2ND INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE ON ECONOMICS BUSINESS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES - UMI CHAPTER
LA’RIZ Wthree Hotel Lagaligo Makassar Indonesia

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
ISSN (Online): 2523:1537
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Assalamualaikum w.b.t and warm greetings,

On behalf of the Center for Sustainability Research and Consultancy, it is my great pleasure to welcome you to this galaxy gathering at 2nd International Research Conference on Economics Business and Social Sciences - 2ndIRS 2017-UMI chapter Makassar Indonesia on this day of November 25-26, 2017.

I want to mention that 2nd IRC 2017 has achieved international acclaim by hosting its chapter meetings in Pakistan, Malaysia, Indonesia and Lebanon in 2017 in collaboration with esteemed co-host universities there. It has thus helped realize the vision of CSRC to become a credible platform to discuss and advocate sustainable business and society by research scholars and practitioners in developing and emerging economies.

In line with the conference themes:“Linking Business with People and Planet in Developing Economies”, this conference will serve as an ideal platform to the academicians, researchers, practitioners and students to accomplish and further advance research and practice relevant to theireconomy, businesses and society. The focus of 2nd IRC 2017 is in areas of economics theory and policy, management, human resource, organizational behavior, marketing, entrepreneurship, finance, accounting, and various sub-disciplines of social sciences and humanities.

I am very grateful to our conference patrons at Universitas Muslim Indonesia, collaborating institutions, keynote speakers, scientific committee, paper presenters and dedicated organizing committee members as well as to those who have contributed directly or indirectly to the success of 2nd IRC 2017-UMI chapter Makassar Indonesia.

Thank you.

PROF. DR. HAYAT MUHAMMAD AWAN
President
Center for Sustainability Research and Consultancy
Message from Guest of Honor

Assalamualaikum w.b.t and warm greetings,

It is an honor for Universitas Muslim Indonesia (UMI) to host the 2nd International Research Conference in Economics, Business and Social Science on 25-26 November 2017.

UMI is aimed to achieve international excellence in education and research, therefore I strongly encourage all faculty members to participate actively in an international conference to interact and build networking with other researchers in their area of research.

The conference provides technical academic programs and social programs. Participants could share their research findings and learn new knowledge from other researchers through the keynote speech session and parallel paper presentation sessions. They may also develop new friendships and network with other participants during the conference to seek possible collaborations. I know that the success of the conference depends on the supporting organizations and people who have worked with us in planning and organizing this. Therefore, I acknowledge Centre for Sustainability Research and Consultancy (CSRC) Pakistan, School of Economics and Institute of Management Sciences, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan Pakistan and scientific committee from Universiti Utara Malaysia which have provided support and collaboration to make this conference happen. I also would like to thank the Reviewers for timely reviewing the papers, and our sponsors who have helped support this conference. I recognize the organizing committee members who have all worked extremely hard for the details of important aspects of the conference programs.

I believe you are all have chosen a right place to share your research findings in the 2nd International Research Conference in Economics, Business and Social Science.

Thank you and have a wonderful conference!

PROF. DR. HJ. MASRURAH MOKHTAR, MA
Rector of Universitas Muslim Indonesia
Conference Leadership

On behalf of the organizing and scientific committee, I am honored and delighted to welcome you to the 2nd International Research Conference on Economics Business and Social Sciences 2017-UMI chapter Makassar Indonesia. The title and themes of the conference reflect the shared vision of CSRC and collaborating institutions to encourage and align research and policy discussion with issues of sustainability and relevance in developing and emerging economies. I am grateful to the leadership of co-host institutions, learned scientific committee, committed organizing committee and valued participants for making this conference a success and keeping the cost to the participants low. On the technical side, the conference program includes 2 keynote addresses, and about 104 research papers split into 04 parallel sessions in 5 rooms. There are also special parallel sessions on key themes of the conference in which relevant papers will be presented. I hope the guests and participants will enjoy the hospitality of Universitas Muslim Indonesia and brainstorm ideas for business and society.

Professor Syahnur Said is a man with lots of responsibilities. He has an important role in ensuring the academic standard of UMI with his position as Vice Rector 1, Vice Rector for Academic Affairs. He is also one of assessors of Indonesia National Accreditation Board for University (BAN PT). BAN PT is a very important body in Indonesia to maintain quality of higher educations. Professor Syahnur obtained his doctorate degree from Universitas Airlangga Surabaya in Management. Since then, he has been giving lectures and supervised students in the area of Strategic management, Operational Management and other areas in management in UMI and other universities for bachelor, master and doctoral students. His research interests are in the area of management and Islamic Economics. Professor Syahnur has also been involved as speakers in many workshops, seminars and training related to his expertise as professor in management and his position both as vice rector for academic affairs and BAN PT assessor.
Dr. Setyawati Yani, currently serving as Associate Professor at UMI, gained her PhD in Chemical Engineering from the University of Western Australia in 2009 with the title of ‘Sulphur Transformation during Pyrolysis of Australian Lignite’. Her PhD has transformed her to many academic and social roles. Her research interests are in areas of waste to energy, clean coal technology, environmentally friendly and sustainable process technology. Dr. Yani enjoys sharing her knowledge with her students. She provides supports and supervisions to many groups of students who want to compete in local, national and international competitions. In 2016, her students won a gold medal in PIMNAS, a well-respected competition among Indonesian students. Dr. Yani is also very active in social and community services, she has participated actively on activities to support women empowerment through education. She was a recipient of Short Award Program of Australia Awards for Muslim Women Leaders 2017. She has contributed immensely as Conference Coordinator to make the successful collaboration between UMI and CSRC for of 2nd IRC 2017-UMI chapter Makassar Indonesia.

Dr. Amsal, from Indonesia took his Ph.D at Universiti Utara Malaysia. He is senior associate fellow at Center for Sustainability Research and Consultancy. His research area is in Human Resource Management and entrepreneurship. He serves as a vice leader and a lecturer at STIM Lasharan Jaya Makassar Institute, Indonesia. He has more than 5 years’ experience in teaching and research as well as good number of publications in Scopus and high impact rated journals. He also serves as a Chief Editor at Jurnal Aplikasi Manajemen, Ekonomi dan Bisnis (JAMEB). Amsal is among the Founding fellows at Center for Sustainability Research and Consultancy (CSRC) and was also part of the core organizing team of 1st International Conference on Economics Business and Social Sciences that was held in Penang, Malaysia on April, 12-13, 2016. He served as Conference Convener at the International Conference on Research Method in Management and Social Sciences in collaboration with the International Foundation for Research and Development (IFRD) which is held on 28th May 2016. He currently serves as a Conference Secretary for the 2nd International Research Conference on Economics, Business and Social Sciences 2017-UMI chapter Makassar Indonesia.
Keynote Speakers

Prof. Dr. Rosna Awang-Hashim (BA & MA, UNT Texas & PhD, USC Los Angeles) was a former Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic and International) of Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM). Currently she is a motivation scientist and educational psychologist at the School of Education, UUM. Her research interests include socio-psychological processes in learning and teaching interactions, motivation psychology, school leadership, and assessment & psychometrics. She has published widely in both local and international journals. Her recent publications include Contextual leadership practices that work: The case of a successful school principal in Malaysia (EMAL, Nov 2016) and The interplay of socio-psychological factors on school engagement among early adolescents (JoA, 2015,45:214-224). She is co-author of Teori Ujian & Pentaksiran Pendidikan (Test Theories & Assessment in Education) (UUMPress, 2016). Over the past 27 years at UUM, Rosna has served as Dean of School of Cognitive Sciences & Education, Director of the University Teaching and Learning Centre, Founding Director of the Institute for Child and Adolescent Educational Advancement, and Self-Access Learning Project Director. Currently, she is the Editor-in-Chief of the Malaysian Journal of Learning and Instruction (indexed in SCOPUS, ERA & ESCI WoS). At the national level, she is the Chair of the Task Force Committee for HiCOE Teaching and Learning Thrust MOHE, the Secretary in the Cluster on Education and Development of Human Capital, National Council of Professors (MPN), the Vice President (II) of the Malaysian Psychometrics Association (MPA), the Vice President of the Malaysian Society for Research and Higher Education Policy Development (PeNDAPAT), and a master trainer with the Higher Education Leadership Academy (AKePT), Malaysia.
Prof. Dr. Jamal Bin Ali is Professor at the Department of Economics and Agribusiness, School of Economics, Finance and Banking, Universiti Utara Malaysia. He obtained his first degree from Universiti Putra Malaysia (B.Sc. Resource Economics), Master in Social Sciences (Economics) from Universiti Sains Malaysia, doctorate (PhD in Economics) from Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia and Post-doctoral in Fishery study from University of Exeter, United Kingdom. His areas of specialization are resource economics, agribusiness finance and agribusiness management. He has presented his papers in various national and international conferences. His articles have appeared in national and international journals such as International Journal of Water Resources Development, Malaysian Journal of Learning and Instruction, and Journal of Health Management. Dr. Jamal Ali has authored or co-authored 6 books (Malaysian Economics: Policy Analysis, Research methods and data analysis using SPSS, Publisher: UUM Press; The Future of Economics and Management Education in Malaysia, Publisher: Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia; Microeconomics, Publisher: Pearson Prentice Hall; Principles of Macroeconomics, Publisher: OUM and Pearson; and Principles of Economics: Publisher: Universiti Teknologi Mara, and more than 25 refereed journal articles in the resource economics and agribusiness area. Dr. Jamal Ali has won recognition for significant research contribution in the agricultural sector and natural resource economics.
CONFERENCE BRIEF
Saturday, November 25 (DAY 1)

REGISTRATION AND ARRIVAL OF GUESTS
07:30 am – 08:20 am

PLENARY SESSION
08:20 am – 10:30 am

- National Anthem of Indonesia
  08:20 am – 08:25 am
- Recitation of Holy Quran by H. Syuaib Arifin, SSI
  08:25 am – 08:30 am

- Welcome Note By Conference Chair
  08:30 am – 08:45 am
  Prof. Dr. H Syahnur Said, SE, MSI, Universitas Muslim Indonesia

- Briefing By Conference Chair
  08:45 am – 09:00 am
  Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdul Halim Abdul Majid, Universiti Utara Malaysia

Keynote address
09:00 am – 09:50 am
(25 Minutes)

- Prof. Dr. Rosna Awang Hashim, Ex Deputy Vice Chancellor,
  Universiti Utara Malaysia
- Prof. Dr. Jamal Bin Ali, Universiti Utara Malaysia

- MoU Signing between UMI and CSRC
  09:50 am – 10:00 am

- Souvenir Distribution and Photo Session
  10:00 am – 10:30 am

TEA AND NETWORKING BREAK
10:30 am – 11:00 am

PARALLEL SESSION 1
11:00 am – 12:30 pm

- Parallel Session 1.01: Issues in Sustainable Business Strategy in Emerging Economies
  Meeting Room 01
- Parallel Session 1.02: Issues in Sustainable Business Strategy in Emerging Economies
  Meeting Room 02
- Parallel Session 1.03: Issues in Business Strategy in Emerging Economies: Accounting and Finance
  Meeting Room 03
- Parallel Session 1.04: Issues in Political Economy in Emerging Economies
  Meeting Room 04
- Parallel Session 1.05: Issues in Business Strategy in Emerging Economies: Accounting and Finance
  Meeting Room 05

LUNCH AND PRAYER BREAK
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<td>Parallel Session 2.04: Issues in Business Strategy in Emerging Economies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parallel Session 2.05: Issues in Social Sciences in Emerging Economies: Education, Linguistics, Sociology and Psychology</td>
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<td>Parallel Session 3.02: Issues in Social Sciences: Education, Psychology, Sociology</td>
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<td>Parallel Session 3.05: Issues in Social Sciences: Sociology, Psychology, Public Health</td>
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<td>Parallel Session 4.03: Issues in Business Strategy in Emerging Economies: Leadership</td>
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<td>Parallel Session 4.04: Issues in Business Strategy in Emerging Economies: Marketing</td>
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## CONFERENCE BRIEF

### Sunday, November 26 (DAY 02)

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<td>Workshop on Guide to Getting Published in High Impact Journals</td>
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<td>MAKASSAR CITY TOUR</td>
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DETAILED CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Saturday, November 25 (DAY 01)

PARALLEL SESSION I – November 25 (DAY 01)
11:00 am – 12:30 pm

Parallel Session 1.01: Issues in Sustainable Business Strategy in Emerging Economies
Room: Meeting Room 01
Session Chair: Dr Ir Syarifuddin Nojeng, MT
Time: 11:00 – 12:30 (Day 01)
Implementation of Health Care Policy for the Poor at the Era of National Health Insurance (UMISUS-39). Nugroho Mardi Wibowo, University of Wijaya Putra Indonesia; Yuyun Widiastuti, University of Wijaya Putra Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Nugroho Mardi Wibowo

Economic Impact of Community Forest Management on Household Conditions of Farmers: Case Study of Farmers’ Household in Bulukumba Regency South Sulawesi, Indonesia (UMISUS-42). Nuraeni, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Aminah Muchdar, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Mais Ilsen, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Nuraeni

Poverty Alleviation through Institutional Empowerment of Social and Economy on Poor Society in Gowa District (UMISUS-51). Syamsu Nujum, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Pratiwi Fadhia Ratu, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Syamsu Nujum

Social Perception of the Community to the Existence of Budi Power of the Birds of the Birds in the Sub-District KAB. LUWU (UMISUS-94). Nursalam, Muhammadiyah University of Makassar; Risfaisal, Muhammadiyah University of Makassar.
Presenter(s): Nursalam

Institutional Quality and Human Capital Panorama: Universities as MNCS Bootstrap and its Interaction with Economic Growth of Some Developing Countries (UMISUS-103). Zulaiha A. Zubair, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Nor Aznin Abu Bakar; Universiti Utara Malaysia; Muhammad Azam, Universiti Utara Malaysia.
Presenter(s): Zulaiha A. Zubair

Presenter(s): Nurul Ratna Sari

Parallel Session 1.02: Issues in Sustainable Business Strategy in Emerging Economies
Room: Meeting Room 02
Session Chair: Ir Syamsuddin Yani, ST, MT, IPM, PhD
Time: 11:00 – 12:30 (Day 01)
Mind the Gap: What are the Barriers to Pro-Environment Behavior among Students? (UMIMS-110). Anissa Lestari Kadiyono, Universitas Padjadjaran Indonesia; Diana Harding, Universitas Padjadjaran Indonesia; Hanny Hafiar, Universitas Padjadjaran Indonesia; Hery Wibowo, Universitas Padjadjaran Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Anissa Lestari Kadiyono
Women Leadership in Inclusion Education (UMISUS-139). Nurjannah, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Nurjannah

Institutional Social Responsibility in Realizing Economic Sustainability in the Makassar City Indonesia (UMISUS-141). Syamsu Alam, Indonesia Muslim University; Roslina Alam, Indonesia Muslim University; Eka Ariaty Arfah, STIE Wira Bhakti Makassar.

Presenter(s): Syamsu Alam


Presenter(s): Siti Hasanah


Presenter(s): Meimoon Ibrahim


Presenter(s): Rodhiah

Parallel Session 1.03: Issues in Business Strategy in Emerging Economies: Accounting and Finance

Room: Meeting Room 03

Session Chair: Prof Dr Hattah Fattah

Time: 11:00 – 12:30 (Day 01)

Application of Local Property Assets Accounting Based on Government Accounting Standards at Local Government of South Sulawesi Province (UMIAF-21). Syamsuri Rahim, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Dewi Utami Putri Djaka, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Syamsuri Rahim

Analysis of Potential of Hotel Tax in Jayapura City of Papua Province Indonesia (UMIAF-28). Gratiana Deodata, University of Science and Technology Jayapura Indonesia; Mugiati A, University of Science and Technology Jayapura Indonesia, Saudi Arabia; Apner Siang, University of Science and Technology Jayapura Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Gratiana Deodata


Presenter(s): Muhammad Hidayat


Presenter(s): Vita Arumsari

Degradation of Accounting Students’ Ethics (Study at Accounting Students of Muslim University of Indonesia) (UMIAF-98) Tenriwaru, Muslim University Of Indonesia; Nina Yusnita Yamin, Tadulako University Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Tenriwaru

Ownership and Financing Risk: Case of Islamic Bank in Indonesia (UMIAF-99). Wahyu Trinarningsih, Universitas Sebelas Maret; Arif Lukman Santoso, Universitas Sebelas Maret.

Presenter(s): Wahyu Trinarningsih
Parallel Session 1.04: Issues in Political Economy in Emerging Economies
Room: Meeting Room 04
Session Chair: Prof Dr Jamal Bin Ali
Time: 11:00 – 12:30 (Day 01)
Building the Character of Creative People in Creative Industries: The Accelerated Development Program of the Indonesian Creative Economy (UMIEC-37). Nugroho J. Setiadi, Bina Nusantara University Indonesia; Engkos A. Kuncoro, Bina Nusantara University Indonesia; Devy M. Puspitasari, Widyatama University Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Nugroho J. Setiadi

Dynamics of Indonesian-Timor Leste Relationship: The Long Road of East Timor towards an Independent State through a Referendum in 1999 (UMIEC-47). Agussalim, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Mohd Azizuddin bin Mohd Sani, Universiti Utara Malaysia.
Presenter(s): Agussalim

Capacity Building Resource Apparatus in Regional Areas in Indonesia: A Case Study on Regional Expansion (UMIEC-60). Suraji, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Muhammad Ali Embi, Universiti Utara Malaysia.
Presenter(s): Suraji

Analysis of Economic Development Policy Strategy in Bantaeng District South Sulawesi Indonesia (UMIEC-74). Dahliah, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Agus Kurniawan, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Dahliah

Presenter(s): Citra Hennida

Presenter(s): Jamal Ali

Deconstruction Of Accounting Model And Government Performance Concept Perspective Political Economy of Accounting Pancasilais (UMIEC-77). Darwis Said, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar Indonesia; Grace T. Pontoh, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar Indonesia; Nurleni, Universitas Hasanuddin, Makassar Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Darwis Said

Parallel Session 1.05: Issues in Business Strategy in Emerging Economies: Accounting and Finance
Room: Meeting Room 05
Session Chair: Dr. Syamsu Alam, SE., M.Si., Ak., CA., ACPA
Time: 11:00 – 12:30 (Day 01)
Bank Lending (Credit) Channel of Monetary Transmission Mechanism (UMIAF-102). Quratulain Ezam, Institute of Business Management, Karachi Pakistan.
Presenter(s): Quratulain Ezam

Presenter(s): Putu Saroyini Piartrini

Presenter(s): Khusnul Hidayah, Rintan Nuzul Ainy
Bank Competitiveness Model in the Era of the Acceleration of Indonesia’s Economy Growth (UMIAF-133). Devy M. Puspitasari, Widyatama University Indonesia; Nugroho J. Setiadi, Bina Nusantara University Indonesia; Erie Febrian, Padjadjaran University Bandung Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Devy M. Puspitasari

Increasing Profit by Driving Capital Adequate Ratio and Indonesian Central Bank Rate on Islamic Banking in Indonesia (UMIAF-146). Agus Ridwan, Universitas Bina Nusantara Indonesia; Sambudi Hamali, Universitas Bina Nusantara Indonesia; Cecep Hidayat, Universitas Bina Nusantara Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Agus Ridwan

Marketing Performance and Organizational Commitment to Syariah Banks in Makassar City, Indonesia (UMIMS-137). Ida Farida, Universitas Fajar Indonesia; Syah Nur Said, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Ida Farida

LUNCH & PRAYER BREAK 12:30 pm – 01:30 pm

PARALLEL SESSION II – November 25 (DAY 01)

01:30 pm – 03:00 pm

Parallel Session 2.01: Issues in Business Strategy in Emerging Economies

Room: Meeting Room 01

Session Chair: Dr. Eng. Kusno Kamil, ST., MEngMngt. Coordinator: Dr. Eng. Kusno Kamil, ST., MEngMngt.

Time: 01:30 – 03:00 (Day 01)

Guest service training model development the case of the waitresses’ local at restaurant in Manado, North Sulawesi-Indonesia (UMIMS-12). Benny Towoliu, Manado State Polytechnic Indonesia; Fonny Sangari, Manado State Polytechnic; Dimas Permana, Manado State Polytechnic.

Presenter(s): Benny Towoliu

Implication of External and Internal Factors Consumer Mall in Indonesia and the Impact to Impulsive Buying Behavior (UMIMS-17). Aditya Halim Perdana Kusuma Putra, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Muhammad Ashoer, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Aditya Halim Perdana Kusuma Putra

Identification of Organizational Change Factors in Higher Education Institutions: A Case study of New Public Universities in Indonesia (UMIMS-32). Gusti Tia Ardiani, Siliwangi University Indonesia; Adhitya Rahmat Taufiq, Siliwangi University Indonesia; Andina Eka Mandasari, Siliwangi University Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Gusti Tia Ardiani, Adhitya Rahmat Taufiq, Andina Eka Mandasari

A Preferred Leadership Portrait of Successful Cross-Cultural Leadership (UMIMS-41). Chow Tong Wooi, University Putra Malaysia; Lailawati Mohd Salleh, University Putra Malaysia; Ismi Arif Ismail, University Putra Malaysia.

