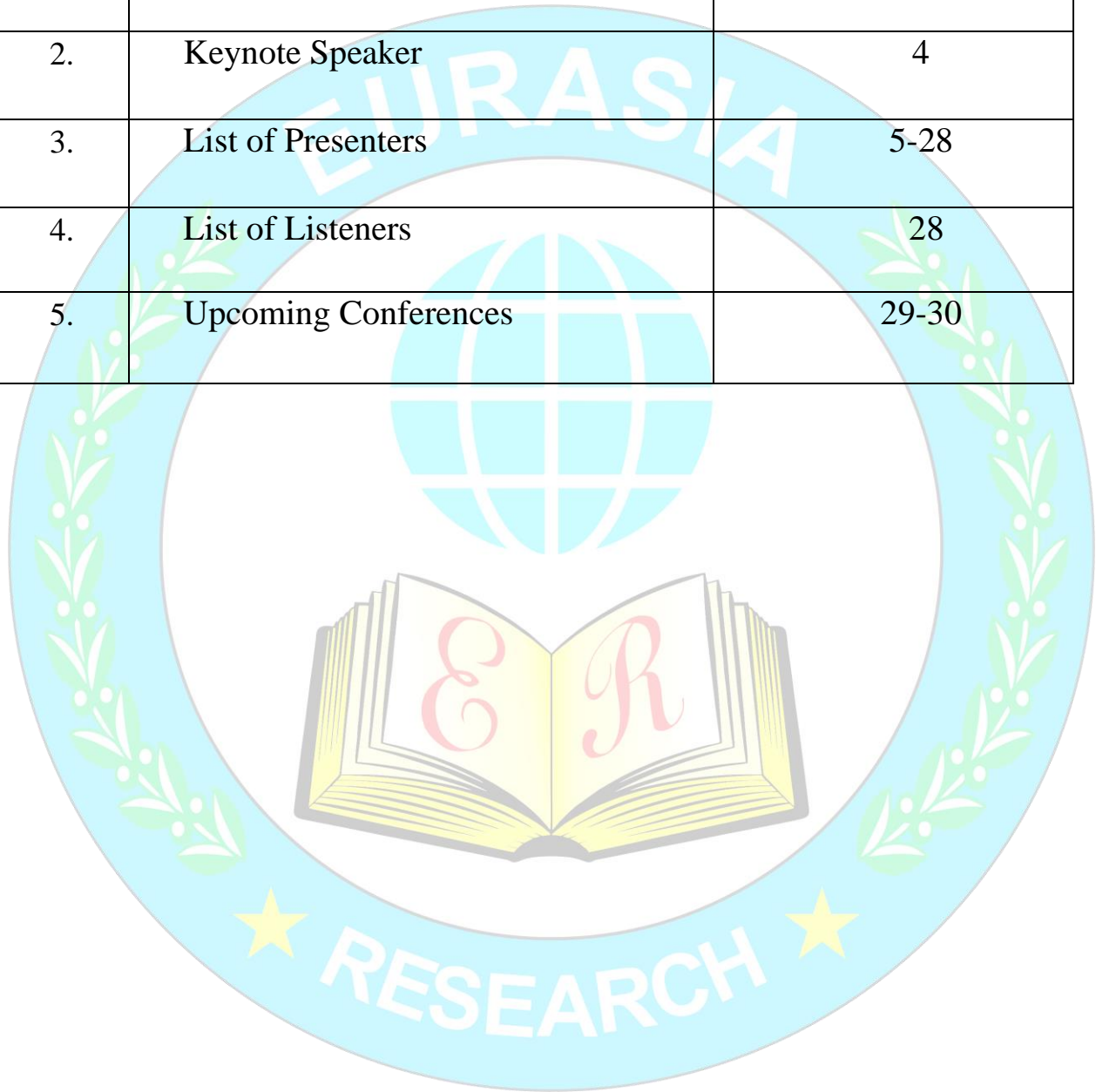
Email: [convener@eurasiaresearch.info](mailto:convener@eurasiaresearch.info)

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**Preface:**

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## **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**



**Asst. Prof. Rommel V. Tabula**  
**TESOL Specialist, Rajamangala University of Technology LannaTak, Thailand**

Asst. Prof. Rommel V. Tabula is a TESOL Specialist at Rajamangala University of Technology LannaTak, Thailand and a candidate of Ph.D. in Rhetoric and Linguistics from St. Paul University Philippines. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Educators of the Royal Institute of Singapore. He obtained his MA in Teaching English at the University of Northern Philippines. Prior to his present designation, he was assigned as Research Coordinator of the Department of Languages and Literature of Mariano Marcos State University, Philippines. Various professional organizations recognized his scholarly works and vested him the following awards: Award of Excellence in Research (2017), Outstanding Research Leader (2017), Outstanding Asian Research Leader (2016), Outstanding Filipino Research Leader (2013), Outstanding Scholarly Editor (2013), Outstanding Scholarly Peer Reviewer (2013), and Asian Research Journal and Editor Award (2011). His research interests focus on Sociolinguistics, Contrastive Analysis, Stylistics, Multilingualism, Literary Criticism and Language Assessment. Many of his publications revolve around Ilokano linguistics, and other Philippine languages. His recent publication in Advance Research Journal of Multidisciplinary Discoveries was conferred Best Paper Award (in the category of Language).

**Topic: Utilization of Online Learning Tool to Calibrate the English Proficiency of EFL Learners**

Paul Duong Tran  
ERCICBELLP1902051

**Economic globalization, human rights, and child neglect: Are the paradigms providing for children's well-being?**

Paul Duong Tran  
California State University, Dominguez Hills & American Education Success, LLC

(Ms.) Nha Trang T. Nguyen  
2Hue University of Sciences & American Education Success, LLC

**Abstract**

This presentation will challenge some of the contemporary assumptions and paradigms about global capitalism, human rights and child neglect. The complexity of ethno-centric or "western" judgment errors and the logic of human rights assurances will be examined.

The UN Universal Declaration Human Rights recognizes the inherent dignity of all members of the human family as the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child provides further protections and rights to ensure that children's basic needs are met in order to develop full potential. Each country's government has ultimate responsibility for children's well-being; however, their full sovereignty is intricately linked to global policies.

Child neglect is increasing in both high- and low- resource countries and is a chronic condition in which parents fail to provide proper care, or basic needs, for their children. Poverty and violence are known and significant determinants in the recognition of child neglect, and are increasingly the result of economic and political globalization. For example, the world is hosting 45 million people forcibly displaced as refugees (half are children), four of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are the largest weapons exports, and the richest 300 people on earth have as much wealth as the poorest 3 billion (therules.org/).

Responding to child neglect typically focuses on parental culpability rather than the macro social conditions predicated on local and global policies. The discourse on child neglect require re-examination within the context of the current (mostly Western) paradigms of poverty (\$1 a day standard), prosperity (i.e. Ipod purchasing power), children's rights and social responsibility.

The presentation will conclude with recommendations for research and analytic methodology to promote socially responsible models of political-economic globalization which includes children's well being as a paramount consideration.

Amaluddin Amaluddin  
ERCICBELLP1902086

**The New Measurement of Human Development and Household Welfare Level Index in the Villages of West Seram Regency, Maluku Province, Indonesia**

Amaluddin Amaluddin  
Faculty of Economic And Business, Pattimura University, Indonesia

Rukmuin W. Payapo  
Faculty of Economic And Business, Pattimura University, Indonesia

Abdul A. Laitupa  
Faculty of Economic And Business, Pattimura University, Indonesia

Mohammad R. Serang  
Faculty of Economic And Business, Pattimura University, Indonesia.

**Abstract**

The first purpose of this paper is to develop or construct a new human development composite index and applied to measure the performance of human development in the villages of West Seram Regency, Maluku Province. The second, to develop the priority scale of human development for development planning. The third, analyzing the effect of HDI's

