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CONFERENCE PROCEEDING**

4th JIBM

*4th Japan International
Business and Management
Research Conference*

Tokyo, Japan

November 18-19, 2019

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of
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FOREWORD

Research Synergy Foundation is the 1st Indonesian social enterprise platform that focus on developing collaborative networks among both researchers, lecturers, scholars, and practitioners globally for the realization of an equal quality of knowledge acceleration between developed and developing countries. We focus on opening the gates of research collaboration between countries. We introduce and encourage scientific publications from developing countries. We create scientific forums in order to boost the creation and diffusion of new knowledge.

Known as a catalyst and media collaborator among researchers around the world is the achievement that we seek through this organization. By using the media of International Conference which reaches all researcher around the world we are committed to spread our vision to create opportunities for promotion, collaboration and diffusion of knowledge that is evenly distributed around the world.

Our Vision:

Our vision is to be world class organization that encourage acceleration quality of knowledge in developing country.

Our mission:

First, promoting scientific journals from developing countries as an equitable distribution tools of knowledge. Second, opens research collaboration opportunities among countries, educational institutions, organizations and among researchers as an effort to increase capabilities. Third, create a global scientific forum of disciplinary forums to encourage strong diffusion and dissemination for innovation.

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CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

We are delighted to welcome you to the 4th Japan International Business and Management Research Conference (4th JIBM) by Research Synergy Foundation and Scholarvein as official partner held on November 18 - 19, 2019 at Hotel Listel Shinjuku, Tokyo, Japan.

The aim of conference is to provide a platform for academician, researchers, practitioner, scholar, and graduate students from different cultural backgrounds to present and discuss researches, developments and innovations in the fields of Business and Management. 4th JIBM 2019 International Conference shows up as a cutting-edge Social Research platform to gather presentations and discussions of recent achievements by leading researchers in academic research.

It has been our privilege to convene this conference. Our sincere thanks, to the conference organizing committee; to the Program Chairs for their wise advice and brilliant suggestion on organizing the technical program and to the Program Committee for their through and timely reviewing of the papers. Recognition should go to the Local Organizing Committee members who have all worked extremely hard for the details of important aspects of the conference programs and social activities.

We welcome you to Tokyo, Japan and hope that this year's conference will challenge and inspire you, and result in new knowledge, collaborations, and friendships.

Best regards,

Dr. Hendrati Dwi Mulyaningsih
Conference Chair of 4th JIBM 2019

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Day 01- Monday | November 18, 2019
Venue : Room Akebono, 1F Annex Building
Hotel Listel Shinjuku– Tokyo

Time	Activity
09.00 - 09.30	Welcome Reception and Registration
09.30 - 09.40	Opening Address Conference Coordinator: Ms. Astri Amanda - Research Synergy Foundation
09.40 - 09.45	Group Photo Session, Morning Tea and Grand Networking
09.45 - 13.00	Parallel Session
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch and Closing Ceremony

Day 01

Room Akebono

Monday, 18 November 2019
Session 1 : 09.45 – 13.00Track Business Administration, Economic,
Management, Macro Economic, Finance

Paper ID	Author	Media	Paper Title
JIM19124	Armiani	Oral Presentation	Knowledge of Halal Certification Increase Sales of Food Sector SMEs in West Nusa Tenggara Indonesia
JIM19125	Erlambang Darmanto	Budi Oral Presentation	East Java Agricultural Sector and Sub-sector Location Quotient Analysis 2010-2017
JIM19126	Tripitono Prabowo	Adi Oral Presentation	Labor Market Efficiency in Indonesia
JIM19127	Abid Muhtarom	Oral Presentation	Indonesia's Illegal Manpower in The Improvement of The Original Household Economy
JIM19129	Chui Shan Kong	Oral Presentation	The Role of Employee Human Resources Attribution on Developing Psychological Contract and Turnover Intention in Hong Kong
JIM19128	Ade Manggala Hardianto	Oral Presentation	A New Board of Directors Performance: Accounting Behavior Approach
JIM19122	Azhar Alam	Oral Presentation	Analysis of Macroeconomic Variables Towards Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) Period October 2013 - September 2017
JIM19136	Jia Rui Dai	Oral Presentation	Investor sentiment and Mispricing Anomalies
JIM19118	Tinik Sugiati	Oral Presentation	Product Knowledge, Customer Value and Purchasing Decision