Presenter(s): Chow Tong Wooi

The Real Insights of Individual Concerns on Commitment to Change the Government Link Companies (GLCS) (UMIMS-63). Leonis Marchalina, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hartini Ahmad, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Prof. Dr. Abdul Malek bin a Tambi, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin; Dr. Johari Jalil, Universiti Utara Malaysia.

Presenter(s): Leonis Marchalina

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Role of Competitive Advantage in Mediating the Relationship between Market Orientations and Entrepreneurship Orientations with Marketing Performance (UMIMS-66). A. A. Ayu Diana Novi Hastuti, University of Udayana Indonesia; I. Made Wardana, University of Udayana Indonesia.

Presenter(s): I Made Wardana

Parallel Session 2.02: Issues in Business Strategy in Emerging Economies: Accounting and Finance

Room: Meeting Room 02

Session Chair: Dr. Syamsu Alam, SE., M.Si., Ak., CA., ACPA

Time: 01:30 – 03:00 (Day 01)

Mosque Accounting: Modelling Accounting Practices for Non-Profit Religious Entities (UMIAF-151). Muhammad Reza Ramdani, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Masruhi Kamidin, Universitas Muslim Indonesia. 

Presenter(s): Muhammad Reza Ramdani

Influence of Intellectual Capital toward Investors’ Capital Gain on Shares and Growth: Evidence from Indonesian Insurance Companies (UMIAF-154). Sambudi Hamali, Bina Nusantara University Indonesia; Cecep Hidayat, Bina Nusantara University Indonesia; Agus Ridwan; Bina Nusantara University Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Cecep Hidayat

The Roles of Local Elites in Intergovernmental Financial Transfer from Central Government to East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia (UMIEC-155). Ahyar Muhammad Diah, Politeknik Negeri Samarinda.

Presenter(s): Ahyar Muhammad Diah

Knowledge Transfer in Indonesian Small Medium Enterprises (UMIMS-72). Sarwoto, Universitas Sebelas Maret Indonesia; Heru Purnomo, Universitas Sebelas Maret Indonesia; Adnan Effendi, Universitas Sebelas Maret Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Sarwoto

Integration of Islamic Microfinance Institutions Management with Modern Business Rules (UMIMS-75). Harry Sutanto, University of Udayana Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Harry Sutanto

Parallel Session 2.03: Issues in Business Strategy in Emerging Economies

Room: Meeting Room 03

Session Chair: Dr.Eng. Kusno Kamil, ST., MEngMngt.

Time: 01:30 – 03:00 (Day 01)

The Mediating Effect of Performance on the Influence of Strength of Identity on the Accountability of Ideology-Based Private Universities in Makassar Indonesia (UMIMS-76). Asriani Junaid, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Tenriwaru Tenriwaru, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Fadlihas Nasaruddin, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Asriani Junaid


Presenter(s): Wiwik Maryati, Adfiyani Fadjjar

Influence of Store Characteristics and Products of Consumers in Indonesia to Impulsive Buying Behaviour (UMIMS-86). Aditya Halim Perdana Kusuma, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Syahnur Said, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Sabri Hasan, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Aditya Halim Perdana Kusuma

Antecedents of Organizational Culture and Organization Performance: Study on Village Credit Institutions (Lembaga Perkreditan Desa/Lpd) in Gianyar Regency Indonesia (UMIMS-88). Supartha Wayan Gede, Udayana University Indonesia; Putu Saroyeni Priartini, Udayana University Indonesia; I Gst. Ayu Manuati Dewi, Udayana University Indonesia; Amrita Nugraheni Saraswaty, Udayana University Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Putu Saroyeni Priartini

**Presenter(s):** Dewi Khrisna Sawitri

Perceived Corporate Image (PCI) and Perceived External Prestige (Pep) of Hospitals in Indonesia (UMIMS-118). Nurmiati Muchlis, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; R. Sudiman, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.

**Presenter(s):** Nurmiati Muchlis

Parallel Session 2.04: Issues in Business Strategy in Emerging Economies

**Room:** MeetingRoom 04

**Session Chair:** Agus Ridwan, SE., MM., Ph.D

**Time:** 01:30 – 03:00 (Day 01)

Turnover Intention: The Effect of Compensation, Job Satisfaction, and Organizational Commitment (UMIMS-166). Okta Prihatma Bayu Putra, Bina Nusantara University Jakarta, Indonesia; Sambudi Hamali, Bina Nusantara University Jakarta, Indonesia; Danang Prihando, Bina Nusantara University Jakarta, Indonesia; Billy J. Nanlohy, Bina Nusantara University Jakarta, Indonesia; Hafiedh Hamzah, Bina Nusantara University Jakarta, Indonesia; Kurnia A. Nasution, Bina Nusantara University Jakarta, Indonesia.

**Presenter(s):** Danang Prihando


**Presenter(s):** Zainab Bello

Influences of Services Quality and Institutional Image on Perceived value, Satisfaction and Confidence of Students at Private Universities in Gorontalo Province Indonesia (UMIMS-127). Mohamad Afan Suyanto, Universitas Gorontalo Indonesia; Basri Modding, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Muh. Jobhaar Bima, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Sabri Hasan, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.

**Presenter(s):** Mohamad Afan Suyanto

Intellectual Capital Efficiency of Islamic Higher Learning Institutions (IHL) (UMIMS-128). Shuhaimi Jaafar, Selangor International Islamic University College, Bangi, Malaysia; Nor Suhailiy Bakar, Selangor International Islamic University College, Bangi, Malaysia.

**Presenter(s):** Shuhaimi Jaafar


**Presenter(s):** Jein Sriana Toyib

Marketing Performance and Organizational Commitment to Syariah Banks in Makassar City (UMIMS-137). Ida Farida, Universitas Fajar Indonesia; Syahnur Said, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.

**Presenter(s):** Ida Farida

Parallel Session 2.05: Issues in Social Sciences: Education, Linguistics, Psychology, Sociology and Social Work

**Room:** Meeting Room 05

**Session Chair:** Faradiba S.Si., M.Si., Ph.D., Apt.

**Time:** 01:30 – 03:00 (Day 01)

Tenses in Buginese Language (UMISE-148). Masrurah Mokhtar, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Kasma F.Amin, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.

**Presenter(s):** Masrurah Mokhtar
Developing Character-Based Teaching Materials through Flip Bookmaker Media (UMISE-157). Sitti Rahmawati, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.  
**Presenter(s):** Sitti Rahmawati

A Hidden Agenda in Cell Phone Advertisements Language (UMISP-40). Emma Bazergan, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Muhammad Hum, Universitas Muslim Indonesia Makassar.  
**Presenter(s):** Emma Bazergan

**Presenter(s):** Nurfardiansyah Bur

Using Novel Characterizations in Improving Students’ Reading Comprehension (UMISE-153). Andi Rukayah Alim Yahya, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Salmia Syarifuddin, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.  
**Presenter(s):** Andi Rukayah Alim Yahya

The Effects of Total Quality Management as Teaching Innovation and Job Satisfaction on Academic Performance of Students in Pakistan (UMISE-101). Waqas Mahmood, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Siti Noor Ismail, Universiti Utara Malaysia.  
**Presenter(s):** Waqas Mahmood

Communities Empowerment in an Effort to Exclusive Breastfeeding in Work Area Health Centre Arungkeke District Jeneponto Indonesia (UMISS-129). Fairus Prihatin Idris, Indonesia Moslem University; Veni Hadju, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia.  
**Presenter(s):** Fairus Prihatin Idris

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**TEA & NETWORKING BREAK**  
03:00 pm – 03:30 pm

**PARALLEL SESSION III – November 25 (DAY 01)**  
03:30 pm – 05:00 pm

Parallel Session 3.01: Issues in Business Strategy in Emerging Economies  
**Room:** Meeting Room 01  
**Session Chair:** Dr. Setyawati Yani, ST, MT, IPM, PhD  
**Time:** 03:30 – 05:00 (Day 01)  
**Presenter(s):** Eka Yunianta Affandi

Contribution of Cultural Wisdom and Locus of Control towards Job Satisfaction and their Implications for the Performance of SKPD in Indonesia (UMIMS-140). Fadhlih Nasaruddin, Indonesia Muslim University Indonesia; Syamsu Alam, Indonesia Muslim University Indonesia.  
**Presenter(s):** Fadhlih Nasaruddin

Influence of Personality Factor, Social Class and Culture on the Decision to become Customers of Bank Muamalat in Makassar Indonesia (UMIMS-142). Hj. Ratnawati Dewi, Indonesia Muslim University.  
**Presenter(s):** Hj. Ratnawati Dewi
The Relationship between the Internal Communication and Employees Commitment to Change in the Large Companies in Malaysia (UMIMS-64). Leonis Marchalina, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hartini Ahmad, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Dr. Faruq Muhammad Abubakar, Bauchi State University Gadau, Nigeria.

Presenter(s): Leonis Marchalina


Presenter(s): Haryadi Sarjono


Presenter(s): Harlinda L.

Parallel Session 3.02: Issues in Social Sciences Emerging Economies: Education, Sociology, Psychology

Room: Meeting Room 02

Session Chair: Prof Dr Rosna Awang Hashim

Time: 03:30 – 05:00 (Day 01)

Development of Model Management Education Soft Skill Nurse in Education Hospital (UMISE-8). Mardliyah, Universitas Negeri Semarang Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Mardliyah

Tolerance of Al-Quran to Non-Muslim Culture (UMISE-29). Ruslan, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Abdul Malik Iskandar, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Ruslan

Character Values in Bugis-Makassar Legends as National Heritage (UMISE-48). Kasma F. Amin, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Salmia Syarifuddin, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Salmia Syarifuddin

The Implementation of Multiple Intelligences on Learning Strategy toward Students of Integrated Islamic Primary School Al Biruni Makassar (UMISE-49). Rezky Amalia Hamka, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Syahnur Said, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Mayong Maman, Universitas Negeri Makassar.

Presenter(s): Rezky Amalia Hamka

Configuration of Semantic Relations in Soekarno’s Speech (UMISE-69). Andi Mulyani Kone, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Ery Iswary, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Universitas Hasanuddin Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Andi Mulyani Kone

Effects of Student Engagement with Social Media on Student Learning Achievement: A Review of Literature (UMISE-70). Ahmad Said Ibrahim Alshuaibi, Universiti Utara Malaysia.

Presenter(s): Ahmad Said Ibrahim Alshuaibi

Responsible leadership for Sustainable Development: Role of Academia & Curriculum in Universities (UMISE-172). Rosna Awang-Hashim, Universiti Utara Malaysia.

Presenter(s): Rosna Awang-Hashim
Room: Meeting Room 03
Session Chair: Dr. Muhammad Yunus, SPd, MPd
Time: 03:30 – 05:00 (Day 01)

Investigating the Students Competence on the English Phrase Level (UMISE-85). Muhammad Basri D, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Sitti Halijah, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Andi Tenri Ampa, Unismuh Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Muhammad Basri D

Influence of the Parenting Styles on School Truancy Symptoms (UMISE-87). Diana Wulandari, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Lee Jun Choi, Universiti Utara Malaysia.
Presenter(s): Diana Wulandari

Arabic Learning Strategy through the Empowerment of Understanding Mind and their Effect on Student Learning Achievement (UMISE-95). Nurtaqwa Amin, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Nurtaqwa Amin

Presenter(s): Andi Rukayah A. Yahya

The Influence of Bahasa Indonesia in English Acquisition (UMISE-161). Firmansyah, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Andi Rukayah A. Yahya, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Andi Rukayah A. Yahya

Arabic Learning Process Using Tape Recorder (UMISE-162). Nurjannah, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; MNawawi, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Nurjannah

Room: Meeting Room 4
Session Chair: Dr. H. Muhammad Ishaq Shamad, S.Ag, M.A
Time: 03:30 – 05:00 (Day 01)

Need Analysis on English Applied to Remaja Masjid (UMISE-163). Irmawaty Hasym, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Salmia Syarifuddin, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Irmawaty Hasym

The Development of Character Education in Learning Materials of Indonesian Language on Universities student (UMISE-167). Sitti Rabiah, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Sitti Rabiah

Presenter(s): Salmayati

Pencerahan Qalbu Padang Lampe (PQPL) Modification, a Spiritual Approach in Coping Stress of People with HIV / AIDS (UMISP-158). Fatmah Afrianty Gobel, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Nasrondin Nasrondin, Universitas Airlangga Indonesia; Suhartono Taat Putra, Universitas Airlangga Indonesia; Salmia Syarifuddin, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Fatmah Afrianty Gobel
Fostering Religious Behavior through the Pencerahan Qalbu Program at Pesantren Darul Mukhlisin Padanglampe for Students of Universitas Muslim Indonesia (UMISP-159). Nurmiah Muin, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Nurmiah Muin

Change of Nurse Religiosity Rate in Makassar Hospital Indonesia (UMIEC-117). Mursalim Umar Gani, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Nurmiati Muchlis, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Baharuddin Latief, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Mursalim Umar Gani

Parallel Session 3.05: Issues in Social Sciences: Sociology, Psychology, Public Health

Room: Meeting Room 05

Session Chair: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdul Halim Abdul Majid

Time: 03:30 – 05:00 (Day 01)

Analysis of Workload Indicators of Staffing Need to improve Doctor Performance at Regional Public Hospital of Prof. Dr. Soekandar, Mojokerto (UMISS-15). Dyah Sawitri, Universitas Gajayana Malang Indonesia; Vri Nensy Yanurwati, Universitas Gajayana Malang Indonesia; Badriyah Badriyah, Universitas Gajayana Malang Indonesia; Dwi Winarno, Universitas Gajayana Malang Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Dyah Sawitri


Presenter(s): Alfina Baharuddin


Presenter(s): Syamsu Khaldun

Study of Traffic Safety, Orderliness, and Smoothness (Kamseltibcarlantas) In Integrated and Coordinated Region of Makassar City Indonesia (UMISS-156). Lambang Basri Said, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Rani Bastari Alkam, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Lambang Basri Said


Presenter(s): Yusriani SKM., M.Kes

Universal New-born Hearing Screening (UNHS) Model in Selected Malaysian Hospitals (UMISS-143). Abdul Halim Abdul Majid, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Abdussalaam Iyanda Ismail, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Mohd Normani Zakaria, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Nor Azimah Chew Abdullah, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Sulaiman Hamzah, Universiti Utara Malaysia.

Presenter(s): Abdul Halim Abdul Majid
Parallel Session 4.01: Issues in Social Sciences: Sociology, Psychology and Public Health
Room: Meeting Room 01
Session Chair: Dr. Eng. Kusno Kamil, ST., MEngMngt.
Time: 05:00 – 06:00 (Day 01)

Communication Patterns in Social Security Employed between Crab Entrepreneurs and Crab Peeler Worker Girls. In Salemo Island Pangkep South Sulawesi: Culture and Tradition(UMISS-111). Zelfia Amran, Muslim university of Indonesia; Fauziah Ramdani, Hasanuddin University.
Presenter(s): Zelfia Amran

Social Economic Aspects on the Activity of Warung Kopi Pangku in Mandalle Village, Pangkep, South-Sulawesi(UMISS-114). Andi Muhammad Multzazam, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Ella Andayanie, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Andi Muhammad Multzazam

The Role of Bisaâ(Shaman) on Life Cycle of Butonese Community in Indonesia(UMISS-121). Andi Asrina, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Sukri Palutturi, Hasanuddin University Indonesia; Andi Tenri, Universitas Dayanu Ikhsanuddin Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Andi Asrina

Tolerance of Al-Quran to Non-Muslim Culture(UMISS-147). Ruslan, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Abdul Malik Iskandar, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Ruslan

Communication Setting of Towwani Tolotang Community Ritual Space in Amparita, Sidrap Regency of South Sulawesi (UMISS-150). Hadawiah Hadawiah, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Engkus Kuswarno, Universitas Padjajaran Indonesia; Nuryah Asri Sjafirah, Universitas Padjajaran Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Hadawiah Hadawiah

Status of International Law in Indonesian National Law: Review of International Conventions in Indonesian Legal System (UMISP168). Hamza Baharuddin, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Achmad Zulfikar, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Hamza Baharuddin

Room: Meeting Room 02
Session Chair: Dr. Sitti Patimah, SKM, M.kes
Time: 05:00 – 06:00 (Day 01)

Communities Empowerment in an Effort to Exclusive Breastfeeding in Work Area Health Centre Arungkeke District Jeneponto Indonesia (UMISS-122). Fairus Prihatin Idris, Universitas Muslim Indonesia; Veni Hadju, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia; Ridwan Thaha, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia; Nurhaedar Djafar, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia.
Presenter(s): Fairus Prihatin Idris
Supervision of Learning on Madrasah Teachers Behind the Back of Pesantren’s Education to Improve Professional Competence of Teachers (Multi Case Studies at MTs Ma Maulana NU Semarang, Central Java) (UMISE-89). Muslim M.Ag, Universitas Islam Indonesia (UIN) Walisongo Semarang, Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Muslim M.Ag

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Can Spirituality be Part of The Value of Education Value of Polytechnic in Indonesia? (UMIMS-165). Jajang Burhanudin, Universitas Padjadjaran Indonesia; Dwi Kartini, Universitas Padjadjaran Indonesia; Rita Komaladewi, Universitas Padjadjaran Indonesia; Sucherly Sucherly, Universitas Padjadjaran Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Jajang Burhanudin

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The Mediation Effect of Subjective Well Being in Relations of Role Conflict and Nurse’s Performance (UMIMS-119). Desak Ketut Sintaasih, Udayana University Indonesia; Putu Saroyini Piartrini Saroyini, Udayana University Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Desak Ketut Sintaasih

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Parallel Session 4.03: Issues in Business Strategy in Emerging Economies: Leadership
Room: Meeting Room 03
Session Chair: Muh. Amsal Sahban, Ph.D
Time: 05:00 – 06:00 (Day 01)

Society’s Willingness to Switch to Biogas Fuel: the Driving Factors (UMISUS-131). Siti Khoiriyah, Universitas Sebelas Maret; Muh Juan Suam Toro, Universitas Sebelas Maret; Amina Sukma Dewi, Universitas Sebelas Maret.

Presenter(s): Siti Khoiriyah

The Role of Learning Entrepreneurship and Exposure of Entrepreneurs in Entrepreneurship Students with Self Efficiency as Variables of Mediation (UMIMS-112). Suryandari Istiqomah, Universitas Sebelas Maret Indonesia; Asri Laksmi Riani, Universitas Sebelas Maret Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Suryandari Istiqomah

Employees’ Commitment to Change: Personality Traits and Organizational Culture (UMIMS-62). Leonis Marchalina, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hartini Ahmad, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Dr. Hamid Mahmood Gelaidan, Qatar University.

Presenter(s): Leonis Marchalina

Influence of Leadership Style, Organizational Culture and Motivation on Job Satisfaction and Performance of Tourist Hospital Staff in Makassar City Indonesia (UMIMS-61). Roslina Alam, Universitas Muslim Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Roslina Alam

Perceived Value, Service Quality, Satisfaction, and Customer Loyalty: A Study on Online Transportation Business in Indonesia (UMIMS-144). Sabri Hasan, Muslim University of Indonesia; Andi Faisal Bahari, Muslim University of Indonesia, Muhammad Ashoer, Muslim University of Indonesia.

Presenter(s): Sabri Hasan


Presenter(s): Muh Juan Suam Toro
Parallel Session 4.04: Issues in Business Strategy in Emerging Economies: Marketing

Room: Meeting Room 04
Session Chair: Dr Ir Syarifuddin Nojeng, MT
Time: 05:00 – 06:00 (Day 01)

The Effect of Place on Health Food Consumption Patterns: Among Malaysian Consumers (UMIMS-136). Farouk Djermani, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Yaty Binti Sulaiman, Universiti Utara Malaysia.

**Presenter(s):** Farouk Djermani

The Comparison of Conflict Management Style between Malaysian and Thai Employees: A Case Study in Top Glove Corporation (UMIMS-04). Muhammad Amsal Sahban, STIM Lasharan Jaya Makassar.

**Presenter(s):** Muhammad Amsal Sahban

Impact of attitudinal factors of owner-managers on adoption of financial products by SMEs: A Decomposed Theory Perspective (UMIMS-173). Rabia Rasheed, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Dr. Maria Abdul Rahman, Universiti Utara Malaysia.

**Presenter(s):** Rabia Rasheed

Role of Universities in Addressing Sustainability Challenges in Developing Economies: Role of Higher Education Policy and Curriculum Development (UMIMS-174). Sulaman Hafeez Siddiqui, Universiti Utara Malaysia; Dr. Ismail bin Lebai Othman, Universiti Utara Malaysia.

**Presenter(s):** Sulaman Hafeez Siddiqui

Increasing Work Productivity of Seaweed Farmer Group and Crab Worker Group through Health Education about Skin Danger in Coastal Area Maccini Baji District Pangkep (UMISE-97). Tutik Agustini S.Kep, Ns, M.Kep, Indonesian Moslem University; Ikhram Hardi SKM, M.Kes, Indonesian Moslem University; Yusriani SKM, M.Kes, Indonesian Moslem University.

**Presenter(s):** Tutik Agustini S.Kep

The Myths and Local Wisdom as Enhancement to the Positive Image of Village (UMISE-106). Hariratul Jannah Rasyid, Faculty of Letter, Universitas Gadjah Mada Indonesia; Muhammad Fadli Muslimin, Faculty of Cultural Science, Universitas Gadjah Mada Indonesia.

