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BOOK OF ABSTRACT



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Income analysis of SMES (Case study in agricultural drugs business in the city of Banjarbaru)

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the income of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) engaged in the agricultural medicine sector in Banjarbaru, Indonesia. This study employs a descriptive quantitative research method using a survey research strategy. Data collection techniques involve distributing questionnaires to 50 respondents selected by purposive sampling. The location of this research is in the City of Banjarbaru, located in the Province of South Kalimantan. The results of this study indicate that capital, workforce, and the length of the business have a positive and significant effect on the income level of agricultural drug business actors in the Banjarbaru City Region. Specifically, the findings show that an increase in capital, an increase in the number of employees, and a longer length of business are associated with higher income levels. This research contributes to the literature on the factors that affect the income level of MSMEs in the agricultural medicine sector. It provides insights into the importance of capital, workforce, and the length of business in improving the income of MSMEs in this industry. The findings of this study have practical implications for MSMEs engaged in the agricultural medicine sector in Banjarbaru. Business owners may benefit from investing in capital, increasing the number of employees, and maintaining the longevity of their business to improve their income levels. Policymakers may also consider providing support and incentives to MSMEs in this industry to encourage their growth and development. One limitation of this research is the small sample size of 50 respondents, which may not represent the entire population of MSMEs in the agricultural medicine sector in Banjarbaru. Therefore, caution should be exercised when generalizing the findings to other contexts. Future studies may consider using a larger sample size or other research methods to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the factors that affect the income of MSMEs in this industry.

Keywords: MSME; Agricultural Medicine; Labor; Length of Business



The effect of product quality and price on purchase intention with brand trust as a mediating variable in Adimenoreh Tea

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Abstract

This study aims to test and analyze the effect of product quality and price on purchase intention with brand trust as a mediating variable in Adimenoreh Tea. Adimenoreh Tea is one of the village teas with a distinctive flavor image of the Menoreh hills in Kulonprogo which is combined with natural ingredients and is good for health because it is traditionally made with an exotic flavor image and rich in antioxidants. Data analysis was carried out using the Partial Least Square (PLS) approach. The population in this study were potential consumers of Adimenoreh Tea throughout Indonesia, the majority of which are Central Java, Yogyakarta Special Region and West Nusa Tenggara, totalling 100 respondents. The sampling technique in this study uses purposive sampling and, in this study, uses an online questionnaire (google form) based on a Likert scale with five answer choices. Data analysis was carried out with the help of the SmartPLS v.3.3.2 application. The results of this study indicate that not all variables have an effect. Product quality is not significant to consumer buying interest in Adimenoreh Tea. Price is not significant to consumer buying interest in Adimenoreh Tea. Product quality has a positive and significant effect on brand trust in Adimenoreh Tea. Price has a positive and significant effect on brand trust in Adimenoreh Tea. Then, brand trust has a positive and significant effect on buying interest in Adimenoreh Tea.

Keywords: Product Quality; Price; Purchase Intention; Brand Trust; SmartPLS



Determinant Of Export in Indonesia

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Abstract

One of the lessons from the 2008 crisis is that monetary policy has a more complex role. Apart from monetary economic objectives, one of the roles of monetary policy is to prevent asset bubbles from occurring. This study identifies the asymmetrical influence of foreign interest rates on asset prices in Indonesia. Using 2006Q1-2022Q4 data with NARDL approach. The results of the study show that expansionary and contractionary monetary policies of foreign interest rates have a negative effect on asset prices in Indonesia. Changes in foreign monetary policy will be responded quickly by exchange rates and financial markets. The implication of this research is to maintain the stability of the rupiah exchange rate and financial markets

Keywords:



Determinants of Indonesia's trade balance using the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model

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Abstract

International trade is one of the essential factors in supporting the country's economy. In addition, international trade can also fulfill a country's need for resource factors and technology that are not available in a country. International trade is always related to the trade balance to determine the extent of a country's development in producing good-quality export commodities and the extent of a country's dependence on imported goods. However, sometimes, the trade balance does not appear to experience a deficit or decrease, and several factors can cause fluctuations in the trade balance. Therefore, this study aims to see the influence and stability of the independent variables on the trade balance both in the long and short term. The independent variables used are GDP, FDI, exchange rates, and interest rates. The data is annual secondary data obtained through the World Bank and IMF from 1990-2021. The model used is Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL). The regression model results explain that the GDP and FDI variables do not affect the trade balance in both the short and long term. But at one time, GDP also significantly negatively affects the trade balance. Meanwhile, interest rate and exchange rate variables affect the trade balance. All the independent variables in this model can explain 90 percent of the dependent variable. This study contributes to the existing literature by utilizing the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model to examine the long-term and short-term effects of GDP, FDI, exchange rate, and interest rate on Indonesia's trade balance. The study adds to the theoretical knowledge of the determinants of trade balance and highlights the importance of using ARDL in analyzing the relationships between variables. The findings of this study have practical implications for policymakers and practitioners. The study shows that GDP and FDI do not have a significant impact on Indonesia's trade balance, indicating that the country's efforts to increase exports and attract foreign investment may not be enough to improve the trade balance. Instead, policymakers should focus on managing the exchange rate and interest rate to achieve a favorable trade balance. One limitation of this study is the use of secondary annual data from the World Bank and IMF, which may limit the accuracy of the findings. Additionally, the study does not consider other factors that may affect Indonesia's trade balance, such as political instability or natural disasters. Future research can overcome these limitations by using more comprehensive data and including other variables in the analysis to gain a deeper understanding of the determinants of Indonesia's trade balance.

Keywords: ARDL; Exchange Rate; FDI; GDP; Interest Rate; Trade balance



State ownership and financial performance: Does institutional environment mitigate the negative effects?

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Abstract

This study examines the relationship between state ownership and corporate performance and clarifies how the state can influence the performance of corporates in Vietnam, a transforming economy from a central plan economy in the past. Expanding on previous studies, this study also investigates the state-enterprise connection explicitly under the influence of ownership concentration and business environment, which is still controversial in recent years. Moreover, this study examines the influence of board characteristics, an important proxy for governance mechanisms, on corporate performance and compares their influences in participating in state ownership. Research data is collected from Thomson Reuters and the State Securities Commission with annual financial reports of listed corporates during the period 2010 - 2020. The empirical method is the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) with related tests. The study finds that state ownership has a significant positive role in corporate performance. In addition, the findings also indicate that corporate performance increases local institutional quality improves. In addition, this study provides evidence that the mechanism of positive effects of state ownership is amplified in an improved institutional environment and mitigates the negative effects of corporate governance characteristics in Vietnam. The results of the study contribute to related theories, capital structure theories, and institutional theories, combining the practical implications for managers and policy makers in Vietnam.