	<p>indicators on poverty level. This paper applies PCA, clustering analysis and panel data regression. PCA method generates index which we called Modified Human Development Index (MHDI). Based on clustering analysis, the number of villages in the high cluster is 6 villages, the medium cluster is 13 villages and low cluster is 14 villages. The modified human development performance has an important role for poverty alleviation and improving the level of people's welfare in the villages. This paper also revealed empirical study that the HDI's indicator has negative relationships and significant effect on poverty rate.</p>
 <p><b>Wisnu Kristanto</b> ERCICBELLP1902088</p>	<p><b>Developing a short movie for increasing the moral value in Kidergarten</b></p> <p><b>Wisnu Kristanto</b> STKIP Bina Insan Mandiri, Surabaya</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The Background of this research focuses on the effort of developing Learning Media In form of character based film. The film is applied in order to help the character of Early Childhood education in learning process of the character. The research questions are: 1. How is the feasibility of character the based film as learning media to increase the development of students' moral value in TK Wildani 2, Surabaya. 2. How is the effectivity of the character based film to increase the development of students' moral value in TK Wildani 2, Surabaya. The objective of this research is developing an audio visual media to increase the Early Childhood Character. The character based film is as a tool for the teachers to transform the students' values of characters so that character education can be delivered and applied in daily life well. The film has some advantages, they are : 1. The film is presented by the early childhood students'. It also has a manual book of how to apply it in the character learning. The research is conducted in ten phases as in Dick and Carey's theories of research development in Borg and Gall (2003). (1) Identity Instructional Goal, (2) Conduct Instructional Analysis, (3) Analyze Learners and Contexts, (4) Write Performance Objectives, (5) Develop Assesment Instruments, (6) Develop Insructional Strategy, (7) Develop and Select Intructional Materials, (8) Design and Conduct Formative Evaluation of Instruction. (9) Revise Instruction, (10) Design And Conduct Summative Evaluation.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Audio Visual Media (Video), Character based film, Moral Value.</p>
<p><b>Sana Sayed</b> ERCICBELLP1902052</p>	<p><b>Harnessing the Power of Feedback to Assist Progress: A Process-based Approach of Providing Feedback to L2 Composition Students in the United Arab Emirates</b></p> <p><b>Sana Sayed</b> Senior Instructor Department of Writing Studies American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Utilizing active, process-based learning methods to improve critical thinking and writing skills of L2 speakers brings on unique challenges. To comprehensively satisfy different learners' needs, instructors should embed multiple feedback methods when commenting on student work such as spontaneous in-class input from the instructor, further feedback when work is submitted at the end of class, unsolicited feedback during office hours, and feedback through electronic rubrics so that the capstone of their abilities as writers can be achieved. Students are motivated to produce a larger, high stakes assignment through completing multiple, low stakes tasks. This research project assesses faculty and student perceptions regarding the effectiveness of various feedback practices used in process-based writing classrooms with L2 students at the American University of Sharjah (AUS). In addition, the research explores the challenges encountered by faculty and students during the provision of feedback practices. The quantitative research findings are based on two concurrent electronically distributed anonymous surveys; one aimed at students who have just completed a process-based writing course, and the other at instructors who delivered these courses. The student sample is drawn from multiple sections of Academic Writing I and II,</p>

	<p>and the faculty survey was distributed among Department of Writing Studies (DWS) faculty. Initial findings, however, strongly suggest that all methods of feedback are deemed equally important by students and that they find process writing and its feedback practices to have greatly benefited their writing proficiency. <b>Keywords:</b> process writing, feedback, formative feedback, composition, reflection</p>
<p><b>Cailing, Krazy-Marjorie P</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1902053</b></p>	<p><b>Assessment of Computer Engineering Students' Grammatical Errors in Thesis Writing</b></p> <p><b>Cailing, Krazy-Marjorie P.</b> Rizal Technological University, Philippines</p> <p><b>Escolta, Kim Shaun S.</b> Rizal Technological University, Philippines</p> <p><b>Manalusan, Jan Marianne A.</b> Rizal Technological University, Philippines</p> <p><b>Marcelo, Jhonalyn</b> Rizal Technological University, Philippines</p> <p><b>Pamintuan, Raquel A.</b> Rizal Technological University, Philippines</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The study aimed to assess the most frequent grammatical errors of the Computer Engineering Students from the College of Engineering and Industrial Technology in Writing. The researchers assume that there are no significant differences in the found grammatical errors in the technical writing of Computer Engineering students in school year 2014 to 2017. An Error Checklist was used as the instrument for data gathering; whereas an Error Analysis was conducted to assess the found grammatical errors of the subjects in technical writing, specifically, in their thesis abstracts, recommendation and, conclusion. Afterwards, the data found in each school year was subjected to the T test to assure the consistency of the findings.</p> <p>The results show that errors in punctuations, noun and pronoun inflections, verb inflections, articles and prepositions are found to be the most frequent errors made by the subjects. It is concluded qualitatively that the errors are intralingual in nature and caused by overgeneralization of sentence structures, ignorance and misapplication of rules, and improper understanding of the target language.</p> <p>The researchers recommend that the subjects should be engaged to a grammar instruction remediation program. The results of the study will serve as the basis for the proposed Action Plan output that will help in assessing the deficiencies of Computer Engineering Students in Writing, equipping them with Writing Proficiency skills that they will need as part of their diverse sets of skills.</p> <p>Computer Engineers are highly in demand in the international workforce, hence, the researchers decided that they are excellent subjects for the study, knowing that they are also engaged in Written English due to the nature of their subjects taken and their curriculum. Proficient Writing competency in English is a valuable asset that they may acquire to compete in the demands of the international workforce, therefore engaging them in English Writing Programs will one of the steps in making them Globalized Computer Engineers.</p> <p><b>Key words:</b> Rizal Technological University, Computer Engineering students, grammatical errors, error checklist, T test, action plan</p>
<p><b>Elusakin, Kayode Titus</b> <b>ERCICBELLP1902054</b></p>	<p><b>A Semiotic Analysis Of Selected Online Political Cartoons Used As A Means Of Effective Communication Between 2015 And 2017 In Nigeria.</b></p> <p><b>Elusakin, Kayode Titus</b> Michael Otedola College of Primary Education, Noforija, Epe, Lagos State, Nigeria</p>

Ajayi John Oladapo  
Michael Otedola College of Primary Education, Noforija, Epe, Lagos State, Nigeria

**Abstract**

This work is a semiotic analysis of selected online political cartoons spanning the period between 2015 and 2017, the period covering President Muhammadu Buhari's first two years in office. Cartoon is very prevalent, not only in the national dailies, but also in online news publications, simply because it has been denoted as a screaming medium that cannot be denied attention. Cartoon is known to combine metaphor, humour, allusion and caricature in order to pass across salient messages. However, there is a tendency to see cartoon as a very trivial issue meant to create fun and laughter for readers, even when the cartoonists are passing across some vital information. In the light of the above, this work, through a semiotic analysis, takes a critical look at the usefulness of online political cartoons as a unique form of communication that offers the reader the deep reflection of what goes on in the polity, rather than just the simple passing chuckle on political issues. Survey method of research design was adopted as a means of sampling some relevant online political cartoons. The selected online political cartoons clearly portrayed the Nigerian political scenario through the use of icons, indexes, colours, pictures and symbols, which comically and metaphorically describe the insincerity and callousness of Nigerian political leaders. Analysis of the selected cartoons showed that political cartoons are produced, using linguistic semiotic mode consisting of humour evoking and sarcastic declarative statements, affective lexical choices and abusive catch words. Analysis also indicated that such visual semiotic resources as colour, images and caricatures complement the linguistic modes in encoding attitudes of concerns and worries regarding the socio-political problems in Nigeria. Judging from the semiotic analysis of the selected cartoons, we therefore conclude that online political cartoons are political communication tools which are used to make political statements.

**Keywords:** Communication, online cartoons, semiotic modes, metaphor, semiotic analysis

Sheena Caraig  
ERCICBELLP1902055

**Anankastic and Narcissistic Tendencies among Female K-Pop Fanatics**

Sheena Caraig  
Department of Behavioral Sciences, Southern Luzon State University, Philippines  
Renzo Kevin G. Enriquez  
Department of Behavioral Sciences, Southern Luzon State University, Philippines  
Karen Anne C. Quing  
Department of Behavioral Sciences, Southern Luzon State University, Philippines

**Abstract**

This study aimed to determine the level of Anankastic and Narcissistic Tendencies of the K-Pop Fanatics and its relationship between their age, Socio- Economic status and how long they have been a fan. The respondents in this study were 103 K-Pop fans from different schools in selected municipalities in 2nd district of Quezon province whose age are 13 to 18 years old. The instruments used were Narcissistic Personality Inventory developed by Ames (2006) and Obsessive Compulsive Personality Disorder Questionnaire by Martukovich (2010). Percentage, mean, Chi-square correlation and Pearson r correlation were used to test the data gathered in the study. Findings revealed that 89.3 % of the respondents obtained a moderate level of Anankastic tendencies, and then there were 51.5 % of the respondents obtained low level of Narcissistic tendencies. In addition, results showed that there is a negative correlation between the relationship of length of being a K-Pop fan and Anankastic tendencies with a  $p = -.195$  at  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Moreover, results showed that there is a significant negative correlation between age and Narcissistic tendencies with  $r = -.008$  at  $\alpha = 0.05$ . Furthermore, this study showed that Anankastic tendencies are not related to