**Presenter(s):** Hariratul Jannah Rasyid
Abstracts

The Comparison of Conflict Management Style between Malaysian and Thai Employees: A Case Study in Top Glove Corporation

Sahban Muh Amsal, STIM Lasharan Jaya Makassar*

Abstract: This study investigated the fundamental beliefs regarding cross-cultural differences in conflict styles. The sample consisted of 46 employees from 2 different countries between Malaysia and Thailand. T test analysis was used to investigate the effect of conflict styles on both Malaysia and Thai employees. Findings revealed that the avoiding and compromising styles are generally the most preferred by both Malaysian and Thai employees; accommodating and collaborating are the next preference, followed by competing. Competing is preferred by Malaysian workers rather than Thai workers. While, Thai employees use more collaborating style rather than Malaysian Employee. We also found that Thai employees rely more on compromising style than Malaysian employees do. Finally, the meaning of three of the five styles is different from Malaysian and Thai employees: only avoiding and accommodating conflict styles are interpreted similarly by both groups. Therefore, we conclude that both Malaysian and Thai experience higher levels of task conflict as they use more avoiding style in their workplace. Areas for future research are considered to get a further finding of this research.

Keywords: Conflict styles, rubber company, Malaysian employees, Thai employees

Paper ID: UMIMS4

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Development of Model Management Education Soft Skill Nurse in Education Hospital

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Abstract: This study aims to find out and analyze the Model of Education Management Soft Skill nurses at the Hospital of Education today, to formulate Model Management Education Soft Skill nurses in the Education Hospital. This study was conducted in three type A, B, C. education hospitals. With the supporting stages of model development and application of model. The results of this study is a portrait of Education Management Soft Skill nurses at the current Education Hospital such as what the creation of Model Maajemen Education Soft Skill nurses at the Education Hospital consisting of the needs and demands of services so as to produce vision, mission and objectives that are based on the model of management education Softskill nurses start from the background needs and demands, then in determining the vision, mission and goals, and for implementation on the basis of implementation or the term often used is a guide. By unraveling the management functions that start from how planning development, implementation and control. It consists of a composition of 9 essential elements of the nursing Soft Skill. Which further elaborates on 11 agreed and more applicable softskill materials.

Keywords: Education, management, soft skill, nurse

Paper ID: UMISE8

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Guest Service Training Model Development: The Case of the Waitresses’ Local at Restaurant in Manado, North Sulawesi-Indonesia

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Dimas Permana, Tourism Department, Manado State Polytechnic

Abstract: The development of tourism industry includes two things: products that include the location and infrastructure and human resource tourism development. Manado is the capital city of North Sulawesi province which is in the last decade has determined tourism as a featured program. Accelerated development of facilities such as accommodation and restaurants have proved that local governments are concerned with the development of tourism sector. However, the success is not supported by local human resources development; especially waitresses at the local restaurant who do not have upgraded skills, knowledge, and attitude. The purpose of this study is to develop a model of service training. The research method used is descriptive qualitative supported by quantitative data. In this study, we get the model by using questionnaires-surveys, interview, and observation. Research result of the integrated training model will be effective because the capability of staff can be appraised based on the background of education and job experience. Besides, the training model does not make the staff bored because they will be separated per group referring to the background. At the end of the training, the staff will get the certificate of competence. Subsequently, this information could assist the industries to conduct training for waitresses

Keywords: Guest, service training, model development, waitresses, local restaurant

Paper ID: UMIMS12

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The Influence of Discipline, Leadership, and Organizational Culture on the Employees’ Performance of Gorontalo Mayor Office, Indonesia

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Abstract: This study aims at revealing the influence of discipline, leadership, and organizational culture on the employees’ performance of gorontalo Mayor Office, Indonesia. The research data consist of the primary data sources obtained through filling the questionnaires. The research population is 131 employees but only 62 samples are taken. The analytical technique used to answer the research problems and hypothetical testing is a multiple regression analysis using software Statistical Product Service and Solution (SPSS). Prior to hypothetical testing, validity and reliability test on the instrument is conducted followed with the required regression analysis. The research findings are (1) discipline positively and significantly influences employee performance, (2) leadership influences employee performance and (3) organizational culture also influences employee performance. Simultaneously, discipline, leadership and organizational culture positively and significantly influence the employees’ performance of Gorontalo Mayor Office. The most dominant variable influencing the employee performance is leadership.

Keywords: Discipline, leadership, organizational culture, performance.

Paper ID: UMIMS13

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Analysis of Workload Indicators of Staffing Need to improve Doctor Performance at Regional Public Hospital of Prof. Dr. Soekandar, Mojokerto

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Vri Nensy Yanurwati, Universitas Gajayana Malang Indonesia
Badriyah Badriyah, Universitas Gajayana Malang Indonesia
Dwi Winarno, Universitas Gajayana Malang Indonesia

Abstract: The reason to do this study is the service at the hospital is the service immediately perceived by the patient so the quality of service should always be improved, a doctor is the power of the most important in provide solution healthy for patient so analysis of the needs to be done for improving performance at the General Hospital Prof. Dr. Soekandar Mojokerto Residence, and the paradigm at this time to meet the burden on doctors with the patient in order to optimallyse performance at General Hospital Prof. Dr. Soekandar Mojokerto Residence. The purpose of this thesis is to analyse doctor workload used Workload Indicators of Staffing Need (WISN) method to improve the performance of the doctor at General Hospital Prof. Dr. Soekandar Mojokerto Residence and to describe Workload Indicators of Staffing Need (WISN) methode in order to optimallyse the doctor serviced performance at General Hospital Prof. Dr. Soekandar Mojokerto Residence. The result are there is significant influence between the doctor ability used Workload Indicators of Staffing Need (WISN) methode in order to improve the doctor performance at General Hospital Prof. Dr. Soekandar Mojokerto Residence.

Keywords: Workload ; performance ; service

Paper ID: UMlSS15

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Performance Appraisal Instrument of Embroidery Entrepreneurs Project in Tasikmalaya Regency, West Jawa

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Abstract: This study focused on two activities: looking for profiles of Tasikmalaya embroidery entrepreneurs and developing some performance appraisal instruments. The performance appraisal model was done multi-dimensionally to measure the performance of SME (small and medium enterprise) embroidery sector in Tasikmalaya. The topic of the study is relatively new, so adopting employee performance appraisal model has to be developed to assess the performance of SMEs. Performance measurement indicators include: financial perspective, productivity, quality, service, innovation, personnel, and self-character. Data collection was done by interview, expert judgement, and Questionaire. After the instrument was formed, the pilot on the embroidery sector of SMEs was conducted with as much as 86 embroidery entrepreneurs. The reliability and the validity testing were performed to test the feasibility of performance appraisal instruments using SPSS. The outputs are: (1) Tasikmalaya embroidery profile of SMEs was composed, (2) The multi-dimensional instrument appraisal performance for SMEs was designed. The result shows that the multidimensional assessment based on the source of appraisers from the embroidery entrepreneurs belongs to the "adequate and good" category. But it has not been very highly good, so the development of multi-source model needs to be improved continuously.

Keywords: Performance appraisal instrument ; multi dimensional ; smes

Paper ID: UMIMS16

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Implication of External and Internal Factors Consumer Mall in Indonesia and the Impact to Impulsive Buying Behavior

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Abstract: Consumers in Indonesia has the unique character one of which is likely to be impulsive in shopping. The pattern of consumer behavior of Indonesia with its uniqueness because high level of heterogeneity, such us because of differences in ethnicity and regionalism. This differences concerns habits and lifestyles, especially eating habits, consuming style, and even consumer behavior in visiting shopping centers. It is influenced by the implications of external factors and internal factors of consumers which is a variable in this study. Internal factors are consumer characteristics while external factors are Product Characteristics. This study was conducted in Indonesia with 435 respondents who are consumers / visitors malls in Indonesia. Sampling method using convenience sampling, the method of analysis used multiple linear regression with tool of analysis by Smartpls 3.0 The results of this study are consumer characteristics have a significant and dominant influence on consumer impulse purchasing factor / visitor mall in Indonesia, product characteristic have significant and positive effect. The findings generated in this study are the consumers / visitors of mall in Indonesia 58.6% tendency to be impulsive.

Keywords: Indonesian consumers behaviour ; impulsive buying

Paper ID: UMIMS17

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Application of Local Property Assets Accounting Based on Government Accounting Standards at Local Government of South Sulawesi Province

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Abstract: This study aims to explain the mechanism of management of fixed assets in the Provincial Government of South Sulawesi based on Government Accounting Standards. The research method used in this research is descriptive quantitative-qualitative method of case study approach that is systematic analysis conducted to explain the accounting treatment of fixed assets with government accounting standard. Data obtained by conducting interviews and documentation. The results show that the management of local government assets ranging from the application of accounting and disclosure of financial statements on the assets of the region has been in accordance with Government Accounting Standards. The results also explain that the presentation of local asset reports is presented in the financial statements of Balance Sheet and Operational reports.

Keywords: Accounting; fixed assets; government accounting standards; disclosure; financial statements

Paper ID: UMIAF21

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Analysis of Potential of Hotel Tax in Jayapura City of Papua Province Indonesia

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to calculate the contribution of hotel tax to Regional Tax and PAD, growth of hotel tax, hotel tax potential and analyze the effectiveness of hotel tax realization to the potential and target. The study was conducted in 2016 using secondary data. Secondary data uses data from 2012 to 2016. This study uses ratio analysis to analyze the contribution of hotel tax, hotel tax growth, hotel tax potential and hotel tax effectiveness. While based on the results of the effectiveness analysis shows that for 5 years the realization of hotel tax revenues is still far from the potential that exist because having a ratio of achievement of less than 100% indicates that the realization of hotel tax revenue is not Effective.

Keywords: Hotel tax, contributions, income growth, effectiveness, pad

Paper ID: UMIAF28

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Tolerance of Al-Quran to Non Muslim Culture

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Abstract: The term ‘tolerance’ has meaning to accept the differentiation of existence of social and culture though there is different things essentially. So that, tolerance tended to accommodate the similarity until form the social life harmonization together. In the Qur’an, term ‘tolerance’ spread in many verses has also meaning of social and culture that not regard the belief or Iman. In this context, Qur’an forced tolerance meaning of raising for attitude that accept the difference as social reality that Allah SWT created. This means that the differentiation is exist, but for the similarity interest and harmonious life that people must do in this world, Qur’an pressed this attituted in accepting each other.

Keywords: Qur’an, tolerance, muslim, non-muslim, culture, differentiation

Paper ID: UMISE29

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Identification of Organizational Change Factors in Higher Education Institutions: A Case study of New Public Universities in Indonesia

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Andina Eka Mandasari, Siliwangi University Indonesia*

Abstract: Purpose: The purpose of this study is to determine what factors are most contributing greatly in the change of college organizations that originally private university into public university, the latent variable used is organizational change. Methodology: The survey was conducted to 128 lecturers at several new public universities located on Java island by using questionnaires as the main data collection tool. The statistical tool used is Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) to confirm the constructs of latent variables. Findings: Structure, culture and resources owned by an organization will be an important factor in shaping institutional change of higher education institution when transformed from private to public. Resource becomes one of the constructs that has the greatest role in organizational change of higher education institutions. Research limitations/implications: This study is limited to the proving of organizational change in the higher education institution only. In addition, it should also be investigated the direction of causality relationship by including other variables such as job satisfaction, organizational performance and others. Practical implications: In this study, organizational changes reflected by changes in structure, culture and resources must always be considered by conducting regular evaluations by management to identify which factors have a positive or negative impact of changes that occur either on changes in structure, culture or resources. Originality/value: This research is testing of constructor model of organizational change variable that uses three main factors namely structure, culture, and resources.

Keywords: Organizational change, new public universities

Paper ID: UMIMS32

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Building the Character of Creative People in Creative Industries: The Accelerated Development Program of the Indonesian Creative Economy

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Engkos A. Kuncoro, Bina Nusantara University Indonesia
Devy M. Puspitasari, Widyatama University Indonesia

Abstract: Objective: The study is aimed to identify and build the creative character of workers in creative industries to support the accelerated development program of the Indonesian creative economy. Methodology: This research uses an instrument which was prepared to identify the creative characteristic’s workers. The instrument is a self-assessment version which is developed from the results of content validity test by experts and actors in several sub sectors of creative industry. Results: Results of the study found the potential characteristics mapping of creative workers in the creative industries by utilizing the creative worker’s characteristics index assessment. An action plans have been formulated to overcome various obstacles to regulations, licenses, incentives, and an investment commitment in the creative industries. Finally, we conducted an empirical study on the implementation of policies in term of MP3EI agenda (Master plan for Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia’s Economic Development) and the development of an operational model to develop people’s creativity. Implication: This research presents an instrument that was successfully formulated to measure the characteristics and potential creative behavior among creative industry actors. This paper gives valuable reference to managers of creative industry to consider the successfully supportive evidences to the fact that this instrument available to identify the differences of people’s knowledge in term of their concepts, ideas and abilities in Indonesian creative industry.

Keywords: Creative economy, creative industries, creative city, skill and professionalism of workers and agencies, economic development.

Paper ID: UMIIEC37

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Implementation of Health Care Policy for the Poor at the Era of National Health Insurance

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Abstract: Objective: The Purpose of this paper is to analyze the implementation of health care policy for the poor in the era of National Health Insurance (JKN). Methodology: The approach used in this study is qualitative with data collection using in-depth interviews, observation and documentation. The study was conducted at the Regional General Hospital (RSUD) Sampang Regency. By using purposive sampling, got three informants. The analysis techniques used are content analysis and interactive analysis. Results: 1) there are some poor people are not included in quota of beneficiary of contribution (PBI) JKN; 2) The amount of human resources of the administration, especially in the claim section, is still lacking; 3) management of maintenance and maintenance of facilities, infrastructure and health equipment is still not good; 4) RSUD is difficult to refer especially poor patients to other hospitals for various reasons; 5) The government does not have a referral information system between hospitals; 6) poor people's knowledge of this policy is very limited; 7) Poor people's behavior when they seek treatment in hospitals wants more facilities outside the procedure; 8) Some village officials use the momentum of data collection of the poor of quota PBI for their political interests. Implication: The survey of the poor, prospective of PBI participants is based on parliamentary poverty, the principle of openness and a database on the information system of the poor at the village level that is updated continuously. Inter-hospital referral information systems are needed to be developed to facilitate the poor patient referral process.

Keywords: Policy, health care, poor people, national health insurance, sampang

Paper ID: UMISP39

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A Hidden Agenda in Cell Phone Advertisements Language

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Abstract: The study is about the phenomena of A Hidden Agenda in Cell ads language at describing the forms and meanings behind and the social factor caused. The object of the study is all cell ads in Makassar that have been introduced in media whether visual or non-visual. The study is descriptive in introducing Bourdieu’s social theory towards Nourman Fairlough’s CDA approach which declares the new perspective from both sides.

Keywords: CDA, hidden agenda, cell ads

Paper ID: UMISE40

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A Preferred Leadership Portrait of Successful Cross-Cultural Leadership

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Abstract: Purpose: This article presents perspectives on the cultural dimensions, global leadership dimensions, and leadership profiles of the home culture of Malaysia in comparison to the adopted host culture of Canada to incorporate the best cross-cultural leadership practices. It presents the preferred leadership portrait of successful cross-cultural leadership.

Findings: The appropriateness of the preferred leadership portrait that adapt to the cultural dimensions, global leadership behaviors, and leadership profiles of the leader’s home and host cultures for effective cross-cultural leadership practice.

Research limitations/implications: The findings of this conceptual review paper need further study to validate the application of the adaptation of the cultural dimensions, global leadership behaviors, and leadership profiles of the related home and host countries based on the Globe study.

Practical implications: There are values in the understanding of the application of cross-cultural principles based on cross-cultural research information for cross-cultural leadership adaptation and practices.

Originality/value: This paper on cross-cultural leadership used findings based on the GLOBE studies as the main text to understand the various cultural factors that has an impact on leadership. The related information on the cultural dimensions, global leadership dimensions, and leadership profiles of the home and adopted host countries were compared and contrasted to construct the best approach for cross-cultural leadership practices.

Keywords: Globe studies, Malaysia, Canada, leadership adaptation, culturally endorsed implicit theory (CLT)

Paper ID: UMIMS41

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Economic Impact of Community Forest Management on Household Conditions of Farmers: Case Study of Farmers' Household in Bulukumba Regency South Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Abstract: Objective: This research was conducted with the aims: (1) To analyze the income of smallholder forest farmers; (2) To analyze the contribution of community forest income to the income of smallholder forest households; (3) To analyze the impact of community forest income on the condition of poverty level of smallholder peasant households in Kajang district, Bulukumba Regency. Methodology: The analysis used in this study is Profit Analysis to know the income received by farmers in managing the community forest, Analysis of the contribution of community forest income in household income and Poverty Rate Analysis based on Sajogyo's theory. Results: The results showed that household income of farmers sourced from the income of community forest amounted to 13,581,750 and non-community forest equal to 1,100,000. This shows that income from community forests and non-forest folk contribute to the household income of Rp. 14.681750/year. Implication: The contribution of community forest to a household income of farmers contributes more to the total income of farm households than the non-community forest. The average income from community forest is Rp. 13,581,750 or 92.50%. The high contribution of community forest to a household income of farmers shows that the people of Mattoanging Village in Kajang, Bulukumba regency still depend on the forestry sector. Community forest income contribution of Rp. 4,527,250/capita/year can reduce the poverty level of smallholder peasant households. This shows that if the community forest is developed and managed correctly, it will be able to meet the criteria of non-poor boundaries.

Keywords: Community forest management, household of smallholder farmer, revenue, household, poverty rate

Paper ID: UMIMS42

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Abstract: Background: BPJS Kesehatan is present as a government legal entity that has a special duty of organizing health care insurance for all Indonesian people. Objective: The purpose of this study is to obtain in-depth information about the implementation of Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial (BPJS) policy at Puskesmas Kassi-kassi. This research is a qualitative research. Methodology: Sample are selected by purposive sampling technique as much as 5 people that a person is key informant informant and the others are ordinary. Data collection was done by using indepth interview technique, direct observation, and document review and then analyzed by content analysis method with explanation according to existing implementing guidance, then made it into matrix. Results: The results showed that the socialization was done to the health service providers (Puskesmas) where the Health Department delivered how the procedures, health services, and also health facilities that provided. Resources for the implementation of the BPJS Kesehatan policy at Puskesmas Kassi-Kassi are considered sufficient, both human resources and budgetary personnel (cost / budget). Bureaucratic structure of the implementation of standard operating procedures in BPJS Kesehatan service is clear and in accordance with SOP and for variable disposition or characteristics owned by the implementer of the program and the service provider is good. Implication: The study is particularly useful for practitioners by identifying the policy implementation of BPJS Kesehatan for the participant. This paper gives valuable reference to another research about BPJS kesehatan

Keywords: Implementation, policy, BPJS

Paper ID: UMISP45

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Dynamics of Indonesian-Timor Leste Relationship: The Long Road of East Timor towards an Independent State through a Referendum in 1999

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Abstract: This paper seeks to investigate into question of how has the dynamics of Indonesia-Timor Leste relations since its integration in 1976 until it has chosen to split up into an independent state through a referendum in 1999?, And Why is the issue of East Timor ups and downs on the international political stage? This paper uses a neo-realism approach, which emphasizes the role of an international structure in determining the behavior of states. The findings suggest that the cold war had caused the politics of omnipresence by the big countries on what happened in Timor Leste. As the cold war ended, major countries withdrew support for Indonesia and this led to the issue of East Timor being the main discourse in international forums and eventually bringing Timor Leste into an independent state.

Keywords: East timor, dynamics, neo realism, international structure, cold war, independent

Paper ID: UMISP47

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Character Values in Bugis-Makassar Legends as National Heritage

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Abstract: Objective: This study aims to track the existence of literature Bugis-Makassar legend that allegedly contains the values of character education nation. Literature of South Sulawesi legend is included in the literary work of the archipelago that needs to be preserved as the cultural heritage of the Indonesian nation. Through the study of traditional literary works obtained images of the content of the values of character education in literature Bugis-Makassar legend. Methodology: The method of writing in this article uses descriptive method qualitative with the hermeneutical model approach. Result: The result of this research is to obtain the description of the values contained in the literature of Bugis-Makassar legend as in the Bugis-Malay saga, Syair Perang Mengkasar, La Mellong, Maipa Deapati, Sinrilik Kappala Tallumbatua and To Akkala and used as teaching materials for students. Implication: The product expected in this research is a textbook for students as the inculcation of the character education values of the nation for the young generation.