Keywords: State Ownership; Corporate Performance; Governance Mechanisms; Listed Corporate; Vietnam

Climate Change and Food Security: The Coping Strategies

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Abstract

Food security is associated with a vulnerability to various factors, such as climate change. The study aims to analyze poor household food security and their strategies to cope with the vulnerability that arises from climate change. Also, to examine the food security dynamic between El Niño and La Niña. We used cross-section primary data of poor households. The location of the study is Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta. Food security indicators use Coping Strategies Index (CSI). We use descriptive statistics, K-Mean Cluster, and paired sample t-test. Based on the K-Mean Cluster and sample t-test results, Household experiences food security dynamics. Households were facing food security when El Niño more secure than La Niña. It is possible that because the study location is a kart area, the Household has become accustomed to facing dryness. Households perform coping adaptation in the form of consumption-based and non-consumption based. We found that households prefer a consumption-based strategy. They often chose a food coping strategy relying on less preferred food and less expensive, purchasing food on credit and borrowing food from a relative. Moreover, households perform food diversification to cope with vulnerability using local habits. Another strategy is income-based, where heads of households and wives diversify their work. The findings provide information to households and the government to cope with food insecurity, especially from Climate Change.

Keywords: Climate Change; Coping Strategies; Food Security



The effect of Muhammadiyah haram fatwa, religious knowledge, economic, and intelligence variables on the demand for cigarette

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Abstract

Research aims: This study aims to examine the determinants of cigarette demand in Indonesia, with a focus on the effects of Muhammadiyah's haram fatwa, economic variables, intelligence, and religious knowledge. The research employs a quantitative approach, using the Marshallian demand model to estimate the cigarette demand function. The study also incorporates institutional elements, such as the Muhammadiyah haram fatwa, to assess its impact on cigarette demand. The data were collected from male students at Ahmad Dahlan University, and multiple regression analysis was employed to estimate the cigarette demand model. The findings of this research indicate that economic variables, such as income and price, significantly influence the demand for cigarettes. However, the Muhammadiyah haram fatwa, intelligence, religious knowledge, and cigarette advertisements do not have a significant impact on cigarette demand. This study contributes to the literature on cigarette demand by examining the role of institutional elements, such as the Muhammadiyah haram fatwa, in influencing cigarette consumption. Additionally, the study provides insights into the factors that drive cigarette demand in Indonesia, particularly economic variables. The findings of this study have important implications for policymakers and practitioners involved in tobacco control efforts in Indonesia. The results suggest that policies aimed at increasing the price of cigarettes, such as taxation, could be effective in reducing cigarette consumption. Additionally, efforts to improve economic conditions, such as job creation and poverty reduction, may also help to reduce cigarette demand. One limitation of this study is the use of a small sample size of male students from a single university, which may not be representative of the broader population. Future studies could employ a larger and more diverse sample to provide a more comprehensive understanding of cigarette demand in Indonesia. Additionally, further research could explore the impact of other institutional elements, such as government regulations, on cigarette demand.

Keywords: Marshallian Demand; Demand for Cigarettes; Intelligence; Religious Knowledge



An engagement micro-Islamic social capital for SME

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to investigate the fittest capital for Small and Medium Entrepreneurs in the Trukan community, D.I. Yogyakarta. The community that has just started Arisan (revolving savings) is a Muslim food entrepreneurs' group that also manages domestic waste as social capital. By applying an asset-based community development approach, it was found that the most suitable sources of capital were cash waqf from household waste sales, direct investment from revolving savings arisan, temporary deposits waqf, and qardhul hasan.

Keywords: Islamic Social Capital; SME; Revolving Saving; Cash-Waqf; Temporary Deposits Waqf; Qardhul Hasan



Environmental and economic evaluation of alternative land use conversions: A case study of palm forest conversion in Thanh Ba district, Phu Tho Province, Vietnam

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Abstract

To make financial and environmental analyses of major land use conversions from palm forest and draw policy implications for effective palm forest land uses in Thanh Ba district, Phu Tho province, Vietnam. The study uses both primary and secondary data. The secondary data includes the laws and regulations related to land uses, and palm forest conversion and protection at the national and local government levels and village conventions. The primary data was collected from historical interview, group discussion, key informant interview, household survey, field observation and resource mapping. At the village level, households were randomly selected from a list of household heads. This research analyzes at both household and village levels. By comparative studies on alternative land uses with palm forest conversion in Thanh Ba district, Phu Tho province, Vietnam, the research found that different alternative land uses lead to different financial returns and environmental changes. By policy analysis, research found that palm conversion has been individually taken by households without any guideline and technical support from local government. More important, there have been many programs support palm conversion, however, no economic and environmental assessment has been conducted before, during and after program implementation in the districts. Financial costs and benefits were estimated based on household's production of three land use conversions. Environmental changes impacted by loss in the palm forest are described based on recall as it has been more than 10 years before and now associating with the new land uses. The information got from in-depth interview village elders and field observation. Restore and develop handicraft production from palm tree products such as palm mats, brooms and door curtain making in Thanh Ba district. Organize stakeholder analysis in all communes which have implemented palm land conversion. Conduct a technical research on land and physical conditions to find out suitable crops on converted palm land. Conduct a technical environmental impact assessment of main palm conversion alternatives at district level. Conduct a program review on conversion scale and results and plan conversion area with appropriate crops. Implement training courses on technical conversion toward environmental sustainability. Support good loan for converted households. Establish some successful conversion models and palm forest based livelihood models in the locality. Implement training courses on production technique of cassava, tea, and cajuput cultivation associate with field visits and practices. Establish a palm forest protected area in the district for ecotourism, education purposes and research activities. Implement technical researches to find out methods for exploiting implicit monetary values such as palm oil and biofuel production from palm fruits.