Lunch Break 13.00-14.00**Closing Ceremony**

List of Conference Attendees

ID	Attendee	Field of Study	Affiliation
JIM19130	Wandi Abbas	Social Science	Universitas Sulawesi Barat
JIM19132	Hyeog In Kwon	Business administration	Chung-Ang University

Day 02

Tuesday (November 19, 2019)

City Tour and Shopping Day

All respective guests are free to conduct their own sightseeing and tour. The second day of the event is reserved for this memorable purpose

Track: Business Administration
Research

Knowledge of Halal Certification Increase Sales of Food Sector SMEs in West Nusa Tenggara Indonesia

Armiani¹, Basuki²

^{1,2}Universitas Airlangga

Abstract

Background – The purpose of this study is to identify whether knowledge of halal certification can increase food sector sales at SMEs in West Nusa Tenggara Indonesia. Approach. Using qualitative research with case studies and interviews with informants (government, SMEs, Internal consumers and eksternal consumers West Nusa Tenggara Indonesia). Internal consumers West Nusa Tenggara do not care about products that are halal certified in the food they consume and are produced by SMEs West Nusa Tenggara because the majority Muslim and consumers believe (believe that those produced by SMEs in West Nusa Tenggara are all with halal standards from LPPOM-MUI), but for eksternal consumers West Nusa Tenggara, very really care and there is an influence on the level of product sales that are certified and labeled as halal food products in West Nusa Tenggara. Lack of informant's knowledge of halal certified product regulations and lack of socialization from the government to consumers about the importance of halal products. Based on the results of previous empirical studies. As far as the authors knowledge, the value of renewal in this study is; there is no research on halal certificates that can increase sales of SMEs sector food products in West Nusa Tenggara Indonesia and conduct interviews with internal and external informants on the research object. Knowledge, Halal Certificate, Sales, Food Products, SMEs

Purpose – The purpose of this study is to identify whether knowledge of halal certification can increase food sector sales at SMEs in West Nusa Tenggara Indonesia

Design/methodology/approach – Using qualitative research with case studies and interviews with informants (government, SMEs, Internal consumers and eksternal consumers West Nusa Tenggara Indonesia).

Findings – Internal consumers West Nusa Tenggara do not care about products that are halal certified in the food they consume and are produced by SMEs West Nusa Tenggara because the majority Muslim and consumers believe (believe that those produced by SMEs in West Nusa Tenggara are all with halal standards from LPPOM-MUI), but for eksternal consumers West Nusa Tenggara, very really care and there is an influence on the level of product

sales that are certified and labeled as halal food products in West Nusa Tenggara.

Research limitations – Lack of informant's knowledge of halal certified product regulations and lack of socialization from the government to consumers about the importance of halal products.

Originality/value – Based on the results of previous empirical studies. As far as the authors knowledge, the value of renewal in this study is; there is no research on halal certificates that can increase sales of SMEs sector food products in West Nusa Tenggara Indonesia and conduct interviews with internal and external informants on the research object.

Keywords: Knowledge, Halal Certificate, Sales, Food Products, SMEs

Track: Economy Research

Indonesia's Illegal Manpower in The Improvement of The Original Household Economy

Abid Muhtarom¹, Wandu Abbas²

¹Universitas Islam Lamongan,²Universitas Sulawesi Barat

Abstract

Background – The role of Indonesian Workers is a major factor in improving the economy as foreign exchange. Indonesian Workers are divided into two namely legal and illegal, as the focus of this study only looks at Indonesian Workers illegal. This study uses qualitative methods and a case study approach. The main technique in collecting data is observation and in-depth interviews with the Indonesian illegal Indonesian Workers community in Malaysia. The results of this study that illegal Indonesian Workers in Malaysia want to become legal Indonesian Workers if the conditions submitted to the State as legal workers can accept, there is a fear that occurs every Indonesian Worker illegal throughout the day but the economic demands that cause they continue to survive even decades, remittances sent to Indonesia can be calculated from all residuals on the balance of payments (balance of payment) and there is also a significant amount through informal channels through relatives and friends, Poverty in the home origin can be in less with the transfer of funds from children, husbands or wives who work there, in fact there is a large portion of them also living a prosperous life, so that it can improve the economy in the original household