Keywords: Legend, literature, cultural heritage, and character value

Paper ID: UMISE48

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The Implementation of Multiple Intelligences on Learning Strategy toward Students of Integrated Islamic Primary School Al Biruni Makassar

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Mayong Maman, Universitas Negeri Makassar

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this research is to know the implementation of multiple intelligence learning strategies in Integrated Islamic Primary school Al-Biruni Makassar. Methodology: This research is a qualitative research. Data collection is done by conducting in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. Data analysis uses qualitative descriptive analysis with steps: Data reduction, data display, encoding, and inductive conclusion. Examination of data validity is done by holding triangulation method. Collected data from interview result proved by observation and also documentation. Results: The results show that the implementation of multiple intelligences in Integrated Islamic Primary School Al-Biruni Makassar are; 1) Owner of Foundation, Headmaster, and most teachers can explain the usefulness of multiple intelligence, consisting of nine types of intelligence are mathematics-logic, visual-spatial, language, kinesthetic, musical, naturalistic, interpersonal, intrapersonal, existential, and 2) Implementation of multiple intelligences combined in a conceptual framework through three stages: the input, process, and output stages. 3) Application of learning strategy is made by varied according to the type of intelligence. 4) The responses of parents and students are delighted and satisfied with the implementation of multiple intelligence combined with integrated Islamic system 5) The impact of implementing multiple intelligences can improve student’s learning achievement and learning abilities both in school and outside the school. Implication: It is expected that this learning strategy can be applied in the learning process in all schools.

Keywords: Implementation, process, learning strategy, multiple intelligences

Paper ID: UMISE49

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Poverty Alleviation through Institutional Empowerment of Social and Economy on Poor Society in Gowa District

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Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this paper are to examine the extent to which the role of government in empowering marginal/poor communities through various empowerment programs. To examine and explain the extent to which the benefits of programs to empower the poor society in reducing poverty. To examine and explain the Poverty Reduction Model that is more in line with the local wisdom of the people of South Sulawesi especially in the community in Kabupaten Gowa. It is intended to find a model that fits the needs and conditions of the poor communities in South Sulawesi, especially in Gowa so that it can be applied to poverty alleviation efforts in the future. Methodology: An interview and observation were done to 20 people from poor community, government, community leaders, and practitioners. Descriptive and reflective sections were used to analyze the data and examining the poverty alleviation model through the empowerment of socio-economic institutions in South Sulawesi in Gowa regency. Result: With the method of synergizing between Social Institution and Economic Institution, the researcher found that society can develop itself creatively and productively, so gradually Poverty will decrease as expected. Implication: To empower the poor community, it is necessary to select the right strategy for the needs of the community in moving the local wisdom of the community to be able to help them out of the hardships of life.

Keywords: Model, empowerment, poverty, institutional, social, economy

Paper ID: UMIECS1

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Capacity Building Resource Apparatus in Regional Areas in Indonesia: A Case Study on Regional Expansion

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Abstract: This study aims to investigate the capacity building of regional expansion and its success. Basically the policy of regional expansion is a policy to provide the best service to the community and the welfare of the region. The issues have arisen when the expansion of areas are not in accordance with the initial objectives of the submission of regional expansion. Especially, the issues related to the development of regional institutional capacity such as a weak quality of regional apparatus resources and regional institutions become crucial to be seen. This study used case study as qualitative approach through semi-structured interview of seven participants from various levels and professions that affected in regional expansion. In this context, this study requires the development of good institutional and quality of local apparatus resources that focused on the aspect of the placement of regional apparatus in the expansion area that is vital to be explored. In the arrangement and placement of resources of regional apparatus expansion that have been implemented formally in the various bureaucracies do not take into account of the conflict of interest, whereas the conflict of interest greatly has influenced the process of placement of regional apparatus. As a result, this study gives the implications in terms of improving the quality of human resources and regional management, encouraging local governments to run in accordance with good governance. The inception of the region into an autonomous region requires the role of resource personnel who are reliable, intelligent, innovative, competent, and educated and well-rounded.

Keywords: Capacity building, resource area, regional expansion, Indonesia, case study method

Paper ID: UMISP60

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Influence of Leadership Style, Organizational Culture and Motivation on Job Satisfaction and Performance of Tourist Hospital Staff in Makassar City Indonesia

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Abstract: This research aims to: analyze the influence of leadership style, organizational culture and motivation to employee satisfaction, analyze the influence of leadership style, organizational culture and work motivation to employee performance and analyze the effect of job satisfaction on the performance of tourist hospitals in Makassar City. Data analysis method in this study uses SEM analysis technique (Structural Equation Modeling). The number of respondents in this study was 170. The result of the research shows that: leadership style, organizational culture and motivation have a significant effect on Job Satisfaction officer of Tourism Hospital in Makassar City; satisfaction has a significant effect on performance, and leadership style, organizational culture and motivation have an insignificant effect on employee performance and leadership style have no significant effect on organizational culture of Makassar Tourism Hospital.

Keywords: Leadership style, organizational culture and motivation, job satisfaction and performance

Paper ID: UMIMS61

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Employees’ Commitment to Change: Personality Traits and Organizational Culture

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Abstract: This study examines the influences of personality traits on the employees’ commitment to change that moderated by the organizational culture. The employee’s commitment to change is important for the large companies to sustain in the global economy. The Lewin’s Three Step Model underpin this study at which it believes on the variables that affect the departure from the status quo to the current state. The quantitative data was collected from the employees in the large companies that are listed in Bursa Saham Kuala Lumpur (BSKL) Malaysia. The research used a simple random sampling and a cross-sectional survey. The results showed there is a relationship between the personality traits and the employees’ commitment to change, moderated by the organizational culture. This study meets the objectives that successfully discovered the connection among the identified variables that contributed to the organizational change and human resource literatures. The originality of the study is the establishment of the instruments and theoretical building on the personality traits, organizational change and employees’ Commitment to Change. Likewise, this study implies that both practitioners and leaders need to review how they could increase the employees’ commitment to change in the companies based on varieties personalities.

Keywords: Employees’ commitment to change, personality traits, organizational culture, large companies, malaysia

Paper ID: UMIMS62

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The Real Insights of Individual Concerns on Commitment to Change – The Government Link Companies (GLCS)

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Abstract: This study identifies the real insights of the individual’s commitment to change during the major organizational change and what are the factors that really motivates them to commit to change. This research used a multiple case studies of a transformation programs embarked by the government-linked companies (GLCs) in Malaysia. It draws upon two-rounds of personal in-depth interviews with six participants from six sectors in various levels in the companies. This naturalistic study highlights the employees’ commitment to change is heavily related to the transformational leadership style. Members of the divisions above all couched their concerns on change commitment to almost equal extents on the authenticity, strong, visionary, and passion leadership that have clear end game for the business. This research helps further delineate relative employees’ commitment to change dimensions particularly on the organic approach. Moreover, it helps the change agent in developing the right leadership for the right people and for the right change efforts. There are few efforts exist to empirically test the relationship of the key factors to the employees’ commitment to change, however none attempts have been made in the context of the GLCs and naturalistic settings.

Keywords: Transformational leadership, commitment to change, case study, naturalistic, glcs, malaysia

Paper ID: UMIMS63

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The Relationship between the Internal Communication and Employees’ Commitment to Change in the Large Companies in Malaysia

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Abstract: Internal communication is very significant to communicate change effectively in the large companies and support the employees’ commitment to change as reported in this current study. Therefore, the study intends to fill the gaps in the relationship between Internal Communication and Employees’ Commitment to Change. The research framework is a hypothetical deduction based on the Lewin’s Three Step Model, which came out from the literature review that the Internal Communication influences the Employees’ Commitment to Change. The study embarked on the quantitative survey that was sent out to the employees from the Malaysian large companies and the various sectors. The study used a stratified and simple random sampling to ensure the representatives from each identified clusters. The key findings showed that the clear information and leaders’ effort to communicate change to their employees related heavily on the Employees’ Commitment to Change. This study meets the objectives that successfully discovered that the Internal Communication influence the employees’ commitment to change, and hope it could contribute to the body of knowledge, particularly contributed to the Strategic Management field. In terms of the practical implication, this study could assist both top management and employees to appreciate the environment for the commitment to change in order to meet the desirable results.

Keywords: Employees’ commitment to change, internal communication, large companies, malaysia

Paper ID: UMIMS64

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Influencing Factors in Choosing Revaluation Models of Fixed Assets and the Effect on the Value of the Company

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Abstract: The aims of this research is to test whether LDR, CAR, Size, and Foreign Ownership influence in choosing revaluation model of fixed asset. Logistic regression analysis used because the selection of fixed assets revaluation model as independent variable is dichotomy variable, and Mann-Whitney test used to test whether there is a significant difference between the selection of the revaluation model (fair value) and the selection of the historical cost model to firm value. This research was conducted at the banking sector companies listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2015-2016, By using purposive sampling the number of sample founded were 28 Banks. The result of the research shows that Size has positive and significant effect on the selection of fixed asset revaluation model. While LDR, CAR, and Foreign Ownership have no significant effect in choosing a fixed asset revaluation model. There is no significant influence between the fixed asset revaluation model to firm value. The samples used in this study were taken from the banking industrial sectors so that the conclusions of this study can not be generalized in other industrial sectors.

Keywords: Fixed assets revaluation model, corporate value, ldr, car, size, foreign ownership

Paper ID: UMIAF65

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Role of Competitive Advantage in Mediating the Relationship between Market Orientations and Entrepreneurship Orientations with Marketing Performance

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Abstract: SMEs silver handicraft is one of the fast growing household handicraft business in Celuk Village, Sukawati. In the midst of increasingly fierce competition, companies must be able to differentiate and improve marketing performance to be able to dominate the market. Two kinds of orientations that SME entrepreneurs can use to create more value in the market are market orientation and entrepreneurial orientation. The purpose of this study is to explain the role of competitive advantage mediate the relationship of market orientation and entrepreneurial orientation with marketing performance on SMEs silver craftsmen in Celuk Village. The population of the research is the existing and non-existing silver SMEs, and still active in the Cooperative and Small and Medium Enterprises of Gianyar Regency as a research area in Celuk Village with a total of 64 SMEs of silver handicrafts. The sample used is 64 people silver SME owner in Celuk Village. This research uses analysis technique PLS (Partial Least Square). The results of this study found that market orientation has a positive and significant impact on competitive advantage and that competitive advantage can play a role in mediating entrepreneurial orientation and market orientation with marketing performance. The results imply that owners of SMEs Celuk silver craftsmen need to focus on that, which through increasing the orientation of entrepreneurship and market orientation can improve marketing performance on SMEs silver handicrafts.

Keywords: Market orientation, entrepreneurship orientation, competitive advantage, marketing performance

Paper ID: UMIMS66

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Configuration of Semantic Relations in Soekarno’s Speech

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Abstract: This article describes about semantic relations found in Soekarno’s speech from 1965 to 1967, assessed using Critical Discourse Analysis approach to the model Teun van Dijk and supported by Norman Fairlough. The purpose of this article is to describe the structure of discourse in Bung Karno’s speech, with the concern on the semantic relations. This research method rests on three stages. They are: (1) the collected data is data that represents the formulation of problem, (2) analysis of data, (3) exposure analysis result. This study uses Soekarno’s speeches as data taken from “Revolusi Belum Selesai” (Budi Setiono and Bonnie Triana) 1965-1967. The source of data is in the written text. There were 30 texts of Soekarno’s speech taken as the study sample. This study uses data in the form: semantic relations, consisting of synonymy and antonymy.

Keywords: Discourse, semantic relations, synonymy, antonymy

Paper ID: UMISE69

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Effects of Student Engagement with Social Media on Student Learning Achievement: A Review of Literature

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Abstract: The evolution of the Internet has helped empower users in a wide variety of ways. One of the more interesting transformations occurring in higher education is the use of existing technologies to help advance educational concepts and connect with students in new and meaningful ways. Social media is a huge part of this technology use. Social media is different from more traditional forms of media because it allows students or users to interact more closely with their peers and teachers and engage and comment on the course material (DeAndrea, Ellison, LaRose, Steinfield, & Fiore 2012). This peer-to-peer or student-to-teacher outside the classroom environment contact allows for a more engaging experience for the user, offers many opportunities for students to interact with information, and provides a richer experience than traditional media (Stageman, 2011). By interacting with the material and commenting, reshaping, and sharing the messages presented to them over social media, students are able to invest more time and energy into that material (Kuh, 2001). This review discusses the connections between student engagement and student learning, followed by the prevalence of social media use and how it can impact peer interactions, collaboration, and knowledge creation. Finally, recommendations for educators on how to incorporate social media in course content are presented.

Keywords: Social media; academic performance; student engagement; malaysia; higher education

Paper ID: UMIMS70

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Knowledge Transfer in Indonesian Small Medium Enterprises

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Abstract: Objective: The study sets out to examine the influence of knowledge transfer on perceptions of team support for innovation in the SME’s sector at Solo Raya - Indonesia and examine the effect of network strength as moderating variable. Methodology: The data was collected through a survey using a questionnaire with purposive sampling to owner or leader of SME’s in Solo Raya - Indonesia. Of the 100 questionnaires distributed, 95 completed and usable questionnaires were returned, representing a response rate of 95 percent. This study applies the partial least square to investigate the research model. Results: The results showed that the transfer of knowledge has a significant effect on perceptions of team support for innovation. The power of effect determined by the network strength. Future research should be conducted on a large sample and carried out longitudinally by measuring the innovation. Research can be conducted in a wider area coverage so that results can be used for generalization. It also required the addition of independent variables by adjusting the research context in order to explain better innovation. Implication: From a practical perspective, the relationship between knowledge transfer, network strength, and perceptions of team support for innovation can provide guidance on how interested parties can develop a knowledge-based culture to achieve and continuous improvement.

Keywords: Key words: innovation, knowledge transfer, network strength, sme’s

Paper ID: UMIMS72

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Analysis of Economic Development Policy Strategy in Bantaeng District South Sulawesi Indonesia

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Abstract: This research was conducted to analyze the strategy of determining economic development planning in Bantaeng Regency. The qualitative approach was conducted through interviews through questionnaires and analyzed quantitatively with 'analytical hierarchy process' on 20 informants consisting of 16 SKPD Bappeda, 1 Fisheries and Marine Office, 1 Lecturer, and 1 Camat, and development observer. The results of AHP analysis indicate the priority of criteria and sub-criteria in an effort to increase economic growth, reduce poverty level and increase community participation, while priority of sub-criteria is to optimize resource potential, strengthen micro economy, develop tourism potential, utilize fishery potential and cultivation, and improve institutional performance. The priorities of the strategic government according to the perception of the 'stakeholders' are: (1) Optimizing Resources Strategy with priority to optimize the resource carrying capacity include; Agriculture and farming; (2) Tourism Development Potential Strategy: self-reliance of community groups and coaching and management; (3) Strategies to Strengthen Micro Economy: industrial management, MSMEs, community cooperatives and infrastructure improvements; (4) Strategies to Improve Institutional Performance: work capacity and work ethic, and (5) Strategies to Utilize Fisheries and Cultivation Potential: technological improvement, provision of processed industries of fishery products, and improvement of the quality of the environment.

Keywords: Policy, planning, development, swot, ahp

Paper ID: UMIEC74

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Integration of Islamic Microfinance Institutions Management with Modern Business Rules

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Abstract: The main objective of this study is to investigate the influence of transformation and dynamic capability toward performance of Islamic Microfinance Institution in Indonesia through competitive advantage. This study also aims to examine which variable is dominantly influence the performance of the Islamic Microfinance Institution. This study utilized quantitative approach in order to generate the finding. Therefore, the questionnaires were distributed to the top managers of the Islamic Microfinance Institutions where the survey carried out at a time (one shoot survey). Basically the data required in the study were classified into a) transformation; b) dynamic capability approach; c) competitive advantage and d) business performance measured based on the Balance Scorecard method. The measurement method in this study are divided into two types: a) the use of mathematical equations to measure the company's performance using the Balanced Scorecard approach; and b) five point Likert scale, to obtain a more specific response, given by the respondents in the study. The measurement results are then used to test the effect of each variable. The research findings revealed that transformation, dynamic capability, competitive advantage and performance have been well received as the company's operational strategy. Transformation is closely correlated with dynamic capabilities. Dynamic capability is a more dominant factor of transformation in increasing competitive advantage, but simultaneously both affect the competitive advantage. Dynamic transformations and capabilities directly affect performance, either simultaneously or partially. Transformation and dynamic capabilities indirectly affect performance through competitive advantage.

Keywords: Capitalism; islamic economic system; baitul maal wat tamwil; transformation; dynamic capability; innovation; strategic alliance; performance

Paper ID: UMIMS75

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The Mediating Effect of Performance on the Influence of Strength of Identity on the Accountability of Ideology-Based Private Universities in Makassar Indonesia

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Abstract:  Abstract: This study aimed to test the mediating effect of performance on the influence of strength of identity on the accountability of Ideology-based Private Universities owned by Islamic Communities in Makassar. Design/methodology – The design of this research was an explanatory design. The research approach used was survey method, by giving questionnaires to respondents. The population in this research was religious-ideology-based private university in Makassar, while the research sample is the existing study program in each faculty. Data were analyzed by using PLS (Partial Least Square). Findings – Based on the results of this research, it can concluded that there is the significant direct influence between strength of identity against Accountability and performance. The higher the strength of identity, the higher the accountability and performance will be. In addition, there is a direct influence between strength of identity against the performance, meaning that the higher the strength of identity, the higher the performance. Originality -- The originality of this research is to test the mediation influence of performance in collaboration with strength of identity variable and accountability done at religious-ideology-based university in Makassar Indonesia which has different characteristics with universities in other regions.

Keywords: Accountability, identity strength, performance, mediation influence, religious ideology university

Paper ID: UMIAF76

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Deconstruction of Accounting Model and Government Performance Concept Perspective Political Economy of Accounting Pancasilais

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Abstract: This study aimed to explore understanding and formulate the concept of Political Economy of Accounting (PEA) in accordance with the values contained in Pancasila. Based on the exploration and formulation, this research will further formulate Accounting model, performance concept and accountability of Government Pancasilais. From the results of the second stage of the formula, this research will formulate the model of distribution of resources and state assets Pancasilais. The research method uses a qualitative approach, is discourse analysis based on Political Economy of Accounting (PEA) Pancasilais, which is a concept used to understand the role of accounting in economic, social and political context, or to examine how the role of accounting in certain contexts. The results show that the Political Economy of Accounting (PEA) through budget politics in the government sector does not fully reflect the values of Pancasila as the state ideology. Thus the PEA concept of Pancasilais is required. In the discourse analysis, it is found that as an institution that manages the interests of society, the ideology must be present as a binder and giver of policy direction and the allocation of state budget.

Keywords: Deconstruction, model of accounting and concept of government performance, political economy of accounting pancasilais

Paper ID: UMIAF77

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The Choosing Behavior on Shariah Bank: Empirical Study on Pesantren Community in Jombang

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Abstract: Purpose: This study is to investigate the behaviour of pesantren community toward choosing the shariah bank. Its focus is different from the previous study which discussed about religiosity factor in choosing shariah bank. The previous study believed that pesantren community has different perspective in choosing shariah bank than non pesantren community.

Research Method: Research design applied qualitative method with case study analysis, and pesantren community as sample.

Results: Shariah behavior is perceived as Islamic values by pesantren community which is implemented and motivated moslem in their daily life. The implementation of shariah behavior is different from one to another moslem. This is since not all moslems have the same level in implementing such behavior. Some are stricter while others are lesser, by means all depend how their believed and understanding on God command. In several pesantren communities they believed that shariah bank not fully comply with shariah behavior. This since shariah bank still have riba practice in their offers. It can be said that shariah bank not become the primary option.

Implication: The implication to shariah bank on how to establish an effective marketing communication strategy regarding the system and management in shariah bank. This study also give important contribution in relation to the understanding of religious market segmentation. That generally there are two types of religious communities. The first one is religious community that is not counted as pesantren community and the pesantren community, which is might be stricter in their shariah behavior.

Keywords: Islamic value, pesantren community, shariah bank

Paper ID: UMIMS79

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PKK Cooperative Revitalization as a Container of Women Empowerment in Improving Family Welfare (Implementation of Savings and Loans Sharia in PKK Semarang City Indonesia)

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the mapping of the potential and condition of the existence of women-based savings and loan activities at the Institute of Family Empowerment and Welfare (PKK) in Semarang city, this study also aims to analyze and examine the implementation of sharia loan in PKK in Semarang. This research uses quantitative and qualitative approach with descriptive analysis method. This analysis is to answer some of the problems faced by women, namely the difficulty of access in obtaining funding, working capital financing, new business opening, limited space of movement, technology, market information and Human Resources (HR) women, such conditions cause women to do business activities with titil banks / banks plecit because it is so limitation burdened very high interest costs resulting in misery there is no welfare in managing the household economy because hard work done every day as if not bring results. The results of this research become part of the effort to empower (empowering) women in economic arena by optimizing the empowerment of PKK institution that is cooperative as a place of business for women who become central player in improving family welfare. Savings and loans based on sharia (no interest) has the potential to be applied to women's cooperatives in the PKK in Semarang city because it has a justice orientation for economic actors in improving family welfare.

Keywords: Simpan pinjam syariah, koperasi, pkk, pemberdayaan

Paper ID: UMIEC82

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Investigating the Students’ Competence on the English Phrase Level

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Abstract: The article was concerned with the results of a descriptive study about the students’ competence on the English phrases of syntax by the sixth semester students majoring in English. The study aimed to investigate the degree of competence that they had attained in their learning careers of syntax. The data had been taken from a well-known university in Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The total samples consisted of 80 students. The data that had been organized were analyzed by using a mean percentage. The research findings indicated that the mean percentage of the students’ competence on the English phrases was 55.25%. There were some problematic issues that the students faced in attaining good competence, such as they could not differentiate the adverb phrase from adjective phrase (61.25%) and the prepositional phrase from a noun phrase (38.75%). It was recommended that the five phrases be discussed in syntax class by using instructional materials which contained the applications of syntactic analyses.