Keywords: Palm Forest; Land Use; Land Use Conversions; Palm Forest Conversions



Analysis of the relationship between economic growth and zakat distribution: some comparative studies in Indonesia and Malaysia

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Abstract

In Islam, zakat is an economic tool that can be utilized as an essential component of governmental revenue to support public expenditures; unlike other forms of revenue, zakat has defined and comprehensive laws for its collection and usage. In this situation, the state's role and responsibility is to maximize the function of zakat institutions in investigating and utilizing zakat monies as economic drivers. Each country takes a distinct approach to the creation of zakat institutions. Whereas in Indonesia, zakat funds are collected from the bottom up, zakat monies are collected from the top down in Malaysia. As a result, the purpose of this research is to analyze the impact of zakat distribution on economic growth in Indonesia and Malaysia. The study's dependent variable is GDP at constant prices, while the study's independent variables are the Gini index, inflation, and zakat distribution from 2001 to 2019. This study employs an Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model technique. According to the conclusions of this study, the distribution of zakat has no effect on economic growth in either Indonesia or Malaysia in the short or long term.

Keywords: Economic Growth; Zakat Distribution; Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL); Indonesia; Malaysia



Air Quality Assessment with Life Satisfaction Approach in Muara Enim Regency, South Sumatra Province in Indonesia

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Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for 2015 addresses the challenges faced by both developing and developed countries. In light of this, the objective of this paper is to estimate the assessment of air quality using a combination of the life satisfaction approach (L.S.), the fuzzy inference system (FIS), and the life cycle assessment (LCA). The research was conducted in Lawang Kidul District, Tanjung Enim Regency, South Sumatra Province, Indonesia, to evaluate the community's willingness to pay (WTP) in addressing air pollution. Face-to-face interviews were conducted using the contingent appraisal method (CVM) to measure the factors influencing WTP. The aim was to understand the community's capacity to improve the environmental profile through contributions from companies and the government. However, it should be noted that not all communities possess the same level of knowledge and resources to enhance environmental profiles. Furthermore, the analysis involves combining the fuzzy inference system (FIS) and life cycle assessment (LCA). The global warming potential (GWP) impact assessment for mining activities is 2.03 kg CO₂ eq; diesel fuel is 0.937 kg CO₂ eq; and electricity is 0.756 kg CO₂ eq. The amount of particulate issued for mining activities is 0.015 kg PM_{2.5} equivalent, diesel fuel is 0.00106 kg PM_{2.5} equivalent, and electricity is 0.0139 kg PM_{2.5} equivalent.

Keywords: Contingent-appraisal; Pollution; Policymaker Socioeconomic; Willingness-to-pay

The determinants of Indonesian captivation in investing in cryptocurrency

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Abstract

Cryptocurrency, as one of the most popular investment instruments today, attracts investors and miners blindly. Even though cryptocurrency is treated as a digital asset, it is not yet recognized as a means of payment in Indonesia. This article will discuss the determinants of Indonesian captivation for investing in Cryptocurrency in Indonesia. The independent variables that will be examined are returns, risks, convenience, and respondents' knowledge of cryptocurrencies. This paper utilized purposive sampling to collect data from 196 respondents and analyze it by applying multiple linear regression. The finding says that all the independent variables positively and significantly influenced the fascination with cryptocurrency investment; however, the return variable is the highest. The reason for investing is to make a profit. Therefore, the return expected by a person is compensated for the opportunity cost and inflation risk. The expectation of getting a return on investment that is in accordance with what has been invested.

Keywords: Cryptocurrency; Investment; Return; Risk; Knowledge



Integration of stock markets between Indonesia and its major trading partners

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to analyse the integration between the emerging stock market of Indonesia and its major trading partners. The Research methodology using VECM (Vector Error Correction Model) frameworks, (i.e., US, China, Japan, and Singapore) during the period of January 2016 to December 2018 with monthly data of the Indonesian stock market. The result of this research found that the Indonesia stock market affected by its major trading partner in short term and long term. Indonesian market (JCI) responds to US market (DJIA) in positive (+) both in short run and long run. Meanwhile, Indonesian market (JCI) responds to Japan market (N225) in negative (-) only in the long run and not significant in the short run. However, China (SCI) and Singapore market (STI) are not significant in short run and long run.

Keywords: Jakarta Composite Index; Major Trading Partners; Market Integration; Market Segmentation



Examining the most significant factors inhibiting agricultural sector growth during Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia

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Abstract

Agriculture protects Indonesia's economy. Few studies investigate Indonesia's agricultural development, banking, and macroeconomic environment before and during covid-19. 2010-2021 quarterly data are used. Multiple OLS regression measures variables. The growth of agriculture's GDP share over total GDP (GGDPRGDPT), agriculture's financing and total time deposits in Islamic banks (GFinPDT), Islamic banks' margin in agriculture (MARGIN), agriculture's financing and GDP in agriculture (GCPGDPP), inflation, and food prices. Findings indicate that Indonesia's agriculture sector must integrate improvements in agriculture itself by increasing productivity through professional managerial skill and technological use, and continuous support from the banking sector for further financial deepening by allocating a greater proportion of deposited funds for agriculture sector financing. Agriculture survives pandemics because its products are vital. Farmers' expansion with financial institution helps and banks' deployment of deposited funds to agriculture financing instruments are needed to grow the agriculture sector. Indonesia's agricultural sector needs solid macroeconomic conditions, competent management, and banking support.

Keywords: Agriculture; Islamic bank; Multiple Regression; Macroeconomic; Indonesia



Linear or circular economy: theories, practices and policy recommendations for Vietnam

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Abstract

This paper aims at discussing concepts of linear and circular economies and CE model as well as examining countries' CE development experiences and making recommendations for successfully adapting a CE. Systematically literatures review. Findings show that the CE is different from the linear one in terms of step plan, focus, system boundaries, reuse and business models. The CE model includes slow, close resource loops and narrowing resource flows, based on the foundation of renewable and non-toxic resources as well as through long-lasting design, reduce, maintenance, repair, reuse, remanufacturing, refurbishing, recovering and recycling. Many countries around the world have adapted CE model with different circularity levels with the main focus to reduce wastes. The main contribution of the paper is to make a comparison between linear and circular economy. The paper also recommends that the CE should be considered as a central point of socio-economic development programs and policies that must addresses the full cycle, from product design to production processes, consumption and recycling rather than only waste reduction focus. Producers should use CE framework as basis for product design, manufacture and recycling strategies. Consumers should change their perception of CE and behaviours towards making decisions to buy and consume toward CE' circularity. Also, there is a need to upgrade knowledge of policy makers and other stakeholders on the CE concepts and framework. There is not empirical data to indicate the advantages of circular economy.