Purpose – -

Design/methodology/approach – -

Findings – -

Research limitations – -

Originality/value – -

Keywords: Illegal Indonesian Workers, Remitency, Poverty and Economy

East Java Agricultural Sector and Sub-Sector Location Quotient Analysis 2010-2017

Erlambang Budi Darmanto¹

¹Universitas Airlangga

Abstract

Background – Indonesia, which is known as an agrarian country, should rely on the agricultural sector as a source of economy and as a support for development. The role of the agricultural sector in economic development is very important because most members of Indonesian society depend their lives on the agricultural sector. This study uses the method Location Quotient to obtain a base sub-sector in the agricultural sector so that the results can be used as material for consideration of export specialties. This study uses East Java GDP data and as a comparison using Indonesia's GDP in 2010-2016. The results in this study indicate that the food crop and livestock sub-sector has advantages compared to other sub-sectors and becomes a base sub-sector so that these two sub-sectors can be used as export products for East Java.

Purpose – -

Design/methodology/approach – -

Findings – -

Research limitations – -

Originality/value – -

Keywords: Location Quotient, Agriculture, East Java

Labor Market Efficiency in Indonesia

Tripitono Adi Prabowo¹, Dyah Wulansari²

¹University of Trunojoyo Madura, ²Airlangga University

Abstract

Background – This study aims to calculate the value of labor market efficiency in Indonesia by using the Earnings Frontier or Stochastic Frontier Analysis approach. Estimates were made of SUSENAS data from 1998 to 2014. Estimates were carried out using white regression techniques to accommodate the nature of cross section data that is often potentially heteroscedastic. Variable levels of education, age, gender, location of residence and employment sector show significant estimation results at the level of 1 percent and in accordance with what is expected namely the nature or direction. The level of education has a positive effect which means that the higher the education the higher the income. The age variable also has a positive effect and is not linear or quadratic which means that the more you age, the higher your income will be, but after reaching a certain age you will experience an additional decrease in income each year. The gender variable is significantly positive, meaning that the income of male workers is higher than female workers. While the location variable also has a positive value in all years of observation, meaning that workers in urban areas have higher average incomes compared to average workers in rural areas. The sector variable shows a negative number, meaning that workers in the traditional or agricultural sector have lower incomes than other sectors.

Purpose – This study aims to calculate the value of labor market efficiency in Indonesia

Design/methodology/approach – This study aims to calculate the value of labor market efficiency in Indonesia by using the Earnings Frontier or Stochastic Frontier Analysis approach. Estimates were made of SUSENAS data from 1998 to 2014.

Findings – The level of education has a positive effect which means that the higher the education the higher the income. The age variable also has a positive effect and is not linear or quadratic which means that the more you age, the higher your income will be, but after reaching a certain age you will experience an additional decrease in income each year. The gender variable is significantly positive, meaning that the income of male workers is higher than female workers. While the location variable also has a positive value in all years of observation, meaning that workers in urban areas have higher average incomes compared to average workers in rural areas. The sector variable shows a

negative number, meaning that workers in the traditional or agricultural sector have lower incomes than other sectors.

Research limitations – -

Originality/value – -

Keywords: Labor Market Efficiency, Stochastic Frontier Analysis, Indonesia

A New Board of Directors Performance: Accounting Behavior Approach

Ade Manggala Hardianto¹, Basuki², Bonnie Soeherman³

^{1,2,3}Universitas Airlangga

Abstract

Background – The role of the board of directors must be based on the potential and role that leads to financial performance or financial reporting and in accordance with company characteristics (McIntyre andamp; Murphy, 2008) and the ratio of independent directors has a positive relationship with corporate financial reporting (Calabro, 2016) if not, the board of change commissioners who are too andquot;easy to come and easy to goandquot; can worsen the company's performance conditions and increase the risks faced by the company (Asthana andamp; Balsam, 2010), and the dual role of the board of commissioners can be a serious problem for the company to maintain its position as a board of commissioners (Bhuiyan, 2015).