Keywords: Syntax, competence, english phrases

Paper ID: UMISE85

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Influence of Store Characteristics and Products of Consumers in Indonesia to Impulsive Buying Behaviour

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Abstract: Impulsive buying tendencies can be found in shopping centers such as malls. The number of malls also cause consumer lifestyles to change. Impulsive behavior in one shopping is influenced by product characteristics and store characteristics. The purpose of this study is to determine whether the characteristics of stores and products affect the consumer’s impulse purchases at malls in Indonesia. This study examines as many as 435 respondents with descriptive quantitative approach. Online questionnaire dissemination and data analysis using multiple linear regression. Results of this study are the characteristics of the store and product characteristics significantly affect the purchase of impulsive. The relationship of R square variables is 0,343.

Keywords: Consumer behaviour, store, product, impulsive buying

Paper ID: UMIMS86

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Influence of the Parenting Styles on School Truancy Symptoms

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to identify the influence of parenting styles (authoritarian, authoritative) against the symptoms of truancy among students high school in the city of Malang. This study also aims to identify the parenting styles is the most dominant and significant symptoms of truancy. The population of 1500 students with state and private never truancy a minimum of 3 times during 1 semester. The sampling size is 500 students were selected based on the purposive sampling method. An instrument used in this study is a set of questionnaire PAQ (Parental Authority Question). Reliability value of the instruments was $\alpha = 0.82$. Descriptive statistics - frequency, percentages, mean and standard deviation is used to analyze the gender, the level of truancy, age, and occupation of parents. The inferential statistics - multiple linear regression used to analyze parenting styles of the most dominant and significant symptoms of student truancy. Results showed, all parenting styles (authoritarian, authoritative) have a significant influence on the symptoms of truancy among high school students in the city of Malang. But authoritarian is the most dominant variable influenced the symptoms of truancy.

Keywords: Parenting styles, authoritarian, authoritative, truancy

Paper ID: UMISE87

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Antecedents of Organizational Culture and Organization Performance: Study on Village Credit Institutions (Lembaga Perkreditan Desa/LPD) in Gianyar Regency Indonesia

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I Gst. Ayu Manuati Dewi, Udayana University Indonesia
Amrita Nugraheni Saraswaty, Udayana University Indonesia

Abstract: Organizational performance needs to be improved to meet excellent service. Organizational performance is influenced by organizational culture and other variables. This study aims to prove; (1) the influence of organizational culture on organizational performance. (2) the influence of main competencies on organizational culture. (3) the influence of leadership on organizational culture. (4) the influence of main competencies on organizational performance. (5) the influence of leadership on organizational performance. The respondent of this research is 73 treasurer of Village Credit Institutions (Lembaga Perkreditan Desa / LPD) in Gianyar Regency. Path analysis is used to analyze the direct and indirect effects of the relationship between variables. The results showed; (1) organizational culture have a significant positive effect on organizational performance. (2) main competencies have a significant positive impact on organizational culture. (3) leadership has a significant positive effect on organizational culture. (4) main competencies has a significant positive effect on organizational performance. (5) leadership has a significant positive effect on organizational performance.

Keywords: Organizational culture, organizational performance, main competence, leadership and village credit institution (lembaga perkreditan desa / lpd)

Paper ID: UMIMS88

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Learning Supervision on Madrasah Teachers with Pesantren Educational Background to Increase the Professional Competence of Teachers (Multi Case Study at MTs Ma'arif NU Semarang Central Java Indonesia)

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Abstract: This study aims to determine the condition of madrasah teachers who have educational background of pesantren in MTs. Ma'arif NU Kota Semarang Central Java, a professional competence of madrasah teachers with a boarding school background in MTs. Ma'arif NU Kota Semarang Central Java and Implementation of Learning Supervision on teachers who have educational background of pesantren in MTs. This research is field qualitative research using observation method, interview and documentation, collected research data is analyzed using qualitative analysis with data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. The research findings are; First: 20.63% of teachers who have educational background of pesantren with santri culture that brought from pesantren each with various shortcomings and advantages. It was found there are teachers who tend not to know with the rules and demands, there are also teachers who perfunctory, lazy and others, besides it also has advantages that is; deep in the understanding of religious lessons, of course this is different from the teacher in general. Second: the professional competence of MTs Ma'arif teachers NU Semarang City who have a pesantren educational background is analyzed using ability test with the instrument of APKG1 and APKG2. It has been obtained three categories; good 15,38%, enough 7,69% and less 76,92%. Third: Implementation of learning supervision on MTs Ma'arif NU teacher Semarang City is planned instantly and there is a plan at the beginning of the year. This research needs to be developed to find the model of development of learning supervision.

Keywords: Learning supervision, professional competence, madrasah teachers

Paper ID: UMISE89

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Empowerment of Raudlatul Athfal (RA) through Improvement of Quality of Teacher Students in Central District Area of City of Semarang Indonesia

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Agus Khunaifi, Universitas Islam Indonesia (UIN) Walisongo Semarang

Abstract: This research was conducted using empowerment approach. The core of this approach seeks to stimulate the process of self-sustaining the community (self-sustaining process) of self. This means that empowerment approach is implemented to change the condition of society to be better based on their own needs. The strategy used in this empowerment is Andragogy with the characteristics of transformative learning and participatory training, in which participants are treated as adults who already have the knowledge, experience, values (values), and the environment itself. While the methods used in this training are: 1) Discussion with the subject of assistance, 4) Role playing, 5) Action Plan, 6) Active learning, 7) Simulation / Peer Teaching.

Keywords: Empowerment, quality of teachers, coastal communities

Paper ID: UMISE90

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Islamic Social Funds as Tools for Eradicating Poverty: Case in Indonesia

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Abstract: The rare existence of Fully-Fledged Islamic Financial Institutions whether it is as bank or non-bank institutions are become the time bomb in the midst of Islamic finance growth as an alternative and way of life for those who believe in the application of Islamic tenets in finance. Further, evolving Fully-Fledged Islamic Financial Non-Bank Institutions, specifically Islamic Microfinance Financial Institutions are one of myriad ways in alleviating poverty as it has been an issue for decades. Indonesia, as a country with the highest number of Muslim population in the world have the ability to reduce the poverty percentage by using Islamic religious instruments' funds, namely zakah and waqf. By utilizing these funds for evolvingFully-fledged Islamic Financial Non-Bank Institutions and small center for training about economics efforts, it can release the burden of the government. But first, government need to equip the poor with skills to demonstrate ability to generate income for then, in the future, they can help others.

Keywords: Zakah, waqf, Islamic financial non-bank institution, poverty alleviation

Paper ID: UMIAF93

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Social Perception of the Community to the Existence of Budi Power of the Birds of the Birds in the Sub-District Kab. LUWU

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Abstract: The background of this research is based on social phenomenon of society, especially on society in Suli Sub-district of Luwu Regency. This study aims to describe and know how social perceptions of the existence of birds swallow in Suli District Luwu District. Social view in a diverse society about the rise of people who want to seek the benefits of swallow nest cultivation. Regardless of the advantages, it turns out the existence of swallow bird nest to be a matter of the location or existence of birds swallow breeding, noise disturbance caused by the record of swallow birds and worries about the disease caused by the presence of swallow bird breeding in the midst of community settlements. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research with phenomenological approach method. The informant technique is purposive sampling based on the characteristic of informant which has been determined that is swallow bird breeder, government and society around breeder of bird’s nest.

Keywords: Social perception ; swallow ; economic value ; social change

Paper ID: UMISS94

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Arabic Learning Strategy through the Empowerment of Understanding Mind and their Effect on Student Learning Achievement

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Abstract: This study aims to reveal the system and strategy of learning Arabic language through the empowerment of the subconscious mind and its influence on student's interest in learning. The method used is nlp based approach method. The steps taken in producing effective learning through the empowerment of the subconscious mind, namely: Pace the state, Pace the ongoing reality, Stacking ongoing reality, Lead to the desire state, Fire the ancor, Nested Loop, Future pacing. The results obtained are the students are able to absorb more quickly, feel happy, comfortable in following the learning activities so as to generate interest in learning Arabic high (high absorption rate = 86.6%). The respondents who received the nlp technique treatment from the comparison of the initial and the end value experienced an increase in value, that is got a very high high score of 60%, while the respondents who did not get technical treatment nlp also increased, but only increased 18% from the initial value obtained niai high. Thus the technique is considered very good and interesting applied in learning. In addition, the technique also gives positive, active, skillful, creative, and productive personal attitude.

Keywords: Strategy, empowerment, subconscious mind, interest in learning, learning arabic

Paper ID: UMISE95

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Increasing Work Productivity of Seaweed Farmer Group and Crab Worker Group through Health Education about Skin Danger in Coastal Area Maccini Baji District Pangkep

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Dr. Yusriani SKM, M.Kes, Indonesian Moslem University*

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this paper is to investigate the to increase knowledge, attitude and practice through health education about the dangers of skin diseases, treatment seeking patterns and skin diseases treatment. Methodology: This study used A Quasi Experiments with Pre-Post test one group. Samples were 20 people with purposive sampling. Analysis of pairet t test as statistical tools were used to analyze the data and test the hypotheses that knowledge, attitude and practice are impacted by the health education. Results: There was an increase in knowledge, attitude and practice of seaweed farmer group and crab working group about the dangers of skin diseases, the searching pattern of treatment and the treatment of skin diseases after health education. Implication: There was influence of health education to behavior change which can increase worker productivity. It takes the support of the community and local government after the completion of the program, so it can be continuously and consistently implemented by the seaweed farmers and crab workers.

Keywords: Skin diseases, behavior, informal worker, health education

Paper ID: UMISE97

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Degradation of Accounting Students' Ethics (Study at Accounting Students of Muslim University of Indonesia)

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Nina Yusnita Yamin, Tadulako University

Abstract: This study aims to identify and explain the causes of the degradation of ethics of accounting students in the academic sphere. This study uses a case study as strategy and research design. The unit of analysis is the behavior of accounting students, with data collection through observation and in-depth interviews. Informant is accounting students at the Indonesian Muslim University determined purpusive. The results showed that the degradation of ethics occurred in accounting students caused by: (1) a paradigm shift in the concept of self-education and lecturers as agents of change (change agent); (2) accounting for more student orientation on material values, as reflected in the amount of income, facilities, and social status to be obtained. The findings of this study identified that there has been a paradigm shift in education in college.

Keywords: Ethics, ethics degradation, student accounting.

Paper ID: UMIAF98

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Ownership and Financing Risk: Case of Islamic Bank in Indonesia

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Abstract: This paper examines the financing risk in Islamic Banks in Indonesia. The financial risk level in each Islamic banks are expressed in terms of financial ratio, Non Performing Financing (NPF). In addition, this paper also identify ownership factors that affect on financing risk of Islamic banking. The ownership is measured by ownership concentration and type of ownership. The data sample used in this study are published financial statements for period of 2009-2015. Furthermore we include control variables, bank size, leverage, and capital adequacy ratio (CAR). Data were tested using multiple linear regression and showed that the three largest shareholders (C3), government ownership (GOV), and institutional ownership (INST) have a significant effect on financing risk in Islamic banks in Indonesia.

Keywords: NPF, ownership concentration, type of ownership, bank size, leverage, CAR

Paper ID: UMIAF99

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Mapping of Maternal Mortality Risk Based on Economic Social Determinants in Working Area of Bululoe PHC Jeneponto Regency (Study with Use of GIS)

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Ella Andayanie SKM., M.Kes, Indonesian Moslem University

Abstract: Objective: This study aims to obtain a database of maternal mortality risk based on the analysis of socioeconomic determinants with Geographic Information System In the work area of the Bululoe PHC Turatea District Jeneponto Regency. Methodology: The study used survey design with descriptive approach and using Geographic Information Systems to visualize and explore spatial data. To obtain non spatial data (maternal social economic determinant) to the risk of maternal mortality, then use the method of observation and interview by using questionnaire. To obtain spatial data (district map) on the social economic determinants on the risk of maternal death and map of high risk pregnancy case of pregnant women used GIS method using GPS. The population in this study were 60 pregnant / maternity women and no samples were taken. Results: The majority of pregnant women in the work area of Bululoe PHC were in high risk category for maternal mortality, education (64.9%), occupation (70%), 91.7% income). The distribution of pregnant women who are categorized as high risk based on socio-economic determinants of the majority spread in Tanjonga village Implication: It is necessary to conduct health promotion and facilitation efforts to reduce the risk of maternal mortality based on social economic determinant aspect.

Keywords: Mapping, maternal mortality risk, socio economic determinant

Paper ID: UMISS100

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The Effects of Total Quality Management as Teaching Innovation and Job Satisfaction on Academic Performance of Students in Pakistan

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Abstract: This conceptual paper focuses on the effects of total quality management on students’ academic achievement of secondary school students in Pakistan with teaching innovation and job satisfactions. Generally, teaching innovation as part of total quality management is considered as the most important factor in education system. Even though teaching method is an issue in students’ academic performance, teachers’ capacity building has remained a contested issue in Pakistan. There is a remarkable gap in the provision of quality teachers and students performance in Pakistan; this is as a result of unqualified teachers in the schools. Therefore, this paper discusses the effect of learner-centred method of teaching as innovation on students’ performance and the influence of teacher capacity development as a factor in academic attainment of the school researches have shown that improvement in teaching methods and little spending on teachers’ development training are associated to increase in school achievements.

Keywords: Total quality management, teaching innovation, job satisfaction, school achievement

Paper ID: UMISE101

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Bank Lending (Credit) Channel of Monetary Transmission Mechanism

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Abstract: The significance of channel of bank lending for the process of transmission of monetary policy is examined employing the model of ARDL (Auto-regressive-distributed lag). This recently established bound test is used in order to determine the description of this model. The data that has been used for this research is based on secondary data of 7 years. The results appear to be constant with the hypothesis that providing by banks with comparatively weak capital responds great to the modification in the stance of monetary policy than providing by improved capitalized banks.

Keywords: Bank lending, monetary transmission, banking sector, Pakistan

Paper ID: UMIMS102

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Institutional Quality and Human Capital Panorama: Universities as MNCS Bootstrap and its Interaction with Economic Growth of Some Developing Countries

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Abstract: This paper’s predisposition is to examine the effects of institutional quality, governance and human capital on multinational universities. A stochastic frontier framework and Time series technique were explored. A correlation between a university and MNCs is impaired. Nevertheless, it shows how institutions quality, Governance and human Capital can still serve the purpose of better understanding why some institutions locate wholly affirmed campuses and commissions in foreign locations. Some implications and interacting variables interceding were also discussed.

Keywords: Institutional quality, governance, human capital, commissions, international university branch campuses, mncs, economic growth, time series technique

Paper ID: UMIEC103

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The Urgency of Child Empowerment in Developing a Community Based Tourism: A Case Study of Kampung Warna-Warni in East Java Indonesia

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Abstract: This paper is an evaluation study of a community based tourism project in Kampung Warna-Warni of East Java, Indonesia. Kampung Warna-Warni was one of slum residential area in a river banks. Partnerships among a university student community, a paint company, local government, and the local community have established the Kampung as one of attractive well-known tourism object alternatives in East Java. Urgently, child empowerment appears as one of pertinent aspect in developing a community based tourism. This case study indicates potential impacts of changing slum residential to be tourism area to child life. Data was collected by indepth interviews and participatory observation to examine the practice of health promotion program relevant with child empowerment in the area. This paper reports the interviews with respondent groups: health promoters, opinion leaders, the local communities, and visitors. It found that the project has leverage community economic and social aspects, yet child empowerment. The changing function of residential area to be tourism area requires empowering community adaptation process, particularly children. In child empowerment context, the changing area function is potentially impact child development. The findings provide insights for governments and relevant stakeholders seeking to implement effective and empowering health promotions and community based tourism.

Keywords: Child empowerment, community based tourism, health promotion, kampung warna-warni, community empowerment

Paper ID: UMIMS104

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The Myths and Local Wisdoms as Enhancement to the Positive Image of Village

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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to investigate the myths and local wisdom that are developing in Widodomarani Yogyakarta in order to look up the continues effect for positive image toward the village and the empowerment sector for preservation of tourist object. A descriptive research conducted on this paper that aims for picturing the state of the object of research in recent based on the factual data found objectively in the village through field survey. The data collection gathered through three steps. The first was an direct observation, the second was through live report and interview to Mr Suhadi as the successor of the water management of Blue lagoon, and the third was to filter from related literature. The research result found that the myth and the local wisdom in a village organized locally and fully supported can transform an ordinary village turn to be tourist village, It can contribute as a new tourist village basis based on potential source of nature’s springs and , and it can open wider opportunity for the resident to have a new beneficial activities. This research presents significance implications to the local community and resident for enhancing. The revelation of the insight of the beneficial of the myths and local wisdom conceptually leads the further description how to start rebuild ordinary village turn to tourist village and how to maintain the project in tourism for enhancing the positive image of village through professional management in organizing the concept idea of tourist village.

Keywords: Myths, local wisdom, blue lagoon, tourist objet, village

Paper ID: UMISE106

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Organizational Counterproductive Work Behavior in Banking Business: A Literature Review from Human Resource Development Perspective

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Abstract: Objective: The objective of this paper is to examine two important ideas which have been the interest of the researcher. First, this paper will discuss organizational counterproductive work behaviors (CWBs) in banking sector, especially how cases happen to bankers related with credit assessment by applying the 5C Principle. Second, this paper also discusses how the behaviors can be viewed from Human Resource Development (HRD) perspective, not only discussing about their impacts to HRD but also exploring solution to overcome them.

Methodology: This paper is a literature review since there have been many literatures and interests not only in CWBs but also in the 5Cs principles, and soft skill. The search of the literature was conducted using the key words: CWBs, the 5C principles, NPLs/ bad loans, soft skill, and HRD. Journals, textbooks, workshop/congress material, online press and other printed materials which related with the discussion of this paper are sources of literature used in this literature review.

Results: Organizational CWBs are deviant work behaviors that occur among bankers when they deal with their future customers. The behavior can be in many forms and they have cause loss for the company. Developing human resource can be the solution to overcome this behavior by focusing on their soft skill development.

Implication: This literature review can give advantages to all bankers in developing their soft skill. This paper also gives further knowledge to consider the CWBs that may occur during their job assessing credit for their customers.

Keywords: CWBs, the 5c principles, npls/ bad loans, soft skill, and hrd

Paper ID: UMIMS109

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Mind the Gap: What are the Barriers to Pro-Environmental Behavior among Students?

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Abstract: Education is one of the potential efforts in overcoming the current and future environmental crisis. Cultivation of awareness of the preservation of natural resources and environment within the school environment can be done through teaching and learning process that contains environmental education, green school environment, and supported by school facilities. Numerous theoretical frameworks have been developed to explain the gap between the possession of environmental knowledge and environmental awareness, and displaying pro-environmental behavior. This research describes what factors will influence pro-environmental behavior at students. Using Quantitative method and Convenience Sampling at students in Junior High School at Bandung-West Java Indonesia. Internal and External factors were analyzed to discover positive and negativ aspect that influenced pro-environmental behavior such as demographic factors, external factors (e.g. school, economic, social and cultural) and internal factors (e.g. motivation, pro-environmental knowledge, awareness, values, attitudes, responsibilities and priorities). Specific recommendations for school are provided, and implication for educators are discussed. Finally suggestion for further research on pro-environmental behavior at students are provided. Environmental education at school are important as the basis of formation at green ethics across generations.

Keywords: Environmental education, pro-environmental behavior, education

Paper ID: UMISS110

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Communication Patterns in Social Security Employed between Crab Enterpreneurs and Crab Peeler Worker Girls. In Salemo Island Pangkep South Sulawesi: Culture and Tradition

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Objective: The purpose of this paper is to describe the pattern of communication of social security employed in working relationships between crab enterpreneurs and crab peeler worker girls.

Methodology: The research design was a field study with qualitative descriptive method, conducted in-depth interviews and filed observations. Total informers were 7 workers and 2 crab enterpreneurs. Informan were purposively selected with age criteria of 14, 16 and 17 years.

Results: The research indicated that two-way communication pattern, The research found that (1) the routines of crab peeler labor girl, who devoted themselves to work from morning till night, affect to the improvement of socio-economic fulfillment of the informers.

Implication: This study presents an empirically supported conceptual framework to illustrate the significance of two-way communication patterns in relationships or work relationships between crab businessmen and crab-paring workers. This study is very useful for stakeholders in establishing working relationships with the value of social security and social solidarity. This paper provides a valuable reference especially in the development of a communication strategy model based on cultural values and traditions.