Keywords: Circular economy; Linear economy; Theory; Experiences; Policy Recommendations

Analysis of internal and external factors market share: Islamic banks in Indonesia period 2012-2022

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Abstract

Islamic banking is an intermediary institution that has different characteristics from conventional intermediary institutions. The banking system with Sharia principles is considered more resilient than conventional banking. This resilience was evident during the monetary crisis of 1997/1998, in which only 240 private banks were able to survive without the help of the government. However, the growth of Islamic banks, which continues to increase, can also be seen from the increase in assets every year. Islamic banking assets in 2016 recorded an increase of Rp.61.6 trillion or grew 20.28%. Islamic Commercial Banks make the largest contribution to the increase in Islamic banking assets by Rp40.7 trillion. This study aims to determine the factors that influence the market share of Islamic banking in Indonesia, both in terms of external and internal, from 2012-2022. The research uses a quantitative methodology to examine the hypothesis. The research aims to determine and explain the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable through hypothesis testing. This research is used secondary data collection. Limited research has periodically studied All of the Islamic banking and Islamic Business Units in Indonesia. This research affords the key factors that influence the market share of Islamic Banks in Indonesia.

Keywords: Islamic Bank; Market Share; Macroeconomics; Financial Performance

Zakat management strategy towards empowerment of converts by amil zakat institutions

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the concept of empowering converts through zakat philanthropy funds carried out by amil zakat institutions in improving the welfare of converts, and to analyze the impact of empowering zakat on converts in Indonesia. In general, this research can provide benefits to the community regarding the management and empowerment of zakat for converts, and become material for information and consideration both conceptually, theory and programs for managing zakat funds at amil zakat institutions. The methodology used in this research is through a qualitative phenomenology approach, while the object of this research is the National Amil Zakat Agency and the Arimatea Amil Zakat Institute related to the management of zakat and the empowerment of converts in Indonesia. Data collection techniques in this study were carried out by interviewing informants and direct observation. The data obtained in this study were processed qualitatively and analyzed systematically related to the observation of written data. The results of this study indicate that there is a collaboration in empowering zakat for converts carried out by the two amil zakat institutions, where both have various strategies in their management, such as exchanging data on converts in Indonesia, collaboration related to converts' economic activities in the form of direct assistance or development household economics, and provision of capital to small businesses. The impact of implementing zakat for converts is to gain specific and sustainable reinforcement in the fields of religion, education and economic improvement.

Keywords: Zakat Management Strategy; Zakat for Converts; BAZNAS; LAZ Arimatea



Disparities in selecting livelihood adaptation strategies to cope with extreme weather events across different regions within Quang Ngai province, Vietnam

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Abstract

The present study aims to elucidate the impact of extreme weather events (EWEs) on livelihoods in coastal communes of Quang Ngai (QN) province, Vietnam. It seeks to identify and examine the adaptation strategies implemented by fishers residing in these coastal communities in response to EWEs. It also explores variations in these strategies across different regions. Data for the study were gathered through a household survey involving interviews conducted with 229 households (HHs) using designed questionnaires. The collected data were subjected to rigorous analysis and visualization using Excel and R software. Various statistical, comparative, and descriptive methods were employed to analyze the adaptation strategies employed by individuals in these regions. The findings reveal the existence of both passive and active adaptation practices within aquaculture and fishing HHs with three passive adaptations and five active adaptations identified. Furthermore, notable differences in adaptation strategies were observed among the communes, encompassing both active and passive approaches. This study's outcomes hold substantial significance in guiding the selection of context-specific adaptation strategies to mitigate the adverse consequences of EWEs effectively.

Keywords: Livelihood Adaptations; Extreme Weather Events; Region; Coastal Fishers; Quang Ngai Province

The effect of promotion on purchase decision of halal products mediated by students' trust and knowledge of halal products in Palembang city

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the influence of promotion on the purchasing decisions of halal products by mediating the trust and knowledge of halal products among students in Palembang. This survey research used a cross sectional model design with a data collection method using questionnaires which were distributed to 150 student respondents at several universities in the city of Palembang. Students are randomly selected with random techniques. Data analysis was carried out using the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method with the help of SmartPLS 3.0 software. The results show that promotion has a significant positive effect on the purchasing decisions of halal products. In addition, the trust and knowledge of halal products also mediate the relationship between promotion and the purchasing decisions of halal products. Therefore, appropriate promotion can increase consumers' trust and knowledge of halal products, which in turn can affect their purchasing decisions. This research contributes to expanding understanding of the factors that influence purchasing decisions for halal products by mediating trust and knowledge of halal products. This is important because there is still limited research on the relationship between promotion, trust, knowledge of halal products, and purchasing decisions of halal products among students in Palembang City. This research shows that the right promotion can increase consumer trust and knowledge about halal products, which in turn can influence their purchasing decisions. Therefore, producers and marketers of halal products can use the results of this research to develop appropriate promotional strategies and increase consumer confidence in their halal products. The limitation of this study is because the sample only involves students in Palembang City, so the results of the study cannot be generalized to the wider population. Recommendations for future research can be focused on testing the right type of promotion to increase consumer trust and knowledge about halal products among the wider population.

Keywords: Promotion; Halal Brand Trust; Halal Brand Knowledge; Purchase Decision

The role of sharia microfinance in micro business development

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Abstract

This study aims to determine how the differences in sales turnover, the number of workers, the number of goods sold, and the number of customers before and after receiving financing at BMT Artha Amanah Sanden. This research is a type of quantitative descriptive research. The subjects in the study were micro-entrepreneurs who received the financing at BMT Artha Amanah Sanden. Regarding the fundamental issues in microbusiness which are capital and connections, this research is important to show the real form of establishing an effective and mutually reinforcing Islamic economic ecosystem. In this study, a sample of 50 micro-entrepreneurs were selected by the survey method. The data collection techniques in this study used questionnaires and interviews. The analytical tool used was non-parametric analysis method of the Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test. Based on the results of the analysis, it is found that: (1) There is a difference between sales turnover before and after financing from BMT Artha Amanah KC Sanden. (2) There is a difference between the number of workers before and after financing from BMT Artha Amanah KC Sanden. (3) There is a difference between the number of goods sold before and after financing from BMT Artha Amanah KC Sanden. (4) There is a difference between the number of customers before and after financing from BMT Artha Amanah KC Sanden.