	<p>Narcissistic tendencies. Based from the findings, it was recommended to conduct an in-depth interview with questions that are more direct in order to scrutinize the answers of the participant and determine its implication in their personalities. Keywords— Anankastic tendencies, Narcissistic tendencies, K-Pop fanatics, K-Pop</p>
<p><b>Farzana Islam</b> ERCICBELLP1902056</p>	<p><b>Materialism, Social Media and Conspicuous Consumption: Case Study of Malaysian Students</b></p> <p><b>Farzana Islam</b> Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaya, Malaysia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Conspicuous consumption is one very visual way to portray status and is being adopted by almost everyone trying to prove their superiority. Malaysia has a very high youth bankruptcy cases as many national newspapers reported that youths in Malaysia are living beyond their means which is related to living a conspicuous life. Materialistic behavior is a plausible explanation to conspicuous behavior of individuals. In addition, the youth are highly engaged in social media, which increase the peer pressure and could lead to conspicuous behavior. Hence, the study looks into how materialism and social media influence contributed to conspicuous consumption behavior among the youth. The study utilizes primary data collected from 400 university students in Malaysia. Multiple regression analysis was conducted using SPSS which revealed that level of materialism, social influence, social media influence and gender are all significant in influencing conspicuous behavior among students. Moreover, as the study is targeted towards students, it was found that income is insignificant in influencing conspicuous behavior which in turn proves that students consume conspicuously regardless of the family income. Since this study finds that conspicuous consumption is influenced by materialism, social media influence, social influence as well as gender, this may lead to many consequences especially financial threat to the Malaysian youth leading to further bankruptcies. Key Words: Conspicuous Consumption, Materialism, Social Media, Social Influence, Gender</p>
<p><b>Rimpa Roy</b> ERCICBELLP1902057</p>	<p><b>Language, Repetition And Second Self</b></p> <p><b>Rimpa Roy</b> Assistant Professor, Department of English Subhas Chandra Bose Centenary College, Lalbagh, District- Murshidabad, West Bengal, India</p> <p><b>Deepayan Das</b> Assistant Professor, Department of English Muzaffar Ahmed, Mahavidyalaya, Salar, West Bengal, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The paper explores the formation of structures in the mind of children from their infancy through the language used by the parents or the person close to them. They learn from the process of repetition, which in their early age are nothing less than signals and symbols. The language used in their family structure constructs a particular code of conduct through socializing process and the child adopts it through repetition. The paper turns to The Glass Menagerie, Death of a Salesman and The God of Small Things to show that the failure on the part of the parents gets connected to the children, be it any country. The children creates a set of semiotics connected to every particular character in their life and the person who is more close to them and those person in turn creates a second self of themselves within the child through a repeated set of semiotics. The generalizations made by the children through their own symbolic representations are made to rethink under parental guidance, which again creates a boundary and takes them back to the psychological path followed by their parents. Through the literary works, the paper navigates towards the fact that how adults create the same structured life for children through their language and psychology,</p>

	<p>when the children are unable to come out of the mold or transgress the limits of repetition through their efforts, imagination and knowledge. Keywords: Language, Repetition, Second self, semiotics, creative energy.</p>
<p><b>Fahd Saad Alshammary</b> ERCICBELLP1902058</p>	<p><b>Morphological Adaptations of English Loanwords in the Saudi vernacular of Arabic</b></p> <p><b>Fahd Saad Alshammary</b> Master of Applied Linguistics, English Language Teacher, College of Technology, Hail City, Saudi Arabia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This paper attempts to investigate the morphological adaptations of English loanwords in the Saudi Vernacular of Arabic. For the purpose of investigation, a corpus of 142 English loanwords in Saudi Arabic was collected from various sources incorporating books, magazines, newspapers, and internet websites. The results revealed that English loanwords in Saudi Arabic lie a long a cline, from non-adapted on one extreme, to fully adapted on the other. The study also examines gender marking and plural formation. For gender marking, it was found that the feminine is obtained by attaching (-h) to the masculine base-form. As far as plural formation is concerned, the study shows that the majority of English loanwords into Saudi Arabic take the sound feminine plural. Finally, the study shows that multi-word loanwords undergo some morphological processes like combination, separation and deletion to comply with morphological system of the Saudi vernacular of Arabic.</p>
<p><b>Dr. Sana Moid</b> ERCICBELLP1902060</p>	<p><b>Viability of Emerging Green Finance Market in India</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Sana Moid</b> Assistant Professor, Amity Business School, Lucknow Campus, India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Green finance is the practice of making investments having an inherent positive environmental impact. It is gaining traction within the financial industry as it results in combining financial return with environmental benefit. Green finance is a new financial pattern to integrate environmental protection with economic profits, emphasizing “green” and “finance”, two of which are contradictory issues. India is at a critical juncture in scaling renewable energy for providing energy access to growing cities and vast rural communities. Financing must be not only abundant, but also cheap, so that clean energy can compete with fossil fuels. The present study aims at discussing the concept of Green Finance in detail along with emphasizing on global green finance program in Indian and Global context. It also discusses the challenges and opportunities of emerging Green Financial Market in India. and application of Green Finance in different sectors like Agriculture, Banking etc. The relevance of green finance has been growing over the past few years, and has emerged as an important are underpinning both the new policy dynamic promoting sustainable development and, increasingly, financial market development. Green finance is burgeoning; and has reached a point of spontaneous combustion. But it needs to be aligned, to go beyond the leadership of a few and needs to be coordinated across regional trading blocks. Green financial markets are still in early stages of development. Government is also subsidizing new green ventures and project developers should take full advantage of these incentives. Also, there have been attempts for quantifying riskiness of various green financial products so investors can make informed decisions Keywords: Green Finance, Green Growth, Environment, Financial Markets</p>
<p><b>Takdir</b> ERCICBELLP1902061</p>	<p><b>Review of immoral crime Actions for Teenagers in Palopo City</b></p> <p><b>Rahmawati</b> Faculty of Law, State Islamic Institute of Palopo, Palopo, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abdain</b> Faculty of Law, State Islamic Institute of Palopo, Palopo, Indonesia</p>

**TahmidNur**  
Faculty of Law, State Islamic Institute of Palopo, Palopo, Indonesia

**Takdir**  
Faculty of Law, State Islamic Institute of Palopo, Palopo, Indonesia

**Abstract**

This study aims to find out how the involvement of adolescents in immoral crime in the city of Palopo, the factors of the occurrence of adolescent immoral acts in the city of Palopo and what efforts can be done in dealing with adolescent immoral crime in the city of Palopo. In this study, qualitative descriptive methods with sociological, empirical and normative approaches are used to discuss existing problems.

From the results of the study it can be seen that: the involvement of adolescents in immoral crime in general in the form of actions based on liking to have a husband and wife relationship, coercion to make husband and wife relations because of lust, friend's invitation to carry out immoral acts, shortcuts they can be united as well as an invitation to commit immoral actions for money. The factors that cause the occurrence of adolescent immoral crimes are internal and external factors. Internal factors are the occurrence of hormonal growth which results in increased passion for teenage sexuality so that if not transferred to positive activities will have an impact on activities that harm adolescents including immoral acts. external factors such as lack of family attention, the condition of teenagers who want to exist and be accepted among them, the influence of information from electronic media and print media, especially social media. The efforts that can be done: Preventive action by providing understanding and more attention by the family to teenagers about good and bad deeds. Supervise and maintain the environment of teenage relationships, Repressive measures by sterilizing teenagers from other free relationships, providing sanctions aimed at educating not sanctions aimed at punishing them and, Rehabilitative actions by involving youth in the activities of other youth groups in the community, honing teenagers' potential so that they can achieve, giving adolescents the confidence to prove to the community that they can be a useful group of people for others.

From the results of this study it is expected that the family, the community and the government can collaborate in creating conducive adolescent growth conditions so that they can become well-behaved and achieving teenagers.

**Keywords:** Adolescents, Immoral Crimes and Handling Efforts

**The Urgency Of Land Banking Establishment In Indonesia**  
(An Effort To Realize Socialism-Pancasila In Agrarian Reform Under Politic, Legal, And Economic Perspectives)

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

**Jovi Andrea Bachtiar**  
Undergraduate Student, Constitutional Law Department, Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Sosio-Yustisia Street, Bulaksumur, Sleman, D.I. Yogyakarta

**Abstract**

It is the consequence of Agrarian Reform campaign, the government of Indonesia must convince that the land used for the public interest. Legal reform in period 1999 till 2002 brings implication for mechanisms and procedures related to the sustainable development goals. Explicitly, Article 33 Verse (3) of the constitution UUD NRI 1945 illuminate that land, water, and natural wealth contained in it shall be controlled by the state. Then, the Constitutional Court in Decision Number 001-021-022/PUU-I/2003 defined about the clause of controlled by the state as the government authority to conduct policies



**Monica**  
ERCICBELLP1902062

	<p>(beleid), manage (bestuurdaad), regulate (regelendaad), arrange (beheerdaad), and supervise (toezichthoudensdaad). As a part of formal norm (formellegesetz), The Law Number 25 Year 2004 obligate government to arrange the development master plan. It will be used as the reference in compiling annual income and expenditure budget. Beside it, government has obligations to ensure the land and funds availability as ruled in the Law Number 2 Year 2012. This research will answer the question why the government needed to form land banking. The writers use legal comparison method by looking at the formation of land banking in several countries such as the Netherland and China. It will explicate comprehensively about the best formulation of land banking in the government regulation (PP). According to the Socialism-Pancasila principle which applied in the Indonesian legal development perspectives, land banking can be only formed with Limited Exchange and Financial Instrument functions. Therefore, this research also gives further explanation about the acquisition, holding, and disposition which will be the land banking's authorities in Indonesia.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> agrarian reformation, land banking, socialism-Pancasila, social justice, limited exchange, financial instrument</p>
<p>Seoi Lee ERCICBELLP1902064</p>	<p><b>Empirical evaluation of game components based on learning theory: A preliminary study</b></p> <p>Seoi Lee Clinical Psychology/Psychology, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea</p> <p>Heewon Kim Clinical Psychology/Psychology, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea</p> <p>Kyongmee Chung Clinical Psychology/Psychology, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Gamification refers to a technique that applies game elements to non-gaming elements, such as education and exercise, to make people more engaged in these behaviors. For effective gamification, it is first necessary to identify effective game components. Based on learning theory, the purpose of this study was to investigate whether there is a difference between the reward system and the antecedent component in popular game unpopular games. For this purpose, after selecting 8 games on the market and 8 games that were popular in the past but are no longer on the market, we conducted a questionnaire survey asking about 14 reward systems and 19 antecedent components for 407 adult males and females. As a result, there were no significant differences in reward system between popular and unpopular games. In terms of antecedents events, popular games are superior to unpopular games in character customization, play type selection, a sense of belonging, patch update cycle, and influence or dominance. Based on these results, the authors suggest future directions for developing effective gamification, and discuss the implications and limitations of this study.</p> <p><b>Keywords—</b> Gamification, Learning theory, Antecedent, Consequence, Behavior change, Behaviorism</p>
<p>Sunghyun Cho ERCICBELLP1902065</p>	<p><b>The Effect of Perceived Parental Overprotectionon Morality in College Students</b></p> <p>Sunghyun Cho Department of Psychology, College of Liberal Arts, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea</p> <p>Seung-Ah Lee Department of Psychology, College of Liberal Arts, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Parental overprotection is known to have negative effects on their children's development such as low independence, immature emotion regulation, and immoral behaviors. However, the literatures on the impact of overparenting on morality among college students were</p>