Keywords: Communication patterns, social security, crab workers

Paper ID: UMISS111

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The Role of Learning Entrepreneurship and Exposure of Entrepreneurses in Entrepreneurship Students with Self Efficiency as Variables of Mediation

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Abstract: Entrepreneurship plays an important role in developing a country's economy through creating new jobs and reducing unemployment. One of the fastest ways to increase the number of entrepreneurs in a country is by increasing the number of young entrepreneurs. Universities responsible for encouraging and increasing the number of young entrepreneurs through education and learning. This study aims to examine how entrepreneurship education can improve entrepreneurial intentions among students of Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta. In addition, this study also examines how the influence of entrepreneurial exposure obtained by students either from out or the environment have an effect on student entrepreneurship intention. This study also included self-efficacy self-efficacy variables as learning mediator variables and entrepreneurial exposure on student entrepreneurship intentions. From the test results using SEM, it is found that entrepreneurial learning and entrepreneurial exposure have a positive effect on the entrepreneurial intention. While self-entrepreneurial self-efficacy is proven to mediate the effect of entrepreneurial learning and entrepreneurial exposure on entrepreneurial intentions. The effect of self-entrepreneurial self-mediation in this study is partial mediation.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial learning, entrepreneurship exposure, student entrepreneurship intentions

Paper ID: UMIMS112

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The Protection of Indigenous People from Negative Effect of Development Case Studies in Brazil, Ecuador and Kenya

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Abstract: Objective: This study aims to determine what efforts are needed to protect indigenous peoples against development impacts, especially when they have to deal with their government and large corporations. Methodology: this study used descriptive analysis of secondary data through case studies in Brazil, Ecuador and Kenya. They are chosen because they explain the struggle of indigenous peoples claiming on indigenous land management. The conflict in Brazil involves Body Shop and Kayapo tribe. Conflict rises due to uneven distribution of yield from Brazilian nut trade. Research duration is from 1998 to 2007. Second case is in Ecuador involving Chevron and Sarayaku tribe. The range of research is from 1996 to 2012. The last case is in Kenya. Conflict was rise between Kenyan government and Ogiek tribe who live in Mau forest. Research is from 2009 to 2013. Results: research found that indigenous people inviting NGO to advocate their problems. Network advocacy is done then using spiral and boomerang model. The involvement of NGOs is needed to make the advocacy publicly broadcast and more coordinated. Implication: research presents the concept of network advocacy. This study is useful to formulate strategies for indigenous peoples' struggle. What was happened in Brazil, Ecuador and Kenya also occurred in Indonesia. In Indonesia the potential for conflicts over indigenous land management between indigenous and government, between indigenous and corporations, and between indigenous peoples with both is large. Lessons learned from the above three cases are needed for better management in Indonesia.

Keywords: Indigenous people's protection, advocacy networks, land conflict, development

Paper ID: UMISP113

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Social Economic Aspects on the Activity of Warung Kopi Pangku in Mandalle Village, Pangkep, South-Sulawesi

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Abstract: Objective: The aim of this research is to obtain in-depth information related to socio-economic aspects of warung kopi pangku activities in Mandalle Village, Pangkep, South Sulawesi. Methodology: This was a qualitative research with phenomenology approach. Six informants were interviewed. They were waitresses of warung kopi pangku, owner of warung kopi pangku and community leader of Mandalle Village which were selected by using snowball sampling. Information were obtained through observation and in-depth interviews. Data were analyzed by using content analysis and presented in narrative form. Results: The low educational level and economic reasons are the main factors that cause women to perform profession as waitresses at Warung Kopi Pangku. In addition, the existence of warung kopi pangku gives negative impacts due to hidden prostitution activities among society nearby, which are the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, decline in moral, legal and religious values and the increased of criminal rate. Implication: This research provides an overview of in-depth information due to underlying factors that cause a person choose to performs a profession as a waitress in warung kopi pangku and any impacts that arise from that activity. The findings of this research specifically gives contribution to the local community in improving social control on their society so as not to violate the norms that prevail in the community related to deviant actions related to warung kopi pangku activity.

Keywords: Warung kopi pangku, social-economic, waitress, norms

Paper ID: UMISS114

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Comparative Study of the Efficiency of Drinking Water Refill Treatment Methods and Personal Hygiene Assessment of Personnel Depot in Makassar Indonesia

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Abstract: Background: Today many emerging depot drinking water treatment. of course, this begs the question of how the quality of drinking water produced. The presence of bacterial contamination Coliform and E. coli in the depot AMIU because of the lack of effective machinery to the depot. Objective: To determine the efficiency and Comparison of Methods of Water Treatment Plant includes processing Ozonation, Ultraviolet and Reversed Osmosis (RO) on the quality of Drinking Water Refill (AMIU) and Knowing Ratings personal hygiene sanitation depot on depot clerk. Methods: The study used observational analytic while for the examination of water samples with methods quasy experiment. Location of the study is based on data urban villages Pampang highest cases of diarrhea as many as 1116 cases and dikecamatan Panakkukang presence of E.Coli> 1100 se / L100 ml sample. The sample in this study was 24 Depot were selected based on purposive sampling method while the sample depot clerk as many as 24 people. Presentation of data in tabular form accompanied by narration. Results: The efficiency by ozonation treatment is 96.9% on a CC depot. Efficiency in the processing of ozonation and Reversed Osmosis (RO) ie 0% inefficient. Personal hygiene ratings on officers there are 7 depot depot that do not qualify and the remaining 6 are eligible depot.

Keywords: Effectiveness, ozonation, ultraviolet, reverse osmosis, drinking water refill

Paper ID: UMISS116

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Change of Nurse Religiosity Rate in Makassar Hospital Indonesia

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Abstract: Turnover can result in a loss of talent. In addition, the impact on recruitment expenses and training costs. This gives a loss to the company due to reduced production quality and wasted work time. The results of previous studies show a negative influence between the level of religiosity with turnover. This study aims to determine changes in the level of religiosity of nursing staff in Makassar City Hospital for 1 year. The study design was a cohort study. The study population is all non permanent nursing staff at Ibnu Sina Hospital, Faisal Islamic Hospital, and Haji Makassar General Hospital amounted to 78 nurses. Measurements were made to find out whether they had changed the religiosity of nursing staff particularly in the intellectual dimension (1 year later). Research location in Makassar City 2017 (Ibnu Sina Hospital, Faisal Islamic Hospital and Haji Makassar Hospital, with a research period of approximately 1 (one) year. The results provide information that there is a change in the level of religiosity in several dimensions of religiosity. experienced the greatest change at the level of the intellectual dimension. Increased improvement in the intellectual dimension. Conversely, there is a slight change of the consequential dimension. In experimental and ritual dimensions actually decreased. It is expected to the hospital management to keep actively improve and involve nurses on the program improvement of religiosity in the hospital.

Keywords: Change of religiosity, nurse, hospital, Indonesia

Paper ID: UMIEC117

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Perceived Corporate Image (PCI) and Perceived External Prestige (PEP) of Hospitals in Indonesia

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Abstract: There are differences levels of community reference in choosing health services. The same thing happens to nurses when choosing a workplace. Hospital reputation can cause people to be loyal in using health services, while for nurse, the reputation of the organization leads to low turnover over rate. This study aims to analyze the relationship between perceived corporate image of society and perceived external prestige (PEP) nurses against the same hospital. Design of the research by cross sectional study. The PCI measurement population is a community that knows about the hospital with a total sample of 235 people. PEP measurement population is nurses working in hospitals with a total of 214 people. Sample of study are 171 patients and community with proportionate random sampling. The results showed that there was no correlation between PCI community and PEP nurse for 5 (five) hospitals, $p = 0.778 (> 0.05)$. This suggests that there is no relationship between nurse perceptions of what the PCI community is. Nonetheless, PEP is positive for increased organizational identification. It is expected that the hospital management will try to grow the confidence level and pride of the nurses on the hospital. Confidence in PEP can support nurse retention efforts. It is recommended in subsequent researchers to develop other variables in measuring PCI community and PEP nurses.

Keywords: Perceived corporate image, perceived external prestige

Paper ID: UMIIEC118

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The Mediation Effect of Subjective Well Being in Relations of Role Conflict and Nurse’ Performance

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Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this research is to explain the influence of role conflict to subjective well being and nurses’ performance. This research so tested the effects mediation of subjective well being in relations of role conflict and nurse’ performance. Methodology: The research conducted in Puri Raharja general hospital in Denpasar Bali. The sample about 115 nurses women, with data collection method use the questionnaire. To analyze the data were used path analysis. Results: The result showed that the role conflict negatively influence significantly to subjective well being, and subjective well being influence nurses’ performance significantly. From testing mediation showed that subjective well being fully mediate the relations of role conflict and performance of nurses. Implication: The result of this research provides an illustration that the workers woman especially in Bali, were able to overcome the role conflict in the conflict between work by the family business and activities social in the community must to be followed, and these conditions are able to improve their subjective well being, so as to encourage performance well.

Keywords: Subjective well being, role conflict, performance, nurses

Paper ID: UMIMS119

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Death Awareness and Investment Behavior

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Abstract: Objective: The impact of own death awareness saving behavior is the main purpose of the study. Personal characteristic named mortality salience has been influencing human behavior in several aspects. The study tested the following hypothesis whether in high mortality salience condition required rate of return participant different than that in low mortality condition and place more money in higher risk investment product. Whether individual locus control plays important role in decision making process? Methodology: 180 students took part in the experiment. Participants were induced by death event to increase Mortality salience level and individual locus control was measured by Rotter instrument. Experiment between subject faktor 2x2 was conducted to test research hypothesis. Results: Based on the data analysis, in high mortality salience participants place more money on higher risk investment product. The individual locus control moderates the relationship between mortality salience and investment decision. Participants with internal locus control who choose higher risk investment product placed less money than those participant with external locus control. Implication: Participants invested their money to get investment return. In high mortality salience condition participant required higher return for their money. The result indicated that in high mortality salience condition participants tend to choose riskier investment product, while some participants with internal locus control placed less money to control their loss.

Keywords: Mortality salience, individual locus control, investment choice, required rate of return

Paper ID: UMIAF120

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The Role of Bisa’(Shaman) on Life Cycle of Butonese Community in Indonesia

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Andi Tenri -, Universitas Dayanu Ikhsanuddin

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this study was to explore the role of Bisa’ (shaman) on the life cycle of the Butonese community. Methodology: This study used qualitative method with descriptive analysis. Nine informants were interviewed, which consist of 3 Bisa’ (shaman), 3 Butonese people, 1 religious figure, 1 community leader and 1 cultural local person. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews and documentation that relates to the role of Bisa’ (shaman) on Butonese community tradition. Results: This study found that the belief of Butonese people on the role of Bisa’ (shaman) in every procession is an ancestral heritage and plays an important role on their tradition, where their tradition will not be perform without the presence of Bisa’ (shaman). Likewise with the rituals that performed due to prevention and healing of diseases. Supports from community leaders and religious figures about the existence of of Bisa’ (shaman) has strengthen the role of Bisa’ (shaman) in the life cycle of Butonese community. Implication: This study concludes that Bisa’ (shaman) considers as an important person in Butonese community life due to their belief that every tradition with all the processes that performed will not have sacred value without the involvement of Bisa’ (shaman). This study suggests that local governments can make Bisa’ (shaman) as a strengthen tools due the preservation of local cultures, and always provide counseling to improve societies knowledge, especially for health-related issues.

Keywords: Bisa’ (shaman), community, butonese

Paper ID: UMISS121

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Communities Empowerment in an Effort to Exclusive Breastfeeding in Work Area Health Centre Arungkeke District Jeneponto Indonesia

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Abstract: BACKGROUND: Scope of exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) in Indonesia is still low. According to WHO, Community can be a partner in the study of the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. OBJECTIVE: To implementation the strategies of community empowerment in an effort to exclusive breastfeeding in work area health centre arungkeke district Jeneponto METHODS: This research is a mix methodology. Phase 1 to assess the behavior of EBF to 104 respondents and gather information with depth interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on the causes of the failure of EBF and then do the planning of program with community in phase 2. Phase 3 was used quantitative methods to determine the differences of level knowledge of participants before and after the training. RESULTS: Survey showed that 88.5% mother had enough knowledge, 68.3% positive attitude, 41.3% practice EBF, 41.3% had community support, and 52.9% participation is low. FDG 1 found the problem priority of failure EBF, FGD 2 found the determinant of priority issues, FGD 3 was establishment Kelompok Warga Peduli ASI, then given training. After training it was found that an increased level of EBF knowledge of the participants from 73.3% to 93.3%. Furthermore, these groups are assisting pregnant and breastfeeding mothers in the area where they lives. CONCLUSION: Training is needed to increase the skills of citizens in exclusive breastfeeding. Need to do the monitoring and evaluation of the assistance to pregnant and breastfeeding mother so it can be contribution for other similar programs

Keywords: Community empowerment, exclusive breastfeeding

Paper ID: UMISS122

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Availability of Resources in E-training Acceptance in the Nigerian Civil Service

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Abstract: This paper aims to examine the role of availability of resources in the acceptance of e-training in the Nigerian civil service. Perceived ease of use (PEOU) and Perceived usefulness (PU) of Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) was used as the a base for consideration. Questionnaires were used to collect data from 450 heads of departments. The framework of the paper made up of technological infrastructure, internet facility, PEOU and PU was tested with SmartPLS 2.0 M3 software. This paper found both PU and PEOU indicated strong predictive role in e-training acceptance. In addition, technological infrastructure was found significant. However, internet facility had in significant effect in e-training acceptance. This paper showed that availability of resources can help in the acceptance of e-training in the Nigerian civil service. This will help to improve the outlook and overall performance in the civil service. It will be beneficial to policy makers and government agencies in developing policies regarding e-training, create awareness of the benefits of accepting e-training in the public sector leading to better performance and efficiency. Relationships of technological infrastructure and internet facility which are necessary in the acceptance of e-training in the Nigerian civil service were examined in this paper

Keywords: E-training acceptance ; availability of resources ; tam ; nigeria

Paper ID: UMISP124

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Corporate Social Responsibility in Islamic Public Institution: A Case Study in an Islamic Hospital

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Abstract: The aim of this study is to investigate the practice of Islamic Corporate Social Responsibility in a hospital that is operated based on Islamic teachings. Qualitative data collected through interview and observation process were used as the main data used in this study. The interview process involves 28 informants; consisting of five employees, 15 patients and their families and eight people from the local community. The results of the thematic content analysis show that there are 21 activities have been conducted by the hospital to fulfill its responsibilities to the employee, the customer (patient and their families) and the community. Based on the concept of Islamic CSR as derived from the concept of maqasid of shariah, those activities can be further classified into eight essential responsibilities, seven complementary responsibilities, and six embellishment responsibilities.

Keywords: CSR, islam, tawhid, maqasid ash shariah, hospital

Paper ID: UMIES125

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Analysis of Factors Affecting the Application of Zakat Accounting Based on Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (PSAK) 109 on Zakat Institutions in Indonesia

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Abstract: Objective: The huge potential of zakat, infaq and shadaqah funds in Indonesia, as well as the limited zakat research in accounting and the low number of zakat management organizations implementing zakat accounting based on PSAK 109 became the main motivation for this study. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the factors affecting the application of zakat accounting in amil zakat institution. A conceptual model is proposed and empirically tested where the implementation of zakat accounting is influenced three-dimensional construct composed of human resources factors (HR), commitment and organizational support tools. Methodology: The research method used is a quantitative method with data retrieval technique using questionnaire. The Population used in this research is all managers in zakat institutions. A questionnaire survey was administered to 40 managers (amil) from various zakat institutions in Yogyakarta and central Java districts. Sampling technique to be used is convenience sampling with hypothesis testing. Multiple regression analysis as statistical tools were used to analyze the data and test the hypotheses that the application of zakat accounting is effected by the human resources factors, commitment and organizational support tools. Results: The research found that the ability of human resources and supporting tools have a significant and positive impact on the application of zakat accounting based on PSAK 109, while the other variable namely commitment has no effect. This explains that the manager of ZIS financial section with accounting ability becomes an important component in the implementation of ZIS institutional financial management tasks.

Keywords: Zakat accounting, psak number 109, zakat management organization, amil zakat government agency and amil zakat institution

Paper ID: UMIAF126

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Influences of Services Quality and Institutional Image on Perceived value, Satisfaction and Confidence of Students at Private Universities in Gorontalo Province Indonesia

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Abstract: This study aims to analyzed direct and indirect influences of services quality and institutional image on perceived value, satisfaction and confidence of students at private universities in Gorontalo Province. This type of research is descriptive research to explains causality relationship between variables through hypothesis. The data used primary data collected through the distribution of questionnaires at nine private universities in Gorontalo such as Gorontalo University, Ichsan Gorontalo University, Muhammadiyah Gorontalo University, STIA Bina Taruna, STITEK Bina Taruna, STIMIK Ichsan, STIE Ichsan, STIMB Gorontalo and STIMB Boalemo with population 17,580 student and the sample size is 200 respondent. Data analysis techniques use the structural equation model (SEM). The result in these studied is 1) the direct service quality and the institution image have a significant effect to the student perceived value, 2) the service quality and the perceived value have positive and significant effect to the students satisfaction while the institutional image has no significant effect, 3) the direct quality service, perceived value and satisfaction have a significant effect to student's trust, while institution image has negative effect, 4) indirectly service quality and institutional image have positive and significant influence to satisfaction through student's perceived value, 5) indirectly service quality, the perceived of value have a significant impact to trust through student satisfaction, while institutional image don't have significant effect.

Keywords: Servqual, image, perceived value, satisfaction, trust

Paper ID: UMIC127

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Intellectual Capital Efficiency of Islamic Higher Learning Institutions (IHL)

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Abstract: Traditionally, accounting bodies used the tangibles items in financial reporting and traditional measures to measure the corporate performance. However, there are another important components which is overlooked by the management that will effect the overall performance of a business which from intangible viewpoint. According to Aras et. al (2011), traditional companies performance measures provide an incomplete picture of the firm due to the existence of intangible sources such as intellectual assets and others. The importance and emergence of intangibles in corporate sustainability has led to the establishment of intellectual capital model. The aim of this study is to examine the Intellectual Capital Efficiency components (ICE) of Islamic higher learning institution (IHL) from the scope of (i) Human Capital Efficiency (HCE), (ii) Structural Capital Efficiency (SCE) and Relational Capital Efficiency (RCE) and its effect towards the Islamic Higher Learning Institution (IHL). Hypotheses is developed accordingly and determine the ICE components. Data on intellectual capital components will be collected and will be analyzed. Implications of this research are discussed for both academic research and also practice.

Keywords: Intellectual capital efficiency, Islamic higher learning institution, human capital efficiency, structural capital efficiency and relational capital efficiency

Paper ID: UMIMS128

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Communities Empowerment in an Effort to Exclusive Breastfeeding in Work Area Health Centre Arungkeke District Jeneponto Indonesia

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Abstract: BACKGROUND: Scope of exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) in Indonesia is still low. According to WHO, community can be a partner in the study of the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding.

OBJECTIVE: To implement the strategies of community empowerment in an effort to exclusive breastfeeding in work area health centre arungkeke district Jeneponto

METHODS: This research is a mix methodology. Phase 1 to assess the behavior of EBF to 104 respondents and gather information with depth interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on the causes of the failure of EBF and then do the planning of program with community in phase 2. Phase 3 was used quantitative methods to determine the differences of level knowledge of participants before and after the training.

RESULTS: Survey showed that 88.5% mother had enough knowledge, 68.3% positive attitude, 41.3% practice EBF, 41.3% had community support, and 52.9% participation is low. FDG 1 found the problem priority of failure EBF, FDG 2 found the determinant of priority issues, FDG 3 was establishment Kelompok Warga Peduli ASI, then given training. After training it was found that an increased level of EBF knowledge of the participants from 73.3% to 93.3%. Furthermore, these groups are assisting pregnant and breastfeeding mothers in the area where they lives.

CONCLUSION: Training is needed to increase the skills of citizens in exclusive breastfeeding. Need to do the monitoring and evaluation of the assistance to pregnant and breastfeeding mother so it can be contribution for other similar programs.

Keywords: Exclusive breastfeeding, community empowerment

Paper ID: UMISS129

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Society's Willingness to Swich to Biogas Fuel: The Driving Factors

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Abstract: The importance of new alternative energy is increasingly emerging nowadays where non-renewable energy becoming increasingly scarce. On the one hand, it is still found that people are still reluctant to switch to alternative energy because of various obstacles. This paper is aim to identify important factors that encourage the society to switching to Biogas as a fuel in household and family business activities. The identification of factors is explored by Focus Group Discussion (FGD) involving all stakeholders including household and business users, policy makers, support institutions, technicians, and academics. A total of 18 respondents were asked to perform pairwise comparisons between factors that encourage the switching. The analytical method to rank the importance of these factors is using Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method. The AHP results show that technical support from other agencies is the most important factor in driving the switching to biogas fuel. The next factor is the user satisfaction and the benefits derived from switching. Cost becomes the last factor that is considered by society.