Keywords: Business Development; Micro Business; Baitul Maal Wat Tamwil (BMT)



Determinants of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions: A case study of ASEAN region countries

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Abstract

The issue of environmental change is a concern for countries in the ASEAN region. Therefore, the aim of this study is to identify the determinants of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in the ASEAN region countries. The study utilizes panel data analysis for the period 2012-2019 and examines the impact of various factors such as GDP, population, energy consumption, forest area, and motorcycle users on CO₂ emissions in the ASEAN region countries. The results of the study indicate that GDP, energy consumption and population have a positive and significant impact on CO₂ emissions in the ASEAN region countries. But forest area and motorcycle users, the effect is not statistically significant on CO₂ emissions. This study contributes to the existing literature by analyzing the determinants of CO₂ emissions in the ASEAN region countries using panel data analysis. The study highlights the importance of GDP, energy consumption and population as key factors driving CO₂ emissions in the region. The findings of this study have important implications for policymakers and practitioners in the ASEAN region countries. Policymakers need to develop policies that balance economic growth with environmental sustainability. The study suggests that policies should focus on reducing energy consumption through the adoption of renewable energy sources and increasing energy efficiency. One limitation of this study is the availability and quality of data, which may limit the accuracy of the findings. Additionally, the study does not consider other factors that may affect CO₂ emissions, such as government policies and technological advancements. Future research can overcome these limitations by using more comprehensive data and including other variables in the analysis to gain a deeper understanding of the determinants of CO₂ emissions in the ASEAN region countries.

Keywords: ASEAN Countries, CO₂, Energy Consumption, Environmental Degradation.



Analysis of productive zakat impact for mustahik welfare with CIBEST (Center for Islamic Business and Economic Studies) model

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Abstract

Zakat plays a role in alleviating poverty and ensuring social justice for public. The collection of zakat should be accompanied by effective distribution. Based on this phenomenon, the research aims to determine whether the productive zakat assistance program provided by Lazismu in the Special Region of Yogyakarta is able to transform the poverty alleviation of the beneficiaries. This study utilizes a quantitative-qualitative descriptive research method. The unit of analysis is the recipient households of productive zakat assistance based on the beneficiary list from Lazismu in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The study utilizes primary data, and the time dimension used is cross-sectional. Non-probability sampling technique is employed. The results show that the number of zakat beneficiaries receiving productive zakat assistance from Lazismu in the Special Region of Yogyakarta has successfully improved the welfare of the beneficiaries in the category of well-being index. However, there are still beneficiaries who remain in the material poverty index, although none of them are in the spiritual or absolute poverty index.

Keywords: Productive Zakat; Mustahik; Welfare; CIBEST



Indonesia's social progress: the role of basic education in alleviating poverty trap

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Abstract

Entering the post-pandemic world, Indonesia is still facing high uncertainty, especially in terms of access to basic education. According to the Central Statistics Agency, the education sector growth is the second-lowest at 0.42%, though its distribution towards economic growth is the highest at 3.02%, surpassing six other sectors with higher growth. Despite its potential, access to the education sector remains low. Based on the 2022 Social Progress Index (SPI), Indonesia ranks 106th out of 169 countries in the category of low access to basic knowledge, and the downward trend continues. This research aims to examine the role of access to basic education in alleviating poverty in Indonesia with the social progress perspective. The research approach based on poverty as capability deprivation framework by Amartya Sen and Endogenous Growth model, using SPI indicators as measurement. The study also compares the Social Progress Index (SPI) with the Human Development Index (HDI) in terms of knowledge dimensions. Multiple regression analysis was conducted using 2022 education data from 34 provinces by the Central Statistics Agency. The results show that four out of five SPI indicators such as population with no schooling, secondary school attainment, gender parity in secondary attainment and equal access to quality education have a significant effect on the level of poverty in Indonesia, while primary school enrolment is not significant. The significant increase in the poverty line in Indonesia makes meeting basic needs, such as education, increasingly difficult. The inability of the community to gain access to basic education can strengthen the cycle of poverty (poverty trap). The findings of this research indicate that using the Social Progress Index as metric for development could lead to a more inclusive comprehension of progress. This index encompasses a wide-ranging framework that consist of 89 indicators at the state level and 49 at the district level, and does not solely rely on the GDP measurement. Policy makers should consider using these indicators as a means of assessing social performance to help developed policies, especially those aimed at breaking the cycle of poverty and enhancing access to basic education. These measures may be useful not only in Indonesia, but also other developing countries.

Keywords: Social Progress; Poverty; Basic Education



The comparison among celebrity, influencer, and customer review (eWOM) toward purchase intention of Korean restaurants in Indonesia

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Abstract

The excitement of Indonesian in trying Korean cuisine and increasing social media usage in Indonesia, as currently, 68% of Indonesians are active on social media and 62.1% using the internet (BPS-Statistics Indonesia, 2022; INSG., 2022), makes Indonesians rely on eWOM to choose the preferable restaurant and eWOM influence on the food industry turning to a leading topic. The objectives of this study aims to find whether there is a significant correlation between eWOM (Celebrity, Influencer, Customer Review) toward the purchase intention of Korean restaurants in Indonesia in terms of age, gender, and location, as this research was the only one conducted by comparing three types of eWOM focusing on Korean restaurants in Indonesia. This research used primary research, the deductive approach, and the quantitative method. The primary data was collected by Google Forms in English and Indonesian, and 239 valid responses were collected in March 2023. The non-probability snowball sampling was used to reach more Indonesians regardless of age, gender, and demographic location. The questionnaire was divided into five sections: the first section was to find the most trustworthy eWOM, which influenced the respondents, followed by each type of eWOM (celebrity, influencer, and customer review), and ended with the demographical questions section. Variables such as age, gender, and geographical location were created to determine the different perspectives based on different backgrounds. The data collected was tested by SPSS. The 5-point Likert scale was analyzed using descriptive statistics to summarize by generating average mean and standard deviation—the two-variable comparison, like gender, was analyzed by t-test. This study reveals that customer review positively affects Indonesians buying decisions in a Korean restaurant as the most trustworthy eWOM. Customer review has a high credibility factor as people believe comments contain various perspectives that are not paid. Celebrity and influencer have a high exposure, influencing people's attitudes towards information, but cannot increase purchase intention. This study also proves that demographic backgrounds, such as gender, age, and location, have different relationships to purchase intention. Celebrity has more influence on females, while both genders have the same perspective toward influencer and customer review. In terms of age, the influence of celebrity is stronger in Gen Z than Gen X and Baby Boomers, while for customer review, young adults tend to seek more proof compared to teenagers. Additionally, people from different locations show different attitudes only towards customer review.