limited. This study investigated the effects of parental overprotection on Korean college students' moral behaviors. In order to test the hypothesis that overprotected participants are more likely to show immoral behaviors in moral dilemma situations, we measured perceived parental overprotection using Korean-Parental Overprotection Scale (K-POS), Helicopter Parenting Behaviors, and Helicopter Parenting Instrument (HPI), and the participants' level of morality using two types of online experimental tasks consisting of a word-searching puzzle and a visual perception task for 200 college students. Based on the level of perceived parental overprotection, 14 participants with high scores and 14 participants with average scores were assigned to a high perceived overparenting student group, and control group, respectively. Results revealed that the high perceived overparenting group submitted significantly more untruthful answers compared to the control group in the visual perception task ( $t = 2.72, p < .05$ ). However, there were no significant differences in immorality in the word-searching puzzle ( $t = 1.30, p > .05$ ), yielding inconsistent results for the relationship between. This may be because submitting untruthful answers in the word-searching puzzle initiated a larger sense of immorality compared to the visual perception task, so that even the perceived overparenting participants tended not to submit immoral answers. Further implications and limitations of the study are discussed.  
Keywords—College Students, Morality, Overparenting, Parental Overprotection, Online Experiment



Sofia Ari Murti  
ERCICBELLP1902068

**English Needs-Based Learning Design as the Preparation Of Demographic Bonus 2030**

Sofia Ari Murti

English Language Teaching Study Program, Universitas Negeri Malang

**Abstract**

Nowadays there are many changes that occur in this country along with globalization that is developing rapidly. The development of science and technology cannot be stopped. Being in this era, the people are required to be able to compete with other nations in various fields. For example is the entry of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), a competition between ASEAN countries which more dynamic and competitive. The capability of science and technology can determine the ability of nation to survive in this modern era. In the other hand, the educational institutions (schools) have the aim to prepare the next generation to face those challenges. Global competition in this era demands each individual to prepare their competencies according to their field, but also mastery of the language. In this context, English is the main factor for someone who wants to have competitiveness. In practice, the need of English Proficiency is more dominant given by non-formal institutions, for example is Kampung Inggris course in Kediri. Those who come to that course want to find English Proficiency in the form of certificates. While we are also faced with the demographic bonus 2030's preparation that requires a good quality of human resources to make Indonesia be better. Here we see that there is a potential role of formal institutions in order to optimize needs-based learning in real terms. Schools should also be able to provide these needs. We have ideas in this paper to make learning designs based on preparation of English language proficiency tests.

**Keyword : English Proficiency, demographic bonus, student capability**



Dhini Rama Dhanias

**Conflict Of Double Role In Women Working Reviewed From Social Support Of Partners And Self-Actualization**

Dhini Rama Dhanias, S.Psi, M.Si

Gita Setyani, S.Psi, Universitas Muria Kudus, Indonesia

**Abstract**

This study aims to know empirically the relationship between social partner pairs and self-actualization with multiple role conflicts in women working. The populations in this study were female employees who worked at Bank X at Jepara Indonesia Branch, while the sampling technique used was total sampling of 55 people. Data collection tools are multiple

<p>ERCICBELLP1902070</p>	<p>role conflict scale, social support pair scale and self-actualization scale with 4 alternative answer choices. The data analysis method used is two predictors regression (multiple regressions). The results of the major hypothesis obtained <math>rx_{12y} = 0.230</math>; <math>p = 0.321</math> (<math>p &gt; 0.05</math>) which means there is no relationship between partner's social support and self-actualization with multiple role conflict with an effective contribution of (5.3%). The first minor hypothesis is obtained by <math>rx_{1y} = 0,200</math>; <math>p = 0.094</math> (<math>p &gt; 0.05</math>) which means there is no relationship between social support of couples with multiple role conflict with effective contribution (4%). While the second minor hypothesis is obtained by <math>rx_{2y} = 0.107</math>; <math>p = 0.234</math> (<math>p &gt; 0.05</math>) means there is no relationship between self-actualization and dual role conflict with effective contribution (1.1%). <b>Keywords:</b> Multiple Role Conflict, Pair Social Support and Self Actualization</p>
 <p><b>Herlinda Rachmasari</b> ERCICBELLP1902074</p>	<p><b>Supply Chain Risk Analysis Using Simulation Model</b></p> <p><b>Herlinda Rachmasari</b> Institute of Technology Sepuluh November Magister Program, Project Management Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The construction industry is a sector that has the complexity and poor performance, It classify with delays in project schedule, over budget and quality product which is always compromised. These factors often occur due design specification or selection supply chain less than optimal. Construction supply chain management is an idea that regulates the cycle of the construction supply chain by identifying factors that may cause the risk of supply chain and reduce the impact of the identified factors. Identification of the factors that made from the early stages of construction can minimize the impact of delays and over budget on construction projects. Therefore, its important in a project to build a modeling that can detect supply chain risk factors by simulating changes and the impact on the risk of time and cost of the project.</p> <p>The objective of this research is giving strategies of each supply chain activities that have most risk on project construction and create a model for any changes and impacts that will occur with the help of a Monte Carlo simulation program. This research will be focus in Surabaya.</p> <p>The final result of this research is convenience for the project manager with simulation method especially to anticipate the impact of the construction supply chain risks that may occur in the implementation of the construction.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Supply Chain Risk Management Construction, Industrial Construction Surabaya, Simulation Monte Carlo</p>
<p><b>Briliantie Irma Maya B</b> ERCICBELLP1902075</p>	<p><b>The Integration Of Ahp And Qfd In Construction Selection Of Surabaya City Government</b></p> <p><b>Briliantie Irma Maya B</b> Institute of Technology Sepuluh Nopember Magister Program, Project Management Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Surabaya City Development in various sectors is the embodiment of a vision and mission of the city, this development is inseparable from the procurement of goods and services through the Municipal Government Procurement Service Unit (ULP) in Surabaya City Government. Procurement of Government Goods / Services have an important role in the realization of national development for the improvement of public services and the development of national and regional economy.</p> <p>Implementation of construction selection by the Government Procurement Service Unit is complicated process. Contractor selection process is said to be complicated because of the working group have to face elections multi project and multi-decision making with the election adhoc working group members and a limited time. Many contractors have not able to fulfill the specification required by the PPK (owner project), the performance of</p>

	<p>contractors are mess and completion of work does not fit the time required. This research was conducted to develop a systematic method of selecting contractors, who pay attention to the wishes of PPK as the end user, but does not violate the principle of procuring goods and services that are efficient, effective, transparent, open, competitive, fair and accountable. This research are integrating AHP (Analytical Hierarchi Process) and QFD (Quality Function Deployment). The final result of this research is convenience for the PPK as an owner of the project to run the project smoothly because the contractor selected by the election committee has noticed the PPK voices. Key Word : Multi Criteria Decision Making (MCDM), AHP, QFD , Procurement of goods and services in construction</p>
<p><b>Farkhondeh Dashti</b> ERCICBELLP1902078</p>	<p><b>Rule in the International Court of Justice from the Dynamic Commentary</b> <b>Farkhondeh Dashti (Student at Shahed University)</b> <b>Department of Law, Faculty of Humanities, University of Shahed, Tehran, Iran</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> 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. Keywords: International Court of Justice, International Law Development, Rulemaking, Interpretation, Dynamic Commentary</p>
<p><b>Muhamad Nur</b> ERCICBELLP1902079</p>	<p><b>Terms and Concept in the Translation: A Study of Computer Technical Terms Translated into Indonesian</b> <b>Muhamad Nur</b> <b>Linguistics, Applied Linguistic, STMIK Bumigora-Information Technology, College of Informatics and Compute Management, Mataram, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b> This study is focused on the investigation and analysis of the computer technical terms and their equivalent in Indonesian entitled Panduanpembakuanistilahpenggunaanankomputerdenganaplikasikomputerberbahasa Indonesia ‘the Indonesian terms standardization directory for computer application’ that were set up by the TIM IMPRES ‘the Presidential directive teams’ of Indonesia, Number 2, 2001. The theories employed in the analysis were the translation procedure of methodology of translation proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet, and the meaning componential analysis in the reference of meaning-based translation by Larson. Based on the eclectic theory that the finding showed there were 4 (four) patterns of translation procedure in the equivalence strategy as in the analysis. It is concluded that only 2 (two) patterns namely, pure borrowing (PB) and adaptation borrowing (AB) were the adequacy equivalence strategy recommended for the computer technical terms with referring to each of the term object,concept, and definition through the meaning componential analysis. The adaptation context in adaptation borrowing linguistically was such as related to spellings or pronunciations, and orthographic or written system in the target language rather than adaptation for the cultural substitute. And next, conceptually was mismatched with the standardized terminology in the source language and absorption mechanism of Indonesia guideline of</p>