Keywords: Biogas, willingness to switch, analytical hierarchy process

Paper ID: UMIMS131

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Impact of Entrepreneurship Orientation, Financial Access, and External Factors on Small and Medium Enterprises Performance in Regency of Manokwari Indonesia

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Abstract: There are plenty factors that have influences on small and medium businesses (SME) performance; among them are capability of entrepreneurship, financial access, and macro environment on SME in Manokwari. The purpose of this research is to analyze and explain the influence of entrepreneurship orientation, financial access, and external factors to the performance to small and medium enterprises (SME) in Manokwari. This research is a descriptive one. Population in this research is all small and medium enterprises in Manokwari. Samples were taken with technique of simple sampling. Data were collected by questionnaires and interviews on informal micro enterprises in regency of Manokwari. Data are analyzed with qualitative and quantitative data analysis technique. Result of the research shows that financial access has no influence on SME performance, whilst entrepreneurship orientation and external factors do

Keywords: Entrepreneurship orientation, financial access, external factors, performance of small and medium enterprises

Paper ID: UMIMS132

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Bank Competitiveness Model in the Era of the Acceleration of Indonesia's Economy Growth

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Abstract: Objective: This study intends to conduct an empirical investigation to find the factors that determine the degree of competitiveness of foreign exchange banks in Indonesia. Methodology: The method used in this article is a systematic review of the empirical and conceptual articles published in the scientific study of the competitiveness of foreign exchange banks. Results: The findings show that the competitiveness of foreign exchange banks in Indonesia is influenced by company resource and company relationship factors that affect the performance of foreign exchange banks. Bank is One of financial institution that has a vital role in the economy of a State, especially for countries that have an economy that is still dependent on the presence of banks as a source of financing of economic activities. Foreign exchange bank in international payment traffic has an important role as a bank obtaining a letter of appointment from Bank Indonesia to conduct banking activities in foreign currency. Implication: In the context of regional banking industry competition, attention is paid to the potential and competitive strategy of the Foreign Exchange Bank. The performance of Foreign Exchange Bank requires structuring the strategy to be able to face and excel in regional industry competition. The greatest challenges arise from organizational characteristics, sensitivity to the external environment and sources of internal strength. On that basis, strategies need to be accurately structured by first identifying the competitiveness of foreign exchange banks.

Keywords: Resources and relationships company, competitive strategy, performance, foreign exchange banks

Paper ID: UMIAF133

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A Wife Accused Terrorize Give a Bereavement Pay to BUSYRO Liputan 6 – Media: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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Abstract: Language definition currently has grown according to its function not only as a means of communication but it has become an intermediary in the media power through ideology. It’s also contribute as a process dominance by others. A Critical Discourse Analysis was introduced by Fairclough is mostly have many results to produce several models which is investigating the use of language social groups with other version. The implementation has two stages; one is describing the language in focusing on semantically as far as preferentially, ideationally, behaviorally and dictionally. Secondly; observing political social aspect power and ideologically.

Keywords: CDA, liputan 6 teks

Paper ID: UMISE134

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Value and Growth Investing In LQ45: Easiest Way to Profitable Trading In Indonesia?

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Abstract: This study aims to determine whether the value investing and growth investing strategy generate profits for investors, especially for non-sophisticated investors. This study also compares the profitability resulting from the implementation of both strategies. The population of this study is stocks listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange from 2008 to 2012. Sampling method used is purposive sampling and one of the sampling criteria is non-negative value of the P/E and PBV ratio. The statistical significance and difference of the return are employed to ensure the profitability of strategy. The variables used in this research are return, Price to Earning (P/E) ratio, and Price to Book Value (P/BV) ratio. The results of this study found that: (1) value investing strategy generates positive profitability (2) growth investing strategy generates positive profitability (3) profitability generated by value investing strategy is higher than profitability generated growth strategy (4) big P/E differences between stocks and growth stocks will result in higher premium values. The implication of this findings is that both strategy can be used by non-sophisticated investors to gain profit in Indonesian Stock Exchange.

Keywords: Stock return, value investing, growth investing, value premium

Paper ID: UMIAF135

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The Effect of Place on Health Food Consumption Patterns among Malaysian Consumers

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Abstract: Healthy foods are defined as safe for consumption, fine in quality and meeting the principles for sustainability of health. Unfortunately, the consumption of unhealthy food has emerged in developing chronic diseases, particularly in Malaysian population like obesity. Based on that, this conceptual framework is constructed of three variables, place as independent variable, consumption patterns of healthy food as dependent variable with the mediation of consumer lifestyle. Regarding to the arguments in the article, three major hypothesis developed. The research is focus on Malaysian consumer aged from 18 years above. This study is to refine our understanding on the healthy food consumption patterns and to enable healthy and nutritionally balanced diets identifying policy measures to assess and monitor the policies impact on healthy food.

Keywords: Healthy food, consumption patterns, lifestyle, place, Malaysian consumer

Paper ID: UMIMS136

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Marketing Performance and Organizational Commitment to Syariah Banks in Makassar City Indonesia

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Abstract: Objectives: This study examines the relationship of market orientation to marketing performance through commitment organization variables, to some Syariah banks in Makassar city which have an economical rate that always positive trend the last ten years.

Methodology: This research uses SEM PLS analysis.

Result: The result of hypothesis testing shows positive regression coefficient of 0.08 with t statistic value of 1.08 smaller than 1.96 or not significant on the number of samples of 164 employees of Syariah bank in Makassar city. These findings cannot support the hypothesis that was constructed and inconsistent with the statements of Shaw et al (2003), Tourigny, Baba, Han & Wang (2013) that in terms of organizational commitment and performance relationships, many studies rely on how job performance contributes to performance the company as a whole, including according to Dimitriades & Papalexandris (2011) in a financial perspective.

Implication: This study advisable to Syariah banks in Makassar City to pay attention to the market intelligence indication of market intelligence in obtaining more accurate market information because the indicator of market orientation has the lowest average value and outer loading value compared to other indicators, although market orientation variables significantly influence the performance marketing.

Keywords: Market orientation, commitment organization, marketing performance, syariah bank

Paper ID: UMIMS137

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The Role of Guest Trust in Mediating the Influence of Consumer Satisfaction towards Customer Loyalty of Taman Agung Hotel in Sanur, Bali Indonesia

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Abstract: Consumer satisfaction is a person’s feelings of being pleased towards a certain product after comparing that product with expectations. Consumer satisfaction experienced may entail trust on the product or service. To increase customer loyalty, we must focus on consumer satisfaction. The positive experience consumers feel will form guest trust, and this results in an increased customer loyalty. The aim of this research is to determine the influence consumer satisfaction has towards customer loyalty, mediated by guest trust. This research is conducted in Taman Agung Hotel, Sanur Bali. The sample size is 108 consumers as respondents, determined by the non-probability sampling method, in the form of purposive sampling. Data collection is done using questionnaires distributed to consumers with the help of Hotel employees. The data analysis technique used is the path analysis and sobel test. The findings suggest that the regression model used has fulfilled the classical assumption test. The research result shows that 1) Consumer Satisfaction positively and significantly influences Customer Loyalty; 2) Consumer Satisfaction positively and significantly influences Guest Trust; 3) Guest Trust positively and significantly influences Customer Loyalty; 4) The role of Guest Trust significantly mediates the influence of Consumer Satisfaction towards Customer Loyalty. Based upon the discussion, it can be recommended for the management of Taman Agung Hotel to always conduct innovation on the service process in order to increase satisfaction and loyalty of guests. Innovation suggested may be in the form of welcoming guests with a smile, polite towards guests, and respect guests.

Keywords: Consumer satisfaction, guest trust, customer loyalty

Paper ID: UMIMS138

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Women Leadership in Inclusion Education

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Abstract: Leadership does not distinguish whether it is led by men and women because both have the same requirements to be good leaders. It is as well as in education. Inclusive education is a strategy to promote sufficient universal education because it can create schools that are responsive to the actual needs of children and society, inclusive education ensures access and quality. Women's leadership in Inclusive education begins with an understanding of the concept of inclusive education based on the education movement for all and the improvement of school quality. The success standards of an inclusive education are categorized as lucky, in the event of active learning, excellent communication, successful experience, and there is an opportunity to participate.

Keywords: Leadership, inclusion, women, arabic, education

Paper ID: UMISE139

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Contribution of Cultural Wisdom and Locus of Control towards Job Satisfaction and their Implications for the Performance of SKPD in Indonesia

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Abstract: The aims of this study to look at the concept of cultural wisdom and locus of control contribute to job satisfaction and their implications on the performance of SKPD. This research in the domain of public sector accounting and accounting behavioral using media that government entities are all SKPD in Makassar. This study is an explanation (explanatory research) intends to explain causal relationships between variables through hypothesis testing. The method of analysis used in this study is multiple regression analysis with the consideration that the pattern of relationships between the independent variables in this research is correlative and causal. This analysis is used to determine the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable. This research is expected to develop a theory of the Public Sector Accounting and Accounting Behavioral resulting from the analysis of the role of stakeholders in SKPD of Makassar as a provider of services to the community as stakeholders. This research as a source of information to formulate policies in achieving quality improvement SKPDs performance and as a reference to create good corporate government as a form of accountability to stakeholders.

Keywords: Cultural wisdom, locus of control, job satisfaction, performance skpds

Paper ID: UMIAF140

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Institutional Social Responsibility in Realizing Economic Sustainability in the Makassar City Indonesia

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Abstract: The aims of this research is to formulate Institution Social Responsibility model in realizing economic sustainability in Higher Education, how the role of stakeholders as provider education service and as education service user in Makassar City. This study highlights private universities (PTS) who manage the Faculty of Economics in Makassar City with a phenomenological approach. Data analysis techniques in this study using Interactive Analysis Model of Miles and Huberman. Implementation of social responsibility by universities described in tridarma of higher education, especially community service is a form of implementing the social responsibility of the institution or better known as a institution social responsibility (ISR). Social responsibility is an integral part of all organizational activities to interact and unify the organization and social environment as well as other stakeholders. Implementation of ISR by the University through a program of community service that is implemented to support the achievement of regional development goals. This activity will directly or indirectly give positive contribution which has an impact on the survival for people who have various social problems either vertically in the form of internal social group or horizontal lawyer among other social groups that are heterogeneous and have a high complexity of social problem.

Keywords: Institution social responsibility, economic sustainability

Paper ID: UMIAF141

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Influence of Personality Factor, Social Class and Culture on the Decision to become Customers of Bank Muamalat in Makassar Indonesia

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Law No 21 of 2008, explains that the principles of sharia banking are part of Islamic teachings related to the economy. One of the principles in Islamic economics is the prohibition of usury in its various forms, and the solution uses a profit-sharing on the decision to become a customer. Personality Variable (X1) The tcount for this variable is 2,348. Meanwhile the value in the 5% distribution table is 1.676. Then tcount (0.006 <0.050) means the personality variable (X1) system. This study examines the variables of personality, social, and culture to the decision to become customers of Bank Muamalat Makassar Branch. This study not only complements the consumer behavior model but adds from previous research by applying the consumer behavior measurement model developed by Schiffman and Kanuk. The research results showed that the variable personality, social class, culture together have a significant influence has a positive and significant impact on customer decisions. Social class variable (X2) The tcount for this variable is 2,860> t table (1,676) and significance value (0,006 <0,050) meaning social class variable (X2) have positive and significant influence to purchasing decision. Cultural Variable (X3) The tcount for this variable is 2.112 Meanwhile the value in the 10% distribution table is 1.676. Then tcount (2,112)> t table (1,676) and significance value (0,040 <0,05) meaning customer culture variable (X3) have positive and significant influence to customer decision.

Keywords: Behavior, decision, personality, social class, culture

Paper ID: UMIMS142

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Universal New-born Hearing Screening (UNHS) Model in Selected Malaysian Hospitals

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Abstract: The current research paper focusses on universal newborn hearing screening (UNHS) Model in the selected Malaysian Hospitals, which is found to be confronted with many challenges, to enrich and expand the extant body of knowledge in the UNHS research field. This is because of the fact that developing countries like Malaysia need effective and cost effective UNHS models that would optimize screening outcomes and reduce the cases of avoidable hearing loss.

Keywords: Universal newborn hearing screening, unhs model, malaysia, oae, aabr.

Paper ID: UMISS143

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Perceived Value, Service Quality, Satisfaction, and Customer Loyalty: A Study on Online Transportation Business in Indonesia

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Abstract: Capturing the enormous interest of consumer behaviour perspective towards online transportation business, this study aims to empirically examine the impact of perceived value and service quality on satisfaction and customer loyalty. This study also analyze the indirect impact of perceived value and service quality on customer loyalty with customer satisfaction as an intervening variable. A quantitative approach was applied to survey a sample of 120 respondents based on purposive sampling method in Makassar City. The study used Partial Least Square (PLS) - Structural Equation Model (SEM) as analytical tools to test the hypothesis. The results showed that perceived value has a significant impact on customer satisfaction and loyalty, and service quality has a significant impact on customer satisfaction. However, service quality has no significant impact on customer loyalty. The results also presented that customer satisfaction plays a mediating role on customer loyalty. The findings of this research provides both managerial and theoretical implications to maintain customer loyalty in online transportation business environment.

Keywords: Keywords: perceived value, service quality, customer satisfaction, customer loyalty, e-commerce

Paper ID: UMIMS144

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The Attractive Practice of Canvas Business Model in Coal Industry

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Abstract: Indonesia has a huge potential for natural resources, especially coal. PT. PancaKarya* is the one of companies who engaged in sales and coal mining. The aim of this study is to describe the company’s business model when viewed from the aspect of Business Model Canvas and know the business model in order to develop appropriate strategies and recommended to be applied for the company. This study uses a qualitative method. Modelling by conducting interviews with company directors later analysis using the business model canvas in each block.

Keywords: Business model canvas

Paper ID: UMIMS145

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Increasing Profit by Driving Capital Adequate Ratio and Indonesian Central Bank Rate on Islamic Banking in Indonesia

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Cecep Hidayat, Universitas Bina Nusantara

Abstract: The objective of this study is to examine the relationship between CAR and ICB Rate on Islamic banking performance in earning profit. This study is an empirical research to answer the phenomenon i.e. the difficulty of Islamic banks in developing their performance in earning profit. A time series document study was conducted on Islamic banks in Indonesia. Using 34 Islamic banks (Islamic Commercial Banks and Islamic Business Unit) as a sample, the hypotheses were built and tested using Statistical Package for the Social Science. The findings revealed that Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) has an effect and negative relation significantly on the performance of Islamic bank in earning profit. It is different than ICB Rate which has a negative relation insignificantly with the profit. This study is expected to assist the Indonesian Central Bank as a monetary authority to better understand the way of improving the profit of the Islamic banking by issuing appropriate policies in Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Indonesian Central Bank (ICB) Rate. Thus, these policies can support the Islamic bank's health in earning profit.

Keywords: Capital adequacy ratio; Indonesian central bank rate; profit; Islamic banking

Paper ID: UMIAF146

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Tolerance of Al-Quran to Non-Muslim Culture

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Abstract: The term ‘tolerance’ means to accept the differentiation of existence of social and culture though there are different things essentially. So that, tolerance tended to accommodate the similarity until form the social life harmonization together. In the Qur’an, term ‘tolerance’ spread in many verses also has the meaning of social and culture that not regard the belief or Iman. In this context, Qur’an forced tolerance meaning of raising for the attitude that accepts the difference as a social reality that Allah SWT created. This means that the differentiation exists, but for the similarity interest and harmonious life that people must do in this world, Qur’an pressed this attitude in accepting each other.

Keywords: Qur’an, tolerance, muslim, non-muslim, culture, differentiation

Paper ID: UMISS147
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Tenses in Buginese Language

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Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this study is to describe the forms of ‘kala’ or tenses in Buginese language. The form of tenses in Buginese has its uniqueness when compared with other languages in the world. Tenses or kala in Buginese are not the forms of words but from a form of a morpheme. The form can only be meaningful when attached to a particular word and change its meaning according to the intonation of the word from the speaker. On the contrary, it is different from other languages which use the tenses in the order of sentences, Buginese only consists of one word, so that, making it more efficient in utterance or conversation.

Methodology: The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative with linguistic anthropology approach. The data analysis was restricted to the use of sampling sequence technique that only analyzed the use of the prefix (ma-).

Results: The findings obtained in this research were tenses could produce hundreds of word forms by the form of derivation and meanings that produced from the different intonations. The findings illustrated the richness of Buginese language as a vernacular in Sulawesi Island in vocabulary.

Keywords: Tenses, vernacular, buginese, south sulawesi, kala, prefix

Paper ID: UMISE148

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Protected Areas in Marine Resource Management: Economics and Research Issues

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Abstract: The ecosystem approach to marine resources and fisheries management has been proposed and adopted in many key international agreements including the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the 2001 Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries and the 2002 Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. An important approach for the implementation of the ecosystem approach is through the creation of marine protected areas. A Marine Park is a sea area zoned as a sanctuary for the protection of marine ecosystems especially coral reef and its associated flora and fauna, like the sea grass bed, mangrove and the seashore. Protecting special biological and environment values have been the main objectives behind the establishment of marine parks. However, due to open access to marine park resources and failure of the market system in restricting their use, over-use and environmental degradation have resulted. The degradation of marine parks might affect the stock of fish and sustainability of ecotourism in the future. Additionally, the market failure is associated with users not paying the full costs of using the natural resources in the marine parks. Thus it is possible that the park may be subject to excessive use, overcrowding and biological degradation. The high level of usage may result in conflicts between users, the social and biological carrying capacity, limits of acceptable change and potential environmental degradation. This paper explores the perceptions of fishers in Kedah and Perlis, Malaysia about spillover and overall economic impacts of marine reserves on their livelihood.

Keywords: Sustainable fisheries, ecosystem, coral reefs, malaysia

Paper ID: UMIC149

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Communication Setting of Towwani Tolotang Community Ritual Space in Amparita, Sidrap Regency of South Sulawesi

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Abstract: Objective: This study aims to find out the symbol and the meaning of communication setting of the Towani Tolotang community ritual space. Methodology: This study used the communication ethnography approach. The data collection is done through observation, and in-depth interview of Towani Tolotang community on how the meaning of the communication setting applied on Towani Tolotang community ritual space in Sidrap regency, South Sulawesi Province. Results: The results showed that the meaning of the communication setting of the Towani Tolotang community ritual space in Amparita, Sidrap indicated that the ritual space of Towani Tolotang community is a space in the setting with a certain size and area with its meaning that has been understood together as a collective identity of Towani community. The Towani Tolotang community has the meaning and values of the ancestors of Towani Tolotang people who have Tolotang belief.

Keywords: Meaning, communication setting, ritual space, towani tolotang

Paper ID: UMISS150

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Accounting of Mosque: Modelling Accounting Practices for Non-Profit Religious Entities

Muhammad Reza Ramdani, Universitas Muslim Indonesia*
Masruhi Kamidin, Universitas Muslim Indonesia

Abstract: Study phenomenon from recording on financial statements of non-profit religious entities. The purpose through researched to explore the concept of non-profit entity record. This research method will using the concept of descriptive analysis will juxtaposed with financial reporting standards entity non-profit PSAK 45 and PSAK 109, from the results has found that reporting mosque system is still very simple and is not relevant to PSAK 45 or PSAK 109 although conceptually similar to the concept on PSAK 109.

Keywords: Nonprofit entities; financial statements; mosques; psak 45; psak 109

Paper ID: UMIAF151

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The Efforts to Control Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Vector in Kassi-Kassi Rappoccini District Indonesia

Syamsu Khaldun, Universitas Muslim Indonesia*

Abstract: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) has become an important global issue and often appeared as a plague. DHF is a leading cause of death overall number of cases, about 95% occurred in children under the age of 15 years, particularly in the developing world. Makassar city is the most high-risk of contracting dengue fever in the province of South Sulawesi. A total of 9 Village is located at the health center of kassi-kassi District Rappocini a dengue endemic areas and is highest in Sub-kassi Kassi 28,8% of the village is located in the health center of kassi-kassi. This was an observational study conducted by descriptive approach. The population of the study population in this study were all heads of household in the Village District Kassi-kassi Rappocini Makassar as KK 3362. The sample in the study was 97. In the capture of most families in the village Kassi-Kassi District Rappocini with the criteria of respondents were willing to be interviewed and observed. Sampling was done by "random sampling". Sampling techniques that will be used is simple random sampling (Simple Random Sampling). Processing and data analysis using SPSS to do is univariate and bivariate.

Keywords: Self-protection, chemical control, dengue control

Paper ID: UMISS152

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Using Novel Characterizations in Improving Students’ Reading Comprehension

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Salmia Syarifuddin, Universitas Muslim Indonesia

Abstract: The novel is often used to be a supplement in reading comprehension classes. In teaching reading, a teacher or even a lecturer will use the elements of the novel, content or story of the novel as the medium of his or her teaching to improve his or her students’ reading ability as in other classes such as writing and literature as well. This article aims at finding out whether or not the use of novel characterizations technique improves the students’ reading comprehension significantly better than the use of a conventional method (reading novel monotonously) and finding the students’ interest toward the use of novel characterizations technique in improving their reading comprehension. The research method employed was quasi-experimental. The result showed that using novel characterizations technique in teaching reading contributed to the students’ reading comprehension. The researcher also found that the students are strongly interested in learning reading by using novel characterizations technique. It is concluded that the use of novel characterizations technique improved the students’ reading comprehension better than the use of conventional did and the students were strongly interested in the use of novel characterizations technique. Since the students are interested in using the technique, it is recommended that English teacher use novel characterization in improving students’ interest in reading class.

Keywords: Novel, reading, characterization, students’ interest, technique

Paper ID: UMISE153

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Influence of Intellectual Capital toward Investors’ Capital Gain on Shares and Growth: Evidence from Indonesian Insurance Companies

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Cecep Hidayat, Bina Nusantara University
Agus Ridwan, Bina Nusantara University

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to investigate the influence of the intellectual capital toward investors’ capital gain on shares and growth (indicated by Earnings Growth and Assets Growth). The paper uses the Pulic’s Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAICTM) and its components (physical capital, human capital, and structural capital) as proxy of firm’s effectiveness in managing its intellectual capital and draws on data from 8 publicly insurance firms on the Indonesian Stock Exchange respectively during 2009-2016. Data analysis using partial least squares (PLS) with WarpPLS 5.0. The results suggest that intellectual capital have an effect on investors’ capital gain on shares and growth. In addition, human capital has a negative impact on investors’ capital gain on shares, physical capital and human capital have a negative impact on growth, and structural capital has a positive impact on growth. These findings indicate the importance of the insurance industry in Indonesia in empowering and managing Intelectual Capitals effectively and better, so that companies can remain competitive in the global market.