Keywords: Comparison; eWOM; Purchase Intention; Korean Restaurant

Sustainable leasing and management strategy optimization of state-owned assets in Shantou

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Abstract

With the deepening of the reform of China's economic system, Shantou, as one of the frontier cities of China's reform and opening up, has also carried out a series of reforms and adjustments of state-owned enterprises, among which state-owned assets have played a vital role in promoting the construction of Shantou Special economic Zone and played a key role in economic development. Reasonable leasing and effective management of these state-owned assets have become the key strategies to maximize economic benefits and sustainable development. The purpose of this study is to optimize the leasing and management strategy of state-owned assets in Shantou City. Through case analysis and SWOT analysis, this study can help evaluate the internal strengths and weaknesses of state-owned assets leasing and management strategies, as well as market opportunities and potential threats, so as to formulate more optimized strategies for sustainable leasing and management. Through the analysis of the current situation, existing problems and future development trend of the leasing business of state-owned assets management enterprises, the paper puts forward preliminary improvement suggestions for the operating procedures and internal control system of the leasing operation and management of state-owned assets in the future, aiming at providing some useful references for further enhancing the competitiveness of enterprises. In order to achieve the purpose of scientific research, the article will mainly study the following aspects: Shantou state-owned assets leasing management and standard leasing two aspects of in-depth research.

Keywords: State-owned Assets; Lease Management; Standard Leasing



Consumer behavior analysis and market segmentation study of Guangzhou Mixue Company

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Abstract

Under the highly competitive tea and beverage market background, Mixue Ice Cream & Tea (Mixue) stores are distributed all over China, and more than 1,000 branches have been started overseas. Mixue is committed to building a brand of fresh ice cream and tea drinks in China, especially in the post-epidemic era. The success of Mixue undoubtedly has a strong reference significance for many enterprises. The main purpose of this study is to provide references for other enterprises in the industry by studying the market strategy of Mixue. The author takes Guangzhou as an example. The author first introduces the development background of Mixue in Guangzhou and then uses the 5W1H theory to analyze the consumer behavior of Guangzhou Mixue, and then studies the market segmentation of Guangzhou Mixue from the perspective of STP marketing, and through data analysis and comparison studies some problems in its development process. Through consumer behavior analysis and market segmentation studies, we can not only give better satisfaction to consumers' needs and bring better consumption experience, but also make the enterprise win more space for development, and make suggestions for its future development, so that it can get a long development.

Keywords: Mixue; Consumer behavior analysis; Market segmentation; 5W1H theory; STP



Strategic plan for dance education institutions in Lucheng district, Changzhi city

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Abstract

With the rapid economic growth and the improvement of people's living standards, people's demand for art is also increasing. Dance is an important part of art education, and society's demand for dance education institutions continues to increase. On the one hand, parents have higher requirements for the cultivation of their children's dance art. Moreover, due to the positive influence of the national education "double reduction" policy, the dance industry is developing towards industrialization and marketization. At present, China dance training institutions have low barriers to entry and fierce competition among homogeneous enterprises, resulting in mixed good and bad. This paper takes Lucheng District, Changzhi City, Shanxi Province as an example, analyzes the existing dance institutions from the aspects of environment, management, marketing, teachers, service, teaching quality, etc., uses SWOT analysis, PEST analysis and other methods to analyze and find corresponding solutions for it, comprehensively analyze the necessary conditions for running a dance institution from the perspective of establishment. To make theoretical preparations for opening more professional dance institutions in Lucheng District, and also hope to provide some reference and reference for the establishment of dance institutions in similar areas.

Keywords: Dance institution; Strategic Research; Lucheng District

The purchase decision-making process of electric vehicles in Khon Kaen, Thailand

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Abstract

Electric vehicles (EVs), being environmentally friendly and sustainable transportation options, are gradually gaining popularity worldwide. This study aims to investigate the purchase decision-making process of electric vehicles in Khon Kaen City, Thailand. A survey questionnaire was administered to a sample of EV owners and potential buyers in Khon Kaen City to gather information on their demographic characteristics, awareness of EVs, perceived benefits and drawbacks, and the influence of environmental concerns on their decision-making process. Additionally, in-depth interviews were conducted with a subset of respondents to gain deeper insights into their motivations, preferences, and experiences related to EV purchase decisions. This research utilized a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative analyses, and established an Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) model using relevant data. The implications of this research contribute to a better understanding of the EV market dynamics in Khon Kaen City and provide valuable insights for businesses and policymakers to develop effective strategies that promote EV adoption. Furthermore, the findings inform the development of targeted marketing campaigns, infrastructure planning, and policy interventions to overcome barriers and encourage wider acceptance of EVs in the region.

Keywords: Electric Vehicles; Purchase Decision-Making; Consumer Behavior; Khon Kaen City; Mixed Methods; Analytic Hierarchy Process



Development strategy of Huangshanghuang company

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Abstract

Jiangxi Huangshanghuang Food Co., LTD. (hereinafter referred to as Huangshanghuang Company) is a listed leisure marinated food enterprise. With the continuous development of China's reform and opening up, the living standard of Chinese residents has been greatly improved, which has brought new opportunities for rapid development of the leisure food industry. Although the market consumption potential continues to increase, the development of domestic leisure marinated food enterprise is faced with three major limitations: food safety problems, sales channel expansion problems and consumer demand diversification. In the face of opportunities and challenges, it is the key to develop a strategic plan that conforms to the company. In this paper, Firstly, PEST analysis is used to analyze the external environment and industry environment of Huangshanghuang Company. Secondly, opportunities and threats facing Huangshanghuang Company are obtained according to the analysis of external environment, strengths and weaknesses of Huangshanghuang Company are obtained through the analysis of internal environment, and strategic direction is determined by SWOT analysis method. Finally, in order to ensure the realization of development strategy, In view of the problems existing in the realization of the strategy of Huangshanghuang Company, the implementation countermeasures and safeguard measures of the enterprise development strategy are formulated.

Keywords: Development Strategy; Case Study; SWOT



The transformation and upgrading of medical device distribution enterprises from the perspective of centralized procurement of medical devices

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Abstract

The medical device distribution industry in China is facing tremendous pressure of transformation and upgrading in the context of centralized procurement of medical devices. The introduction of centralized procurement of medical devices aims to improve procurement efficiency, reduce prices, and ensure stable supply of medical devices. This paper aims to explore the current situation, challenges, and opportunities of transformation and upgrading of Chinese medical device distribution enterprises in this context. Through an analysis of policy background, corporate transformation strategies, and market competition, this article will propose relevant suggestions to promote the transformation and upgrading of medical device distribution enterprises and further optimize China's medical device supply chain.