	<p>forming terms called 'PUPU' in the target language. Keywords: translation, computer technical terms, concept, equivalence.</p>
 <p><b>Raissa Ardelia</b> ERCICBELLP1902080</p>	<p><b>Forming Nationalism And Unity In Diversity In Life As A Nation, In Religions, To Encounter Terrorism</b></p> <p><b>Raissa Ardelia</b> Faculty of Law, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Indonesia legislative assembly has legalizing Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation instead of Law Number I of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes into Law. Even so, the practice has so far experienced many obstacles that haven't been effective in counter terrorism in Indonesia. Counter terrorism efforts cannot be viewed, conceptualized and carried out in a sectoral manner by legal institutions. Counter terrorism efforts need to be viewed and conceptualized as a counter terrorism system that all efforts need to be systematically designed as a single entity, integrated with various other relevant institutions, measured and sustained until their strategic objectives are achieved optimally. The love for Indonesia as our country must be embedded in the Indonesian people as a sense of nationalism. Nationalism is different from chauvinism and fascism. Nationalism which is inveterate in our soul is humanistic nationalism without considering other countries worse than us. This sense of nationalism must content a value of tolerance, which as we all know that Indonesia is a country which is rich in culture, religion and ethnicity so that it is very important to respect each other without considering themselves the most superior. This sense of nationalism has a characteristic "love that accepts all the differences that exist in this country". If the feeling of love for our country applies and still upholds the value of tolerance, then there is no society that feels as a minority, the terror efforts to form their own country will never exist, because they feel as one, as Indonesia. Appreciating differences without suspicion will make the spirit of nationalism high by not putting down others. Terrorism only occurs if the feeling of love with our country is not given space in our way of thinking, these way of thinking will cause a sense of disappointment, and as a form of disappointment sending a terror attack that makes this country frightened, and will cause mutual suspicion between each other. It would be better if this sense of nationalism is form within our generation so that the existing terrorism efforts would not happen again in Indonesia. The idea of this study is to inspect how with nationalism in all tiers could helps encounter terrorism. This study uses the normative method with Case Approach and Statue Approach. The purpose of this study is to analyze Nationalism as a way to prevent radicalism, where terrorism starts. The results of this study are expected to contribute constructively to fight terrorism. Keywords: Nationalism, Indonesia, Terrorism.</p>
<p><b>Prof. Muammer Ozer</b> ERCICBELLP1902081</p>	<p><b>Process Versus Product Innovation</b></p> <p><b>Prof. Muammer Ozer</b> City University of Hong Kong Department of Management, 83 Tat Chee Avenue Kowloon, Hong Kong</p> <p><b>Dr. Ufuk Cebeci</b> Istanbul Technical University Department of Industrial Engineering, Macka 34367 Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> Companies are increasingly engage in innovative activities. However, not all innovations are the same. Process innovation deals with innovating the way we do things in an organization.</p>



	<p>For example, it is about innovating the way we buy, sell, manufacture, manage, and communicate, etc. in a company. On the other hand, product innovation deals with innovating the things that we offer to our customers such as the new products and services that we offer to them. In terms of their acceptance, process innovation needs to be accepted internally, the success of product innovation depends on several external factors such as competition and customer reactions. And, because compared to the internal factors the external factors more uncertain and risky, compared to process innovation, product innovation is more uncertain, risky, challenging, and rewarding...and of course, more interesting and exciting (Ozer, 1999; Ozer &amp; Cebeci, 2010; Ozer &amp; Vogel, 2015; Ozer &amp; Zhang, 2015). This study highlights the differences between these two types of innovation.</p>
 <p><b>Natalia Faradheta Putri</b> ERCICBELLP1902082</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Understanding Laughter in Online Discussion Forums</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Natalia Faradheta Putri</b> University of Melbourne</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Given that the interactional nature in discussion forums is characteristically unique, an in-depth analysis of language interaction is needed to clarify the nature. Laughter analysis in discussion forums is one of the characteristics which is worth to analyse due to the proliferation use of laughter in the internet user interactions. These interactions have not been thoroughly explored (Barton &amp; Lee, 2013). Thus, this study aims to understand the characteristics of laughter in discussion forums. Laughter in personal (text-based) CMC frameworks (Bennet, 2012; Petitjean &amp; Morel, 2017; Tagliamonte, 2016) as well as laughter framework in spoken CMC (Partington, 2006) are employed in this study to see if the general CMC theory of laughter works in text-based CMC.</p> <p>The numerical analysis revealed that laughter theory by Petitjean and Morel (2017) and Tagliamonte (2016) show the most significant results compared to other frameworks. 70.2% of laughter in discussion forums indicates phatic filler, turn-taking management, topic management, and sequence closing. It was also found that the position of laughter determines its signal. However, the results showed that laughter frameworks by Bennet (2012) and Partington (2006) did not apply in this study. These two frameworks did not show significant results in discussion forum context. Moreover, context-based analysis indicated that these frameworks overlapped the theory by Petitjean and Morel (2017) and Tagliamonte (2016). Furthermore, the result showed that laughter was placed as a noun in the part of speech, yet an exception might occur when laughter appeared in the initial position of a sentence before possessive adjectives which changed laughter into an adjective. These results contribute to the theory of laughter particularly in CMC without exclusively focus on laughter in humorous context. Though, it will be interesting to investigate laughter interpretation from different topics in CMC forums to compare the significant interpretation of laughter in each topic.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Laughter, Computer Mediated Communication, Discussion Forums</p>
<p><b>Fouzia Farooq Ahmed</b> ERCICBELLP1902084</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Explaining the Types of Professional Mobility Under the Mamluk Dynasty (1196-1290) of the Delhi Sultanate</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fouzia Farooq Ahmed</b> Assistant Professor Department of History, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad Pakistan</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>When Shams-al-Din Iltutmish became the Delhi Sultan in 602/1206, a group of 'ulamā' under the leadership of QaziWajih-al-Din challenged his position as a sultan since according to their interpretation of Islamic law a slave could not be a sultan. Iltutmish during his reign neutralized all such dissent through purge and patronization in such a way that the 'ulamā' could not object Iltutmish's nomination of his daughter Razia as heir instead of his sons. However, only four years after Iltutmish's death the 'ulamā' had become powerful enough to help Iltutmish's Turkish slaves stage a successful coup. During this formative</p>

period of the Delhi Sultanate a quasi-bureaucratization of religious and educational institutions imitating the contemporary Muslim states is visible. Formal education was a standard requirement and those appointed without it were criticized and challenged. Reference and recommendations from some renowned 'ālim was a prerequisite for the recruitment on any position. For the local offices of khatib, imam, mufti and muhtasib a vertical axis mobility is demonstrable. However, for higher offices of political importance such as mutawalli(ship) of an important madrassa, mufti(ship), qazi(ship) in important towns/cities, offices of Sadr-i-Jahan and Shaikh-al-Islam social capital and strength of the social network that an 'ālim belonged to was imperative. In these cases, horizontal and spatial mobility is visible. Though these offices were generally non-hereditary yet exceptions existed. This article aims to undertake the following issues with reference to 'ulamā' in the Delhi Sultanate: pedagogic system that produced 'ulamā', desired jobs and ways to become employed as an 'ālim (a reflection on the bureaucratic system), 'ulamā' negotiating power for themselves and as intermediaries between sultans and the masses, conflicts among the elite 'ulamā' also between Sufis and 'ulamā', people's contempt for certain 'ulamā' as reported in hagiographies and why this contempt is reported.



Nazihah Ekasari  
ERCICBELLP1902085

**Developing Indicators to Measure Sustainable Marine Tourism Development Study Case: in SelongBelanak Village, West Praya, Central Lombok Province**

Agnes Tuti Rumiati

Institut Teknologi SepuluhNopember (ITS), Jl. Arief Rahman Hakim, Surabaya 60111

Janti Gunawan

Institut Teknologi SepuluhNopember (ITS), Jl. Arief Rahman Hakim, Surabaya 60111

Nazihah Ekasari

Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS), Jl. Arief Rahman Hakim, Surabaya 60111

**Abstract**

Tourism has been selected as one of the strategic sectors to reach Indonesia sustainable development goals. Land, marine, cultural, and other type of tourism have been developed, but importantly, Indonesia tourism development has been driven mostly by government strategic decision, as it relates with infrastructure. Although Indonesia is a country with the third longest coasts in the world, however, the coastal tourism is less developed. Beside infrastructure, coastal tourism is more complex because it relates to access of both land and water, with more diverse community. The tourism management study stresses that development indicators are necessary to manage the process of shifting one economy, such as fishing or farming village, toward sustainable tourism based economy. It requires the integration of policy, implementation, evaluation and community feedbacks. This study proposes indicators to measure coastal tourism in Indonesia, which covers 11 indicators that reflects the dimensions of sustainable tourism. Cluster analysis is used to group the indicators, and the indicator is developed and tested at SelongBelanak village, a costal tourism in Lombok, Indonesia

Iratrachar Amornpipat  
ERCICBELLP1902063

**The Relationship between Positive Psychological Capital and Job Burnout: A Study Of Thai Airways International Flight Attendants**