Purpose – The purpose is to determine the role of the board of directors in facing the challenges of Indonesian state-owned enterprises in the future.

Design/methodology/approach – Research methodology used is the quantitative correlation between independent and dependent variables with or not using variable control. The study also involved Nine financial ratios to reflect a broader range of corporate conditions. Sample and data, this study used secondary data of financial statements and annual disclosures of state enterprises in Indonesia in 2009 - 2016.

Findings – First, H1 is accepted that skill is correlated to Return On Asset and Fixed Asset Turnover. Secondly, H2 is accepted that tenure is not correlated to financial performance. Third, H3 the ratio of a board of independent directors is correlated to profit Margin, net profit margin and cash ratio.

Research limitations – This research was conducted from 2009-2016 at a state-owned company which published financial reports on the Jakarta Stock Exchange

Originality/value – Originality of the research, this study provided an idea of a new board performance director to anticipate bankruptcy indications of firms characterized by ROA and Fixed Asset Turnover.

Keywords: Transparency, A New Board Performance Director And Financial Performance

Track: Management Research

The Role of Employee Human Resources Attribution on Developing Psychological Contract and Turnover Intention in Hong Kong

Chui Shan Kong¹

¹Aston University

Abstract

Background – Employee attribution is like a black box, that everyone perceives differently. Illustrating human resources (HR) practices affecting turnover intention, psychological contract was used as an intervening variable in this study.

Purpose – This study aimed to provide insight into how employee HR attribution formed employees' perspective and developed their psychological contract leading to turnover intention.

Design/methodology/approach – Five kinds of employee HR attributions, two types of psychological contract (relational, transactional) and turnover intention were measured on 105 respondents working in Hong Kong through online survey and snowball sampling.

Findings – This study revealed that HR attribution was deeply related to relational psychological contract and turnover intention. The result suggested that relational and transactional psychological contracts were not distinct concepts, questioning how many types of psychological contract existed.

Research limitations – It only examined which types of the psychological contract the respondents hold, without knowing whether they had perceived a breach or violation of the psychological contract, or not. Further studies should investigate the factor in-depth to give a better understanding.

Originality/value – It showed the strength of employee HR attribution and psychological contract to which organisations should pay more attention, as HR management is deeply related to psychology and behaviourism, while it was still a new concept in the industry.

Keywords: HR attribution, psychological contract, turnover intention, black box theory

Product Knowledge, Customer Value and Purchasing Decision

Tinik Sugiati¹, Ahmad Rifani², Novia Rosalina³

^{1,2,3}Lambung Mangkurat University

Abstract

Background – Sasirangan is a name of batik from South Kalimantan that needs to be maintained. Maintaining its existence also means maintaining sasirangan productivity. Productivity will be optimal if supported by the optimal sasirangan business. Optimal business is related to the number of sasirangan purchases. Increasing the number of purchases also means increasing consumer decision making to buy sasirangan. Influencing consumers to buy a product relates to the extent to which consumers know information about the sasirangan that will be purchased and the customer value of sasirangan.

Purpose – This study aims to analyze the influence of Product Knowledge and Customer Value on Purchasing Decisions.

Design/methodology/approach – The independent variables of this study include: product knowledge (X1), and customer value (X2), while the dependent variable is the purchasing decision (Y). The respondents are Citra Sasirangan's customer collected by using a purposive sampling technique, and analyzed by using Multiple Linear Regression

Findings – Based on the results of the regression analysis through the SPSS 23 software this study proves that Product Knowledge and Customer Value influence the Purchasing Decision. The results of this study indicate there is a positive influence between product knowledge and customer value on purchasing decisions. Thus, to increase purchasing decisions, businesses must be offer appropriate product knowledge and customer value to customers. Product knowledge and customer value influence purchasing decisions.

Research limitations – This research examine two independent variables, need to combine another variables to complete explaining about purchasing decision in sasirangan as them South Kalimantan

Originality/value – This means that product knowledge and customer value are important in influencing purchasing decisions. However, rarely research have examined product knowledge and customer value in business of sasirangan, which needs to be continually to increase purchasing decisions to maintain sasirangan f existence.