Keywords: Medical Devices; Centralized Procurement; Transformation and Upgrading; Distribution Enterprises; Supply Chain



Marketing strategy optimization of nanning dance training institutions under the perspective of education "double reduction"

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Abstract

In 2021, China began to implement a "double reduction" education policy aimed at reducing students' academic burden and regulating the development of off-campus training institutions. The purpose of this policy is to promote -round development of students, improve educational equity, and reduce the educational pressure on students and families. With the implementation of the "double reduction" policy, dance training institutions are facing new challenges and opportunities. This study aims to explore the marketing status of dance training institutions in Nanning under the education "double reduction" policy, and to propose corresponding optimization suggestions for marketing strategies. This study provides inspiration for dance training institutions in Nanning to respond to the market environment under policy changes, and also provides a reference for similar institutions in other regions.

Keywords: "Double reduction" policy; Dance training institutions; Marketing strategy optimization; Nanning



The influence of innovation and entrepreneurship education on the employment of contemporary college students

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Abstract

Innovation and entrepreneurship education is one of the hot spots in the current college education reform, but also an important means to cultivate the professional quality of contemporary college students. This paper adopts the methods of questionnaire survey and empirical research to explore the impact of innovation and entrepreneurship education on the employment of contemporary college students, through exploring the practical application and effect of innovation and entrepreneurship education, to provide better support for college students' employment. At the same time, the research results can also provide valuable reference for universities, enrich and improve the innovation and entrepreneurship education classroom teaching system, innovation and entrepreneurship education practice system, and effectively improve the quality of talent training. Therefore, this study provides useful reference and enlightenment for promoting college students' innovation and entrepreneurship, alleviating social employment pressure and improving innovation and entrepreneurship education in colleges and universities.

Keywords: Innovation and Entrepreneurship Education; Contemporary Employment



Determinants of currency exchange rate fluctuations ASEAN countries

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Abstract

The aims of this research is to analyze the monetary phenomenon, namely the currency exchange rates of ASEAN countries as the future strategic economic growth center region. Exchange rate fluctuations affect the performance of macroeconomic development. determinants of currency exchange rates. The research method is panel data analysis from 2010-2022 in ASEAN countries which include Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Myanmar, Vietnam, Brunei, the Philippines, Laos, and Cambodia. The research variable is the exchange rate currency (exchange rate) as the dependent variable and export, import, foreign debt stocks, inflation, GDP and interest rates as independent variables.

Keywords: Exchange Rate; Fluctuations; Contagion Effect; Economic Stabilization



Are Islamic banks more SMEs friendly than their conventional counterparts? Evidence from Indonesian industry level data

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Abstract

Indonesian Islamic banking possesses riskier credit risk than conventional banking system. The SMEs financing system in Indonesia is done through financing scheme in Islamic banking and conventional banking. Islamic banking, which strives to become an interest free alternative to conventional banking, is expected to offer new opportunities for SMEs financing. This paper aims to evaluate the extent to which Islamic banks support Small and Medium Enterprises' (SMEs') development as compared to their conventional counterparts. This paper employs panel regression estimates where the dependent variables are the growth of SMEs financing and the share of SMEs financing to total financing in Islamic and conventional banking. Data for the level of SMEs financing are taken from the website of Indonesian Financial Services Authority (OJK). Data for the number of banks, the level of total assets, capital adequacy ratio and FDR or LDR in each banking system are also taken from the same source. Data for real GDP growth and percent change in CPI are taken, or calculated based on data obtained, from the website of Statistics Indonesia (BPS), while data for government domestic debt growth are calculated based on data obtained from the website of the central bank of Indonesia, Bank Indonesia. The results provide evidence that, there is no indication that Islamic banks are more SMEs friendly than conventional banks. Islamic finance needs to be set in the context of the broader global agenda to support SME finance. The priority reform measures supported by the G20 Investment and Infrastructure Working Group (IIWG) and Global Partnership on Financial Inclusion (GPFI) could provide a roadmap for effective implementation of Islamic financial products. Having emphasized the relevance of Islamic banking to SMEs financing, it is natural to hypothesize that some other factors also affect SMEs financing. These may include SMEs-specific factors, bank-specific factors as well as macroeconomic factors.

Keywords: Financing; Islamic Banking; Conventional Banking; Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

Decision determination on purchasing halal cosmetics products

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Abstract

please state the theme of the article, the research background and formulation of the problem. This study aims to analyse the effect of halal labels and prices on determination of cosmetic products in college students of Islamic Universities in Yogyakarta. Quantitative has been applied to determine the purchasing halal cosmetic products. The data collection has been applied as stratified random sampling which consists of three big Islamic Universities in Yogyakarta, namely UMY, UII and UIN Sunan Kalijaga. Based on the sample measurements of Slovin with $\alpha=5\%$, the sample is 400 University students. The analysis technique applied descriptive and multiple linear regression analysis. All the data has been test for validity, reliability (Cronbach's Alpha > 0,705) and classical assumption test. The halal label (0.496**), price (0.184**), ingredients compositions (0.521**) have a positive effect on purchasing decisions to all university students in three Islamic universities. This study took three big Islamic Universities in Yogyakarta.

Keywords: Cosmetics; Halal Label; Price; Ingredients; Purchasing Decision



Willing or not to reduce the health risk of cattle breeders?

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Abstract

Mangrove forest protection and development are facing many difficulties, the most challenging being the limited awareness of the local people about the role of forests and their participation in forest conservation and development. The research aimed to analyze the current situation and propose solutions to raise awareness and participation of people in mangrove protection and development in Giao Thuy district. The study used primary and secondary information collected from people, 14 managers of agencies and departments related to mangrove forest. Research results show that people were aware of the role of forests and actively participate in propaganda and policy dissemination activities, inspection and monitoring forest protection and development activities over the past time. but little contribution of money and labor for this activity. Some solutions were proposed from the research results to raise awareness and participation of people in mangrove forest protection and development in Giao Thuy district.

Keywords: Local People' Awareness and Participation; Mangrove Forest Protection and Development



Community awareness and participation in mangrove forest protection and development in Giao Thuy district, Nam Dinh province

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Abstract

Mangrove forest protection and development are facing many difficulties, the most challenging being the limited awareness of the local people about the role of forests and their participation in forest conservation and development. The research aimed to analyze the current situation and propose solutions to raise awareness and participation of people in mangrove protection and development in Giao Thuy district. The study used primary and secondary information collected from people, 14 managers of agencies and departments related to mangrove forest. Research results show that people were aware of the role of forests and actively participate in propaganda and policy dissemination activities, inspection and monitoring forest protection and development activities over the past time. but little contribution of money and labor for this activity. Some solutions were proposed from the research results to raise awareness and participation of people in mangrove forest protection and development in Giao Thuy district.