Iratrachar Amornpipat

Aviation Personnel Development Institute, KasemBunditUniversity, Bangkok, Thailand

**Abstract**

This study investigates the relationship between levels of positive psychological capital (PsyCap) and Burnout among Thai Flight attendants who are currently working for Thai Airways International. The sample included 305 flight attendants. The results indicate that the perceptions of their burnout level is low (mean = 2.10), and degree of their PsyCap is moderate (mean = 3.73), the aggregate of PsyCap and the Burnout levels are found to be

	<p>significantly negative (<math>r = -.42</math>). All four components of PsyCap are negatively related to the level of burnout. The paper discusses the future research agenda. The implications of these findings and benefits of developing PsyCap for organisations are also discussed in the light of these findings. <b>KEYWORDS:</b> Positive psychological capital, burnout, Flight attendant, Thailand</p>
<p><b>Anis Samet</b> ERCICBELLP1902066</p>	<p><b>Short-termism, liquidity, and the implied cost of capital</b></p> <p><b>Mohsen Saad</b> School of Business Administration, American University of Sharjah, UAE</p> <p><b>Anis Samet</b> School of Business Administration, American University of Sharjah, UAE</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> We investigate the impact of the interaction between managerial short-termism and liquidity level on the implied cost of equity capital for stocks from 45 countries. We find a positive and significant relation at the 1% level, in support of our prediction that firms with more illiquid stocks and more short-term oriented firms suffer higher cost of equity. Our results are robust for controlling for positive and negative earnings management residuals. Finally, controlling for liquidity risk, the relationship between short-termism, liquidity, and the cost of equity capital still holds. <b>JEL classification:</b> G11; G12; G14; G15; F36 <b>Keywords:</b> Cost of equity; Earnings management; Short-termism; Liquidity.</p>
<p><b>Salsa Wirabuana Dewi</b> ERCICBELLP1902069</p>	<p><b>Fiat Execution And Parate Execution Against Objects Of Mortgage Rights</b></p> <p><b>Karina Kurniawati Harriman</b> Magister of Notarial Law, Faculty of Law Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Salsa WirabuanaDewi</b> Magister of Notarial Law, Faculty of Law Universitas AirlanggaSurabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Usman Fathoni</b> Magister of Notarial Law, Faculty of Law Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Keren Yuni Santoso</b> Magister of Notarial Law, Faculty of Law UniversitasAirlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Putri Selfi Widya Ratna</b> Magister of Notarial Law, Faculty of Law Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b> The title of this article is Fiat Execution and Parate Execution against Objects of Mortgage Rights. The legal issues discussed in this article are the characteristics of fiat execution and fiat execution and the verdict of Supreme Court legalizing parate execution against objects of mortgage while bank is still receiving payment from the debtor correctly. This article applied normative method with statute approach and case approach as the approaches of this article. Statute approach is implemented by identifying and discussing applicable regulations related to fiat execution and parate execution. Meanwhile, case approach is an approach that uses a case to discuss a material which already has permanent legal force. The aim of this study is to analyze the characteristics of fiat execution procedures performed by bank and to analyze Supreme Court Verdict No. 2318 K/Pdt./2012. Related to legal issues concerning the characteristics of fiat execution, fiat execution is based on court verdict. As regulated on Article 234 of HerzienInlandischRegiement (HIR), if a debtor peacefully cannot conduct his/her required performance while parate execution is</p>

	<p>imposed on objects of mortgage right if the debtor performs default based on the provisions of Article 6, Article 14, and Article 20 of Law Number 4 Year 1996 concerning Mortgage Rights of Land and Related Objects. There is inconsistency in the implementation of parate execution, in which parate execution must be preceded by fiat execution imposed by court verdict. Supreme court verdict legalizing parate execution on the objects of mortgage rights while bank is still receiving mortgage payment is inappropriate because the creditor has not issued aanmaning warning and is not based on the provisions of Article 224 of HerzienInlandischRegiement (HIR).</p> <p><b>Keywords: Parate Execution, Fiat Execution, Mortgage Rights</b></p>
<p><b>Shandy Aldo Hamonangan</b> ERCICBELLP1902073</p>	<p><b>The Legal Effects of Divorce in Mixed Marriage Between Citizens Against Child Custody in Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Andre Meiryandy Sugesty</b> Magister of Notarial Law Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Ignasius Christian Sompie</b> Magister of Notarial Law Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Chrispinus Zina</b> Magister of Notarial Law Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Shohibul Khoir</b> Magister of Notarial Law Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Shandy Aldo Hamonangan</b> Magister of Notarial Law Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>By Dwi Wahyu Agustina</b> Magister of Notarial Law Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The title of this study is <b>The Legal Effects of Divorce in Mixed Marriage Between Citizens Against Child Custody in Indonesia</b>. The legal problem discussed in this paper is to analyze the consequences of the divorce law on state differences in child custody in Indonesia and the rights and obligations of foster parents of these children.</p> <p>This writing uses the statue approach and comparative approach method. Statue approach is carried out by identifying and discussing regulations related to marriage and child custody. Meanwhile, the comparative approach analyzes and compares legal regulations or court decisions regarding marriage and child custody in Indonesia with other countries.</p> <p>Related to the problems regarding the consequences of the divorce law in intermarriage between citizens against child custody in Indonesia based on Article 29 of Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, is the child has the right to choose or based on court decisions, is in the care of his parents and if the child has not been able to make a choice and his mother is an Indonesian citizen, in the best interest of the child or at his mother's request the government is obliged to administer the Republic of Indonesia citizenship status for the child, while the father is still obliged to provide for his child and has the right to continue to meet with his child to be able to devote love to his child.</p> <p><b>Keywords: Marriage between citizens, divorce, child custody</b></p>
	<p><b>A Comparison Between Native Speakers (NS) of Indonesian and Indonesian as A Foreign Language (BIPA) Learners in Producing Email Requests</b></p> <p><b>Andika Eko Prasetyo</b> The University of Melbourne</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p>



**Andika EkoPrasetiyo**  
YRSICBELLP1902051

This study details a comparison between Native Speakers (NS) of Indonesian and Indonesian as foreign language (Bahasa Indonesia untuk Penutur Asing - BIPA) learners in making email requests. In particular, this study will analyse the different aspects of pragmatics of variations in structure and politeness in emails. This study involved nine NS of Indonesian who are studying masters level programs at The University of Melbourne, and eighteen BIPA learners who took the subject Indonesian 4 in Semester 2, 2018 at The University of Melbourne. Participants wrote an email request based on a given scenario, which was requesting leave in the context of a workplace in Indonesia. The data was obtained by providing participants a description of the scenario, which prompted them to write an email request asking permission to take time off work. However, participants had freedom in terms of the style and structure of the email. In general, this study aims to examine how their pragmatics vary, especially in terms of structure and politeness.

**Yahua Bi**  
ERCICBELLP1902095

**Jay-customers' behaviors in restaurant industry**

**Yahua Bi**  
Department of Tourism and Convention, Pusan National University, South Korea

**Chaewan Lee**  
Department of Tourism and Convention, Pusan National University, South Korea

**Sangho Lee**  
Department of Tourism and Convention, Pusan National University, South Korea

**Insin Kim**  
Department of Tourism and Convention, Pusan National University, South Korea

**Abstract**

The purposes of this study were to explore sub-categories jay-customers' behaviors and to identify the significant types of jay-customers in inducing employees' job stress in the restaurant industry. The field survey was conducted targeting employees who are working for restaurants in South Korea. Using the data collected from 302 restaurant employees, exploratory factor analysis was conducted to categorize jay-customers, and structural equation modeling analysis was conducted to investigate the jay-customers' behaviors in influencing employees' job stress. The result demonstrates that the sub-dimensions of jay-customers behaviors are categorized into oral abuse, physical abuse, and sexual harassment. Moreover, all sub-dimensions of jay-customers behaviors have significant influences on restaurant employees' job stress. Based on these findings, we provide significant academic and practical implications.