Keywords: Intellectual capital ; capital gain ; growth ; insurance companies

Paper ID: UMIEC154

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The Roles of Local Elites in Intergovernmental Financial Transfer from Central Government to East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia

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Abstract: The intergovernmental financial transfer from the central government to local government is essential for helping to ensure the provision of equitable levels of local government services for local communities. However, most local governments in developing countries, such as Indonesia, fail to meet the budget objectives due to misuse of the funds by local elites. Working with theories of the politics of patronage derived from Bearfield (2009), this research examines the role of a much wider range of bureaucrats, politicians, and businessmen in local budgets of East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. The aims of the research is to provide insight into how local elites exercise their power and influence to structure and allocate financial resources, and to help local governments curb the misuse of financial resources. The research utilises data derived from three main sources: in-depth interviews with elite stakeholders, direct observation, and information contained in local government documents. The research identifies political patronage practised by local elites. It provides new insights into the operation of the politics of patronage through such means as appointment of cronies and friends in local government bureaucracies and awarding of project funds to affiliates and followers. The result of the research is that the intergovernmental financial transfer mechanism has not delivered what was intended to be a key outcome of the local development in priority areas serving the needs of all.

Keywords: Intergovernmental financial transfer ; local budgets ; financial resources

Paper ID: UMISP155

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Study of Traffic Safety, Orderliness, and Smoothness (Kamseltibcarlantas) In Integrated and Coordinated Region of Makassar City Indonesia

Lambang Basri Said, Universitas Muslim Indonesia*

Rani Bastari Alkam, Universitas Muslim Indonesia

Abstract: Central Region Urban Development will have a direct impact on the movement of traffic on the existing road network system and would cause traffic generation and attraction of the region. Traffic Impact Assessment is an analysis of land-use development influence on the movement of traffic flow system which can lead to the generation of new traffic. In each space, activities will generate movement and pull movement whose intensity will depend on the type of land use. This study was designed in three (3) years. The first year focused on establishing Kamseltibcarlantas region and optimizing the street function in the area and the possibility of applying one direction systems management. The second year will focus on the intersection of control and canalization of the various openings in the median. Moreover, the third year will be implemented a control system Integrated and Coordinated Area Management of Makassar on the use of perspective until 2025.

Keywords: Region, traffic, integrated, coordinated

Paper ID: UMISS156

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Developing Character-Based Teaching Materials through Flip Bookmaker Media

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Abstract: Objectives: The purpose of this research was to create a prototype of teaching materials that are suitable for use.

Methodology: This research applied Research and Development method. The development model used is adapted from the Four-D model which includes definition, design, development, and dissemination. Data collection techniques used questionnaires by using teaching techniques and expert judgment techniques. The findings data were analyzed with descriptive approaches.

Result: The result of this research were: (a) to produce MKU Bahasa Indonesia teaching materials product as an instructional subject at UMI for Medical Faculty, students semester I based on character education through flip book maker media. The results showed that it was considered feasible by experts regarding material (content and presentation) and media aspects (grammar, language, and media). The average elements analyzed showed that for material element 4.32 (very feasible), element of presentation 4.07 (feasible), elements of the grammar of 4.33 (very available), linguistic element of 4.19 (feasible), and media or technology elements of 4, 19 (feasible).

Keywords: Character, flip bookmaker, feasible, teaching material, compulsory.

Paper ID: UMISE157

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Pencerahan Qalbu Padang Lampe (PQPL) Modification, a Spiritual Approach in Coping Stress of People with HIV / AIDS

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Nasronuddin Nasronuddin, Universitas Airlangga
Suhartono Taat Putra, Universitas Airlangga
Salmia Syarifuddin, Universitas Muslim Indonesia

Abstract: Objective: It aims to describe the influence of mind enlightenment program or Pencerahan Qalbu so-called at Padang Lampe (PQPL) on the changing of the spiritual dimension, and coping stress strategies of people living with HIV / AIDS. Methodology: The research design used was a quasi-experimental research design (nonrandomized pretest and posttest control group design). The study involved a total of 43 of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (ODHA) divided into two, i.e., 23 ODHA treatment and 20 ODHA controls. Data analysis using paired t-test and McNemar Test, independent t-test, PLS analysis to know the conceptual model of the relationship between variables. Results: The Pencerahan Qalbu at Padang Lampe (PQPL) modification enhances the spiritual dimension of people living with HIV (ODHA). Also, it improves positive coping strategies, changes the perception of stress from distress into eustress, followed by the potential increase in the CD4 count people living with HIV / AIDS. Implication: For Pesantren Darul Mukhlisin and Universitas Muslim Indonesia, PQPL becomes one of social function to help Makassar City government to overcome the problem of HIV / AIDS to implement Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi as an element of community service.

Keywords: Pincerahan qalbu, padang lampe, spiritual, coping, hiv / aids, odha

Paper ID: UMISE158

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Fostering Religious Behavior through the Pencerahan Qalbu Program at Pesantren Darul Mukhlisin Padanglampe for Students of Universitas Muslim Indonesia

Nurmiah Muin, Universitas Muslim Indonesia*

Abstract: Objectives: This study aims 1) to understand the religious behavior of students of Universitas Muslim Indonesia (UMI) 2) to know the method of fostering students of UMI at Pesantren Darul Mukhlisin Padanglampe 3) to know the factors that support and hinder the fostering of the religious behavior of students.

Methodology: This research is descriptive qualitative by using research approach, namely Phenomenological Approach and Structural Functionalism Talcott Parsons. Research instruments are observation records, interview guides, documentation. Techniques of data collection through the preparation of a list of problems, describing questions, review questions. Data analysis with steps: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion.

Results: The results of this study indicated that the Pesantren Darul Mukhlisin at Padanglampe of UMI has a mind enlightenment program or so-called Program Pencerahan Qalbu that empowers and synergizes to the maximum potential resources (soul, mind, heart, and passion). The students can carry out the duties and responsibilities of the Caliphate. This portion of pencerahan qalbu becomes very important because it accumulates essential points which in essence build student self-concept as khalifah on earth. There are several methods of fostering applied to support the pencerahan qalbu that is a method of habituation, advice, contemplation, and method of reward and punishment (targhib and tarhib).

Keywords: Pencerahan qalbu, behavior, universitas muslim indonesia, pesantren darul mukhlishin, padanglampe

Paper ID: UMISE159

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Pa’paseng in Buginese Language: A Semantic Analysis

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Abstract: Objectives: It concerns about the problems of Pa’paseng in Buginese Language, particularly the problem which covers the Pa’paseng in daily life, which is viewed from the semantic aspect.

Methodology: In collecting data, the writer uses some techniques, this research is descriptive qualitative research which covers, observation, recording, techniques analyzed by using the deductive, indicative, comparative and interpretation methods.

Result: The writer finds out that pa’paseng in Buginese Language is commonly called “Advises.” Pa’paseng in right now is the rules in part of places that are sometimes used in the remote places. We cannot refuse that roles of pa’paseng in government are significant because this case is an inheritance for young leaders. Hence, in Buginese regions, pa’paseng has functioned as the results of research, namely; pa’paseng as Buginese people’s inheritances, pa’paseng as controllership of leader, pa’paseng in daily life. The three factors of pa’paseng exist in modern life.

Implication: This research presents the analysis of Pa’paseng in Buginese language, this case is an inheritance for young leaders. Hence, in Buginese regions, pa’paseng has functioned as inheritance, controllership of leader, and in daily life.

Keywords: Pa’paseng, buginese, semantics, culture

Paper ID: UMISE160

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The Influence of Bahasa Indonesia in English Acquisition

Firmansyah,Universitas Muslim Indonesia

Andi Rukayah A. Yahya,Universitas Muslim Indonesia*

Abstract: Objectives: The objectives of the study were to know what was the influence and how the Indonesian influence in English acquisition concerning on phonology. Methodology: The method used was descriptive qualitative. The researcher analyzed the words that produced by the student by recording their speech and listen to the record carefully and concluding the word that influence and how it influence. Result: The findings were, there was some vowel that influenced in English such as vowel “ǝ,” “æ” “i” and diphthong. The most influence vowel was “ǝ” because based on the data all of the students were wrong in this vowel. Implication: Bahasa Indonesia does not have some vowel in English such as “ǝ, æ, ʊ, ɔ, ʌ, ɜ,” etc. Bahasa Indonesia only has five vowels (a, i,u,e and o). Moreover, also influenced by a constant factor or we are called it “Behavioristic.” The people of Indonesia use Bahasa Indonesia in their daily activity and them seldom to hear English, so they are unfamiliar with English. It causes the people of Indonesia is always wrong in saying English particularly vowel sound.

Keywords: Influence, english acquisition, vowel sound, indonesian, bahasa indonesia

Paper ID: UMISE161

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Arabic Learning Process Using Tape Recorder

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M Nawawi, Universitas Muslim Indonesia

Abstract: The teaching of Arabic is still widely done orally without media such as an audio-visual tool. One of the media used in the achievement of learning objectives is tape recorder as an active medium, cheap and easily accessed by educators or learners such as listening and speaking. The problem is how the use of tape recorder in learning and plus and minus the use of the media? In this paper, the writer described tape recorder a teaching technique of Arabic as a hearing media that has a precise function of clarifying, facilitating and making exciting message curriculum to be delivered by educators to learners to motivate their learning and streamline the learning process. Media tape recorder aims to build communication skills and the ability of students to express opinions. (1) Enabling the mental development of learners to be able to convey ideas on topic discussion widely and freely, systematically and appropriately. (2) Learners can train themselves to think carefully, do and express their issues and views about the subject of discussion. (3) Learners can use oral skills to interact and communicate actively with each other, in addition, to establish cooperation and realize a positive social interaction. In this era of globalization, the use of tape recorder media tends to be abandoned by some educational institutions that develop learning Arabic with advanced Information Technology through the internet. Tape recorders are the only audible media, while other audio-visuals such as VCDs are heard and viewed with computers equipped with multimedia.

Keywords: Arabic, tape recorder, learning media

Paper ID: UMISE162

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Need Analysis on English Applied to Remaja Masjid

Irmawaty Hasyim, Universitas Muslim Indonesia
Salmia Syarifuddin, Universitas Muslim Indonesia*

Abstract: Objectives: This study aims to examine the role of English requirement analysis in preparing the teaching materials needed for teenager's mosques or so-called remaja masjid to learn English.

Methodology: This research applied descriptive qualitative method. Writing tasks were administered to 20 English learners at the Masjid Babut Taubah, Pandang Pandang subdistrict, Somba Opu subdistrict, Gowa regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Results: Based on the results of the needs analysis conducted after the English training was in deciding the making of teaching materials; there are three standards of competence expected to apply in general to learners of English. The three standard of competence can communicate in English equivalent to novice level, to the elementary level, and intermediate level. This is in line with the curriculum applicable at the secondary vocational level integrated with the needs of the learning time interval that each learning place has.

Implication: This study is particularly useful for practitioners by identifying advantages of suitable material for Islamic learners among elementary and junior, senior and university level. This paper gives valuable reference to another Islamic learner to consider the adoption of the syllabus and basic competence in school to be reformulated and integrated into needed for Islamic students.

Keywords: Need analysis, islamic learner, remaja masjid, somba opu, gowa

Paper ID: UMISE163

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The Effect of Management Support and User Participation of Information System on Implementation of Success of Information System and Performance Study Program at Private University in Makassar City Indonesia

Harlinda L., Universitas Muslim Indonesia*

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this research is to know and analyze the influence of management support, user participation of information system, to the performance of study program through the implementation of information system at the university within the scope of Kopertis IX Sulawesi region in Makassar City.

Methodology: This research was conducted in Makassar City with population of 209 study programs of stratum 1 (S1), with sample determination using census. The results of the questionnaire data were analyzed using Structural Equation Model with the help of AMOS 21.

Results: The results of the study found that management support has a significant positive effect on the implementation of information systems. The participation of users of information systems has a significant positive effect on the implementation of information systems. Management support positively insignificant to the performance of the study program. The participation of users of information systems has a significant positive effect on the performance of the study program. Implementation of information systems have a significant positive effect on the performance of the study program. Management support has a significant positive effect on the performance of study program through Implementation of information system. The participation of users of information systems has a significant positive effect on the performance of the study program through the Implementation of information systems.

Keywords: Management support, user participation, implementation of information systems and performance

Paper ID: UMIMS164

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Can Spirituality be Part of Education Value of Polytechnic in Indonesia?

Jajang Burhanudin, Universitas Padjadjaran Indonesia*
Dwi Kartini, Universitas Padjadjaran Indonesia
Sucherly , Universitas Padjadjaran Indonesia
Rita Komaladiwi, Universitas Padjadjaran Indonesia

Abstract: In offering vocational higher education program, Polytechnic education institution in Indonesia, base on higher education regulations, should direct the goal to the improvement of students’ potential to become faithful and devoted students. Also, students should have good noble character, healthy, scholarly, proficient, creative, independent, skilled, competent, and cultured for nation’s interest. It means that Polytechnic should produce graduands who master science and/or technology to fulfil national interest and to improve national competitiveness. For that reason, students should be able to produce findings of interdisciplinary science and technology through research that concern with humanity values, so the results can be beneficial for national development, as well as, civilization and community prosperity. The research should be able to create community service that is based on intellectual activity and the result is highly applicable in improving national prosperity and intelligence. Thus, Polytechnic should increase its educational services by building integrated functional, social, epistemic, emotional and spiritual values to complementing one to another

Keywords: Keywords: spiritual value, educational value, polytechnic, vocational higher education

Paper ID: UMIMS165

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Turnover Intention: The Effect of Compensation, Job Satisfaction, and Organizational Commitment

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Kurnia A. Nasution, Bina Nusantara University Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of compensation and job satisfaction on organizational commitment and its effect on turnover intention. Total sample was 73 respondents, and data analysis technique used in this research was a variance-base partial least squares SEM (Structural Equation Modeling) technique with WarpPLS 5.0. The results suggest that the compensation and job satisfaction has significant positive influence on organizational commitment, compensation has significant negative influence on the turnover intention, compensation does not have indirect influence on turnover intention through organizational commitment, job satisfaction has significant positive influence directly on the turnover intention, job satisfaction does not have indirect influence on turnover intention through organizational commitment. Organizational commitment has insignificant effect on turnover intention. These findings indicate compensation should be an important concern for the company, with adequate compensation for employees making employees satisfied in the work resulting in a strong commitment to the organization and its impact on decreased employee turnover.

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

Paper ID: UMIMS166

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The Development of Character Education in Learning Materials of Indonesian Language on Universities student

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Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this paper to describe the process to develop character education in Indonesian language learning materials on universities student.

Methodology: Two concept from Borg and Gall and Brown is used in this research to develop learning materials. The concept from Borg and Gall consists of 10 stages such as: need analysis, planning, the developing the preliminary form of the product, preliminary field testing, revising the main product, the main field testing, operational product revision, operational field testing, the final product revision and dissemination and implementation, then elaborated with Brown concept using 3 phases such as: develop instructional materials, learning in the classroom (field testing), and evaluation of instructional materials.

Results: This research findings revealed the textbook that is currently used in the Universitas Muslim Indonesia has not fully accommodate the needs of students, so it is necessary to develop learning materials in accordance with the needs analysis of students, and the initial product of learning materials developed refers to the results of student needs analysis, lectures and academic stakeholders in universities to produce an Indonesian language textbook for Higher Education which is strengthened by character education. Implication: This research implication will produce learning materials of Indonesian language based on character that accommodate with Universities student needs analysis and can be used as a textbook in Universities.

Keywords: Research and development, character education, learning materials, indonesian language, higher education

Paper ID: UMISE167

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Status of International Law in Indonesian National Law: Review of International Conventions in Indonesian Legal System

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Achmad Zulfikar, Master of Law, Universitas Muslim Indonesia*

Abstract: Objective: The purpose of this paper is to analyze the status of international conventions as the part of international law in Indonesian legal system. A theoretical study was conducted to bring together the views of legal and political experts in relation to the harmonization of the law that an international treaty must take before becoming an Indonesian national law.

Methodology: This study is a normative legal research. The types of materials and legal sources in this study are divided into primary, secondary and tertiary. The data collection in this research is done by library research. Data analysis techniques in this study using qualitative data analysis.

Results: The results of this study indicate that Indonesia has not established a clear position towards international law in Indonesian national law. This causes the status of international law enforcement such as international convention in Indonesian legal system also has some difference between one convention with another convention.

Implication: This study has implications for the effort by the Indonesian government to begin to deeply examine the international law position in the hierarchy of Indonesian national law. This needs to be done because the dynamic development of the world's countries requires a rapid response and the national law must be able to respond well to international dynamics.

Keywords: International law, indonesian national law, international conventions, indonesian legal system

Paper ID: UMISP168

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Perspective of Social Impacts Assessment on Slum Settlement in Jakarta, Indonesia

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Abstract: Urbanization issue comes up because of the inequitable development between urban and rural area. Urbanization issue often brings the impacts due to the presence of multitude new comers into urban area, in which they try to speculate in order to improve their quality of life. On the one hand, the existence of new comers positively with a high education background in particular can improve the urban quality itself because they have potential resources (e.g. high skills and expertise) to work in formal sectors with a high and middle income, consequently they indirectly can increase the urban development (e.g. in term of economic development). On the other hand, they merely emerge a negative impact characterized by the emergence of slum settlements located in the river banks, rail track, city park, under overpass and even in the vacant land (e.g. the government-owned lands and/or private lands). Therefore, social impacts of slum settlements induce emerging the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts which they should be mitigated not only the present impacts, but also future impacts through conducting the social impact assessment.

Keywords: Slums, social impact, social impact assessment, mitigation strategies

Paper ID: UMISS170

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Responsible leadership for Sustainable Development: Role of Academia & Curriculum in Universities

Rosna Awang-Hashim, School of Education, Universiti Utara Malaysia*

Abstract: Higher education community must be clear of their roles to envision a sustainable future by conducting research to solve problems within the community, incorporating transdisciplinary research and teaching, as well developing curriculum that can help enrich the community. As such, this calls for the use of translational research which is synonymous to community engagement, service learning, and knowledge transfer programmes (KTP). In this presentation, I will highlight the role of academia and curriculum in universities at serving the community within the framework of higher learning in Malaysia.

Keywords: Responsible leadership, sustainable development, curriculum development, higher education

Paper ID: UMISE172

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Impact of Attitudinal Factors of Owner-managers on Adoption of Financial Products by SMEs: A Decomposed Theory Perspective

Rabia Rasheed, Universiti Utara Malaysia*

Maria Abdul Rahman, Universiti Utara Malaysia

Abstract: Given the key role of owner managers in the decision making process, understanding socio-psychological factors of SMEs financial behavior has often been prescribed as an important research direction. In accordance with the above, this study based in Pakistan investigated the attitudinal factors of SMEs owner-managers’ towards adoption of financial products. The attitudinal factors are depicted as perceived relative advantage, perceived compatibility and perceived complexity. The proposed model of the study is rooted into the proven predictive power of the decomposed theory of planned behavior. Relying on a survey research design, and following a stratified sampling method, 285 SMEs owner-managers falling 18 years and above age were surveyed from different parts of Pakistan. Descriptive analysis was done using SPSS, and inferential analysis using Smart PLS software, a variance based structural equations modeling tool. The findings have revealed that perceived relative advantage and perceived compatibility possess significant positive relationship with owner-manager attitude which further significantly predicts behavioral intention. Moreover, perceived complexity have negative but significant relationship with attitude of SMEs owner-manager. As SMEs owner-managers exhibit serious concern towards formal financial products adoption, the policy makers are suggested to focus on creating specialized products which are useful, compatible and easy to understand for SMEs owner-manager in Pakistan.

Keywords: Decomposed theory of planned behavior, smes owner-manager, attitudinal factors, access to finance

Paper ID: UMIMS173

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Role of Universities in Addressing Sustainability Challenges in Developing Economies: Role of Higher Education Policy and Curriculum Development

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Ismail bin Lebai Othman, Universiti Utara Malaysia
Ammar Ahmed, Universiti Utara Malaysia

Abstract: The role of higher education policy and curriculum development in addressing issues related to green and people friendly businesses and society are significantly becoming part of literature on sustainable development. Developing and emerging economies are keen to take ownership of challenges of sustainability. Role of higher education institutions can be of catalysts and torch bearers in the road to sustainable development. This study seeks to review the literature in this area and proposes a model of responsible leadership stemming from policy interventions in higher education. Such responsible leadership is proposed to fill in the gaps in social capital in developing economies which make it difficult for these economies to absorb and adapt to the fast changing patterns of value addition. The study specially identifies the role of social and behavioral sciences in accelerating the rate of social capital formation in developing and emerging economies, which would in turn be pivotal in addressing the issues of sustainable businesses and society.

Keywords: Responsible leadership, curriculum development, higher education, social sciences, rate of social capital formation

Paper ID: UMIMS174

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