Keywords: Product Knowledge, Customer Value and Purchasing Decision

Track: Macro Economic Research

Analysis of Macroeconomic Variables Towards Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) Period October 2013 - September 2017

Azhar Alam¹, Galuh Thifal Anggraeni²

Abstract

Background – Some macroeconomic variables are used as an independent variable such as central bank interest rates, inflation, the currency exchange rate, and the rate of Bank Indonesia Sharia Certificates (SBIS)

Purpose – This paper investigated some determining factors that influence Islamic Stock Index

Design/methodology/approach – This study conducted the Error Correction Model (ECM) to analyze times series data during October 2013 and September 2017

Findings – The findings showed that Islamic Stock in Indonesia is influenced significantly and negatively by central bank interest rates in short term analysis. On other hands, in long term analysis, the central bank interest rates affect significantly and positively on the Islamic Stock Index in Indonesia as well as other factors including inflation, the currency exchange rates, and the Bank Indonesia Sharia Certificates return rates.

Research limitations – This study has some limitations related to lack of previous studies as well as time constraints issue

Originality/value – This finding suggested that investors of ISSI consider BI interest rates, inflation, rupiah exchange rates, and SBIS rates of return. Because this information can be used to predict the stock price so investors can make the right decisions in their investment policies.

Keywords: Islamic Stock Index, Central Bank Interest Rates, Currency Exchange Rates, Inflation, Sharia Bank Indonesia Return Rates

Track: Finance Research

Investor Sentiment and Mispricing Anomalies

Jia Rui Dai¹

Abstract

Background – Whether investor sentiment affects mispricing anomalies is a focal topic for financial economists and recent papers show the investor sentiment may affect the valuation accuracy of investors.

Purpose – This paper attempts to investigate the effect of investor sentiment on mispricing anomalies, including value premium, earnings to price, gross profitability, operating profitability, return to assets and V/P ratio.

Design/methodology/approach – To explore the impact of investor sentiment on mispricing anomalies, I adopt two methods, which are bi-variate analysis and regression analysis. The effect is robust after controlling for Fama-French three factors.

Findings – I find that investors are more likely to misprice stocks when investor sentiment is high, leading stronger mispricing anomalies in such higher investor sentiment periods.

Research limitations – The limitation of this study is that it only includes tests for 6 mispricing anomalies and does not cover the detection of a large number of anomalies.

Originality/value – It is the first study to investigate the effect of investor sentiment on the V/P anomaly and to explore these anomalies as a whole. More importantly, through this study, I actually test the impact of investor sentiment on investor valuation accuracy.

Keywords: Investor sentiment, Mispricing, Anomaly

FUTURE EVENTS

November 28, 2019 in Perth, Australia
4th Emerging Scholars in Business Conference (ESBC)
<http://www.esbconference.com>

January 21, 2020 in Tokyo, Japan
5th Japan International Conference on Business, Management Studies and Social Science (JIBUMS)
<http://www.jibums.com>

January 28, 2020 in Manila, Philippines
3rd International Conference on Entrepreneurship studies, Business, Economy, and Management Science (ESBEM)
<http://esbem.com>

February 11, 2020 in Singapore
5th Singapore International Conference on Management, Business, Economic and Social Science (SIMBES)
<http://www.simbesconference.com>

February 25, 2020 in Bandung, Indonesia
International Conference on Creative Economy and Sustainable Tourism (ICEST)
<http://icestconference.com>

March 10, 2020 in Seoul, South Korea
5th Korea International Conference on Humanities, Social Science and Business Studies (KIBSS)
<http://www.kibssconference.com>

March 19, 2020 in Bali, Indonesia
4th International conference on Interdisciplinary Research on Education, Economic studies, Business and social science (RESBUS)
<http://resbusconference.com/>

June 15, 2020 in Sydney, Australia
4th International Conference on Interdisciplinary Business, Economy, Management, and Social Studies (IBEMS)
<http://www.ibemsconference.com/>

June 29, 2020 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
5th International Conference on Management Studies and Social Science (MASOS)
<http://www.masosconference.com/>



4th JIBM

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