**Keywords:** Jay-customers' Behaviors; Employees' Job stress; Restaurant industry

**Sharpe Risk-Adjusted Portfolio Performance Evaluation: Testing Of Single Index Model And Random Model**

**Jourdan Septiansyah Efflan**  
Student of Management Master Study Program, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia,

**Abstract**

Rational investors are risk-averse; they want a portfolio that has the best combination of returns and risks called the optimal portfolio. There are several theories to form the optimal portfolios, one of the theory used is the single index models. In the selection of individual assets, there are investors that still using their personal preferences, co-opting, and gambling known as naive diversification or random diversification. There are still many investors involved in stock trading using random portfolio formation because it is simple and easy to implement. This study aims to determine the composition of the optimal



**Jourdan Septiansyah Efflan**  
ERCICBELLP1902096

	<p>portfolio using a single index model, determine the composition of the random portfolio using random models, then perform performance evaluations from portfolio formations using the Sharpe index and compare the results. This research uses daily closing price data of stocks listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the research period of August 2013 to July 2018. The optimal portfolio using single index model consists of 48 shares, while random model portfolio formed using Excel consists of 15 shares. From portfolio performance evaluations conducted, the results show that the optimal portfolio formed by the single index model has better portfolio performance than the portfolio formed by the random model. This is because the optimal portfolio has a greater value of Sharpe index than a random portfolio.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Single Index Model, Random Model, Sharpe Index</p>
<p><b>Mukesh v. Agarwal</b> ERCICBELLP1902087</p>	<p><b>An Empirical Study On Consumer Buying Behaviour Of Selected Hosiery Products</b></p> <p><b>Mukesh v. Agarwal</b> Assistant Professor, GBSRC, Dr. D Y Patil University India</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Consumer behaviour tells us what the needs of consumers are. It identifies simple but powerful facts about buying behaviour -who buys, what they buy, and how do they buy. The results give us amazing insights into what customer's thinking process is and how they differ across different background variables. Demographic and higher disposable income in urban buyers has created a paradigm shift in buying behaviour. Ever increasing competition and availability of various options has made marketers understand various factors which are influencing the demand for Hosiery products. The research paper attempts to highlight some of the aspects affecting the consumer buying behaviour of selected hosiery products. Consumer personal traits and perception, personality and motivation are some factors whereas external influencing sources are family social cultural and regional factors. There are three steps viz. before buying, during making the purchase decision and after buying. Before buying step may be affected by brands, social status individual educational qualification, monthly income etc. During making the purchase may be impacted by aspects such as price, packaging review, value price and comparison with other brands, etc. Marketer should be vice in selecting advertising instrument as it has a lasting impact of customer mind creating brand awareness and emotional touch are key factors. Repeated purchase of same brand is brand loyalty where as switch over might be indication for a change in behaviour of the consumer.</p> <p><b>Keywords :</b> Consumer Buying Behaviour, Hosiery Products, Consumer Behaviour</p>
 <p><b>Miah Gibson</b> ERCICBELLP1902090</p>	<p><b>An International Convention on Refugee Resettlement</b></p> <p><b>Miah Gibson</b> University of Southern Queensland, Toowoomba, Australia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Forced migration has been the subject of intense debate in the past 50 years, and has spawned a wealth of literature as a result. Researchers looking for commentary on international laws and agreements on asylum will have no trouble collecting volumes of material. Those searching for commentary on international laws and agreements relating to refugee resettlement, however, will find it more difficult. Few commentators have considered the value or viability of an international agreement on refugee resettlement that would include mandatory resettlement quotas. This is despite the fact that such an agreement would be decisive means of bringing the size of global resettlement quotas inline with global resettlement need, which is one of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2016 in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. This paper seeks to fill that gap, putting forward a bold proposal for an International Convention on Refugee Resettlement. Such a Convention would, I argue, help address some</p>

	<p>of the current limitations of resettlement: namely, the wide gulf between resettlement need and available places, the use of resettlement to justify restrictive asylum laws, the disruptive influence of foreign policy on resettlement and the use of discriminatory criteria to exclude vulnerable refugees from resettlement. Appendix 1 contains suggested wording for such a Convention, drawn from several international human rights treaties (particularly the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees) as well as resettlement principles and policies set out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (the 'UNHCR'). Appendix 2 provides explanatory memoranda for the draft wording. It is hoped that such wording might be of use to those campaigning for the development of a binding, international agreement on resettlement.</p>
<p><b>Gres Kurnia</b> ERCICBELLP1902091</p>	<p><b>Influencing Consumer's Behavior: Perspective of Information Quality and Consumers Reviews On Airyrooms</b></p> <p><b>Gres Kurnia</b> Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Putri B. Sulistiani</b> Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>Related to the rapid development of technology, many business models have been changed. It emerges the new concept of business model including VHO (Virtual Hotel Operator). In Indonesia, there is a company that adopted the concept of VHO called as AiryRooms. AiryRooms is the budget hotel management company that manage and promote the best hotel room in Indonesia by applying the standard of procedure based on its standards. This research is to examine the factors of the purchase intention on Airy Room using some key factors such as Review, and Information Quality. Structural equation model is used to test the relationship of these factors with Perceived Value, Satisfaction, and Purchase Intention. The result indicate that Information Quality and Consumers Reviews as the important precursors then Perceived Value and Satisfaction are the key determinants of intention to buy.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Virtual Hotel Operator, Consumer Review, Information Quality, Perceived Value, Satisfaction, Purchase Intention, Consumer Behavior, Structural equation model.</p>
 <p><b>Fachrul Herwanzah</b> ERCICBELLP1902093</p>	<p><b>Marketing Strategy Analysis To Increase Competitiveness In National Ship Design Industry</b></p> <p><b>Fachrul Herwanzah</b> Faculty of Economic and Business, University of Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia,</p> <p><b>Sagitha Devina Wijaya</b> Faculty of Economic and Business, University of Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia,</p> <p><b>Rydhho Jalu Nuringtyas</b> Faculty of Economic and Business, University of Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia,</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The increasingly fierce competition in the era of globalization has a considerable influence on marketing and fosters new challenges in today's marketing functions. Business people are required to be able to understand how developments around the world can affect the domestic market and the opportunity to find new innovations, without exception the shipping design industry. The competitiveness of the national shipping design industry is also influenced by industrial competitiveness and the competitiveness of similar business actors, so that plans for developing the ship design industry must be analyzed comprehensively and accompanied by strategic steps in order to be able to run a sustainable business. Problems related to general aspects that influence the ship design industry business require special strategic formulations. Diamond model from Hambrick (2001) is</p>

considered to be able to answer the problem because it includes a series of strategic formulations, namely in helping answer questions about what strategies a company / organization needs to do in the future. The results of the formulation using this diamond model are several proposed strategies that are classified into several aspects, namely arena, vehicles, differentiations, staging, and economic logic.

**Keywords:** Ship Design, Strategic Formulation, Competitiveness



**Dr. Yasmine Nasution**  
ERCICBELLP1902097

**The Influence of Supervisor Conduct on The Turnover Intention in Garment Industry in Indonesia**

**Dr. Yasmine Nasution**

**Faculty of Economic and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia**

**Abstract**

This study analysed the relationship of supervisor conduct in making a working condition in Indonesian garment employees to decrease their intentions to leave the company. The research utilized a study for aggregate of 3,119 responses in garment companies in Java islands. The responses from the sample are utilized to test the hypothesis that supervisor conduct could make either a well working condition or terrible situation which cause intention to leave for their worker.

The research used a quantitative method with results proved that quality of supervisor determines satisfaction of the worker whereby it influences their decision to leave the company. The finding shows that there is positive relationship between supervisor and empowerment which also positively related to work life balance whereby it is negatively associated towards turnover intention. Nevertheless, in the other hand, the supervisor can likewise cause emotional exhaustion whereby it is insistently identified with turnover intention.

The findings of this examination will help as far as understanding the supervisor conduct and its association with their subordinate expectations to clear out. This can offer direction to the associations in choosing a perfect pioneer to limit the impact of their conduct later.

**Keywords:** Supervisor, Empowerment, Work Life Balance, Emotional Exhaustion, Turnover Intention



**Aditya Dimas Putra**  
ERCICBELLP1902099

**The Impact of Employee Engagement and Job Satisfaction on Turnover Intention in Logistic Company**

**Aditya Dimas Putra**

**Graduate Study of Management, Faculty Economic and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia**

**Novianti**

**Graduate Study of Management, Faculty Economic and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia**

**Santi Rahmayanti**

**Graduate Study of Management, Faculty Economic and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia**

**Widia Fatimah**

**Graduate Study of Management, Faculty Economic and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia**

**Abstract**

Employee engagement and job satisfaction represent a positive working state that improve organizational performance. However, both are rarely studied and improved continuously in many organizations that can lead to employee turnover intention. The purpose of this study was to discover the influence of employee engagement and job satisfaction on turnover



	<p>intention. A survey was completed by 400 employees working in a logistic company in Bekasi, West Java, Indonesia. The average age was 26, 87% were male and had been in their current job for an average of five years. Multiple linear regression analyses were conducted to examine the variables of interest. The results indicated that there is a significantly influence of employee engagement on turnover intention, with an increase in employee engagement resulting in a decrease in turnover intention. Job satisfaction was not statistically significant. The findings support the utility of supporting employee participation in company practices to improve employee engagement and reduce turnover intent.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Employee engagement, Job satisfaction, Turnover intention</p>
 <p><b>Handoko Limaho</b> ERCICBELLP1902101</p>	<p><b>The Importance of Co-opetition of Corporate Social Responsibility in the Palm Oil Industry in Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Handoko Limaho</b> Department of Business, Faculty of Management, University of Pelita Harapan, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the palm oil plantation industry in Indonesia has always been integrated into the industries' standard and even on government' regulations. Despite fulfilling all the necessary requirements demanded by the market and regulatory bodies, yet the industry is still and always has been under attack by the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the market. Therefore, this paper attempts to conceptualize the importance of further research in developing co-opetition strategy among competitors in the palm oil industry and between the industry players with the NGOs as part of the stakeholder management.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> Co-opetition, Palm Oil Plantation, CSR, Corporate Social Responsibility</p>
<p><b>Yahua Bi</b> ERCICBELLP1902095</p>	<p><b>Jay-customers' behaviors in restaurant industry</b></p> <p><b>Yahua Bi</b> Department of Tourism and Convention, Pusan National University, South Korea</p> <p><b>Chaewan Lee</b> <b>Sangho Lee</b> <b>Insin Kim</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b></p> <p>The purposes of this study were to explore sub-categories jay-customers' behaviors and to identify the significant types of jay-customers in inducing employees' job stress in the restaurant industry. The field survey was conducted targeting employees who are working for restaurants in South Korea. Using the data collected from 302 restaurant employees, exploratory factor analysis was conducted to categorize jay-customers, and structural equation modeling analysis was conducted to investigate the jay-customers' behaviors in influencing employees' job stress. The result demonstrates that the sub-dimensions of jay-customers behaviors are categorized into oral abuse, physical abuse, and sexual harassment. Moreover, all sub-dimensions of jay-customers behaviors have significant influences on restaurant employees' job stress. Based on these findings, we provide significant academic and practical implications.</p> <p><b>Keywords:</b> jay-customers' behaviors; employees' job stress; restaurant industry</p>



**Jourdan Septiansyah  
Efflan  
ERCICBELLP1902096**

**Sharpe Risk-Adjusted Portfolio Performance Evaluation: Testing Of Single Index Model  
And Random Model**

**Jourdan Septiansyah Efflan  
Student of Management Master Study Program, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya,  
Indonesia**

**Abstract**

Rational investors are risk-averse, they want a portfolio that has the best combination of returns and risks called the optimal portfolio. There are several theories to form the optimal portfolios, one of the theory used is the single index models. In the selection of individual assets, there are investors that still using their personal preferences, co-opting, and gambling known as naive diversification or random diversification. There are still many investors involved in stock trading using random portfolio formation because it is simple and easy to implement. This study aims to determine the composition of the optimal portfolio using a single index model, determine the composition of the random portfolio using random models, then perform performance evaluations from portfolio formations using the Sharpe index and compare the results. This research uses daily closing price data of stocks listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the research period of August 2013 to July 2018. The optimal portfolio using single index model consists of 48 shares, while random model portfolio formed using Excel consists of 15 shares. From portfolio performance evaluations conducted, the results show that the optimal portfolio formed by the single index model has better portfolio performance than the portfolio formed by the random model. This is because the optimal portfolio has a greater value of Sharpe index than a random portfolio.

**Keywords: Single Index Model, Random Model, Sharpe Index**

**Imas Trisna Handayani  
ERCICBELLP1902098**

**The Impact of Supervisor Conduct on Empowerment, Work Life Balance, and Emotional  
Exhaustion Which Could Affect to Turnover Intention in Garment Industry in Indonesia**

**Imas Trisna Handayani  
Faculty of Economic and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia**

**Abstract**

This study analysed the relationship of supervisor conduct in making a working condition in Indonesian garment employees to decrease their intentions to leave the associations. The research utilized a study for aggregate of 2,000 responses in garment companies in Java islands. The responses from the sample are utilized to test the hypothesis that supervisor conduct could make either a well working condition or terrible situation which cause intention to leave.

The research used a quantitative method with results proved that supervisor-worker connections are emphatically identified with strengthening. It likewise showed that strengthening is emphatically identified with empowerment which positively related to work life balance whereby it is negatively associated with turnover intention. Nevertheless, in the other hand, the supervisor can likewise cause emotional exhaustion whereby it is insistently identified with turnover intention. The findings of this examination will help as far as understanding the supervisor conduct and its association with their subordinate expectations to clear out. This can offer direction to the associations in choosing a perfect pioneer to limit the impact of their conduct later.

**Keywords: Supervisor, Empowerment, Work Life Balance, Emotional Exhaustion,  
Turnover Intention**

**Dianing Kumalaretna  
ERCICBELLP1902100**

**Effect Of Role Overload, Role Conflict And Role Ambiguity On Employee Performance  
With Social Support As A Moderating Variabel In Manufacture In Surabaya**

**Dianing Kumalaretna  
Magister Management, Airlangga University , Surabaya, Indonesia**

**Abstract**

Every company must be able to provide good performance, including in the management of human resources. The role of HR is very important to achieve success in managing human resources. This study aims to determine the level of job stress among production employees in a manufacturing company, to measure the level of employee performance, and to test the effect of work stress of Role Overload, Role Conflict and Role ambiguity on employee performance. Furthermore, this study examined the role of moderation from social support (from supervisors and coworkers) about the relationship mentioned above. This research is a quantitative study using a questionnaire. All data were collected through a survey and filled by 50 production workers in a manufacturing company in Surabaya. The sampling method suitable for this study. PLS method is used for statistical data analysis. The results showed a significant negative relationship between role overload and performance, a positive relationship between role conflict and performance, a negative relationship between role ambiguity and performance. Support from coworkers and superiors has a significant moderating effect on role overload and role ambiguity. This research explains more concisely and clearly about the condition of employees. The results of the study can help companies to reduce the negative effects of role overload, role conflict and role ambiguity on employees. Companies can implement policies and programs that can improve employee performance.

**Keywords:** Role Overload, Role Conflict, Role Ambiguity, Job Performance, Social Support, Manufacture



**Muhammad Fakhruddin**  
ERCICBELLP1902102

**THE EFFECT OF SELF CONCEPT TO ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY THROUGH MOTIVATION**

**Muhammad Fakhruddin**

Graduate Study of Management, Faculty Economic and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

**Erlis Ermawati**

Graduate Study of Management, Faculty Economic and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

**Nizar Firman Syahputra**

Graduate Study of Management, Faculty Economic and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

**Zike Adhi Pranoto**

Graduate Study of Management, Faculty Economic and Business, University of Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia

**Abstract**

Explanation of the effect of absorptive capacity (during training) on self concept (post training; in the world of work) from employees is based on the importance of an employee, as part of human capital, to have a high aspect of self confidence. With the high level of employee confidence, the ability of employees in decision making, idea creation & innovation, and problem solving will increase so as to strengthen the human capital development index.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of self concept as an element that forms an absorptive capacity employee. The second objective is to analyze the factors that influence and bridge the existence of absorptive capacity characteristics towards the dynamics of self concept. The method used is retrieval of data using a questionnaire with a Likert scale and processing data using path analysis.

The results of the study indicate that the trainees' self-concept variables influence the absorptive capacity of trainees at a significance level of 5%. And for the next hypothesis the

	<p>self concept towards the absorptive capacity through motivation has a positive effect  <b>Keywords:</b> Self concept, motivation, absorptive capacity</p>
<p><b>Yurike Anindyasari</b>  <b>ERCICBELLP1902103</b></p>	<p><b>The Influence of Parasocial Interaction On Parasocial Relationship, Endorser Credibility, and Purchase Intention of Syahrini Fans on Instagram</b></p> <p><b>Yurike Anindyasari</b>  <b>Magister Management, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia</b></p> <p><b>Abstract</b>  The number of Instagram users continue to grow from year to year and so parasocial concept does. Parasocial concept itself is getting popular to those who study media. Nowadays, parasocial concept is used a lot more in daily lives by marketers. Marketers compete to pick the most influential person who has the ability to attract others in order to promote special products/brands. This study was aimed at examining the influences of parasocial interaction, parasocial relationship, endorser credibility, and purchase intention of Syahrini fans on a product. This research was a quantitative research using online questionnaire. Data were collected through online questionnaire and filled by Syahrini fans on Instagram. The sample of this study used Syahrini's women fans who never have bought a typical of make-up product (Lakme make-up) before. Later on, respondents were required to watch a short video about Syahrini before they finally filled the online questionnaire. A significant positive influence between parasocial interaction and parasocial relationship and a significant positive influence between endorser credibility and purchase intention. The implication practice of this study is marketers should choose the most ideal public figure, especially the one who could build such a strong relationship with fans. Also marketers should be more innovative in creating new ways of communicating between fans and their idols.  <b>Keywords:</b> Parasocial Interaction, Parasocial Relationship, Endorser Credibility, Purchase Intention, Instagram.</p>

## LISTENERS

<p><b>MdAbsharuddin</b>  <b>Education, Maulana Azad National University Haidarabad, NUH India</b>  <b>ERCICBELLP1902059</b></p>
<p><b>Medio Putra Baroto</b>  <b>SMA Kolese De Britto, Yogyakarta, Indonesia</b>  <b>ERCICBELLP1902071</b></p>
<p><b>Chukwuka Peter Ejiofor</b>  <b>Business Admin, Allied Bond Consulting, Abuja, Nigeria</b>  <b>ERCICBELLP1902072</b></p>
<p><b>Godstime Jacob</b>  <b>Administrative, Abuja Chamber of Commerce &amp; Industry, Abuja, Nigeria</b>  <b>ERCICBELLP1902083</b></p>
<p><b>Andre Mei Ryandy Sugesty</b>  <b>Master of Notary, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia</b>  <b>ERCICBELLP1902076</b></p>
<p><b>By DwiWahyu Agustina</b>  <b>Master of Notary, Airlangga University, Surabaya, Indonesia</b>  <b>ERCICBELLP1902077</b></p>
<p><b>Sharmin Sultana Begum</b>  <b>Field Research Supervisor, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh</b>  <b>ERCICBELLP1902092</b></p>

## Upcoming Conferences

<https://eurasiaresearch.org/sshra>

- 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
- 2nd Bali – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019
- 2019 – Xth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 10-11, Bali
- 2nd Budapest – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 09-10 July 2019
- 2019 – XIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 10-11, Budapest
- 2nd Mauritius – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities (ICSSH), 20-21 July 2019
- 2019 – XIIth International Conference on Business, Economics, Law, Language & Psychology (ICBELLP), July 20-21, Mauritius