Keywords: Local People' Awareness and Participation; Mangrove Forest Protection and Development



Managing good governance in the mosque-based economy program: a note for inclusive local economic development

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Abstract

The local economy needs a variety of alternatives to grow sustainably. This economic strength is a positive sign that the community can solve the problem of fulfilling their basic needs. The support of local institutions (mosques) can be an alternative to mobilizing the economic and social capacity of the community as part of Indonesian cultural capital. This study uses descriptive quantitative methods to explore the importance of implementing good governance principles in mosque-based economic management. Good governance principles refer to the attitude exemplified by the Prophet Muhammad SAW. There are five pillars whose implementation is tested covering the principles; of accountability, transparency, participation, and enforcement. Implementing these pillars is part of efforts to uphold Islamic leadership related to *muamalah*. This study was a single case study in the Jogokariyan Mosque, Jogjakarta. The field survey involved 89 Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, as part of mosque partner through The Mosque Entrepreneurship program. The study found that the four pillars of good governance were “very good”. The highest score achieved was community participation. Participation is increasing due to trust in program management. Entrepreneurship programs significantly contribute positively to employment opportunities for the community. The more responsive the mosque manager is towards applying the principles of good governance, the higher success in developing the local economy. The good practice of the principles of good governance can be one of the key success of the same program in other locations. Various programs of well-managed mosques will encourage local economy.

Keywords: Masjid; Local Growth; Development; Institution; Governance



The role of fiscal policy and institutional quality on economic growth in ASEAN countries

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Abstract

Theoretically, as the institutional quality improves, rent-seeking activities lessen, and thus income increases. This study aims to examine the effect of fiscal policy and institutional quality on economic growth in the ASEAN region. This region is selected since it has enormous cross-country disparities in income. The sample covers eight ASEAN countries over the period from 2010 to 2019 using a fixed effects model. Fiscal policy is proxied by government expenditure, while institutional quality is measured by government effectiveness data retrieved from Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI). The results indicate that both fiscal policy and institutional quality have a positive and significant association with economic growth in selected ASEAN countries. This study provides empirical evidence that it is necessary to enhance the effectiveness of government institutions with the aim of increasing economic growth.

Keywords: Fixed Effect; Fiscal Policy; Institutional Quality; Economic Growth; ASEAN



Linking basic income to sustainable development: a systematic literature review

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Abstract

Some scholars believed that the idea of universal basic income grant to secure the consumption of people may be also useful to prevent the destruction of the environment. If the universal basic income grant is transferred, the people tend to do more valuable activity and work that does not utilise carelessly the natural resource since the basic security is available. However, there were still limited research that discussed about this issue in order to support sustainable development. The aim of this study is to analyse the link between basic income and sustainable development in current literature. This research used the systematic literature review method. Approximately, 100 articles related to the topic on basic income and sustainable development were collected, including the articles that not exactly mentioned those keywords explicitly but mention about environment, social transfer, and sustainable welfare. The result of the study showed that according to the literature, basic income is one of the social transfers that could be worthwhile to support the sustainable development through the secured consumption that prevent the environmental destruction related work. This study is the first to analyse the link between those topics by examining literature review systematically. The result is relevant for policy recommendations in both social and environmental issue to achieve sustainable development.

Keywords: Basic Income; Sustainable Development; Social Transfer



Current status of high technology application in vegetable production cooperatives in Hanoi City, Vietnam

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Abstract

The present study investigated the situation of the high technology application by vegetable production cooperatives in Hanoi city, Vietnam. Data was conducted by interviewing 35 vegetable production cooperatives and 330 farmers in the cooperatives in Hanoi city. The study applied Ordinary Least Squares regression model for showing influencing factors to the intention of vegetable production cooperatives in applying high technology. Research results showed that the application of high-tech agriculture in vegetable production cooperatives has positive effects on economic, social, and environmental aspects. However, the status of the high technology application in the vegetable production of the cooperatives in Hanoi city showed that the scale of high-tech application was still small, scattered, and only apply in several stages of the production process. This paper sought to investigate the situation of the high technology application by vegetable production cooperatives. This study recommended some policies to promote the application of high technology in vegetable production for cooperatives such as planning, market, capital, labor skills, and technology transfer. The intentions of adopting a high technology can be expressed in several stages. Our research has not specifically analyzed this theory.

Keywords: High Technology Application; Vegetable Production; Cooperative



The consequences of large-scale agricultural investment programs for livelihoods and peasant differentiation of ethnic minority groups in Vietnam

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Abstract

This research critically examines the consequences of Large-scale Agricultural Investment (LSAI) Program for livelihoods and agrarian change, based on a case study of rubber plantations in ethnic minority uplands, Northwest Vietnam. Building upon Scoones' agrarian political economy of livelihoods framework, an integrated conceptual framework of 'livelihood pathway' is developed to analyze the impact of LSAI Program on livelihoods and the agrarian political economy. It illuminates how several ethnic minority groups have formed different household livelihood strategies, livelihood outcomes, and livelihood pathways in response to their land loss. It also reveals the long-term patterns of social differentiation and class formation among the local peasants in the post-land grab phase. This paper seeks to elaborate a conceptual framework related to the agrarian political economy of livelihoods developed by Scoones (2015) for understanding the differential impact of a LSAI program on the communities and livelihoods of multiple ethnic groups. The research contribute to clarify the implications of LSAI programs for livelihoods and social differentiation of ethnic minority groups in the Vietnam. The study aims to propose policy recommendations to ensure the harmonization of the interests of investors and local communities for large-scale agricultural investment programs.

Keywords: Large-Scale Agricultural Investment; Political Economy of Livelihood; Livelihood Pathway; Social Differentiation; Ethnic Minority; Vietnam

What factors that affect children to learn thrift, saving money and things at home?

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Abstract

This paper examines what factors which affect qualities that children can be encouraged to learn thrift, saving money and things at home and whether the effect varies by country. This paper employs pooled cross-sectional regression consists of 78 countries, with a large sample of individual survey data. Data are obtained from World Values Survey wave 6 (2010-2014) and wave 7 (2017-2022). Estimation is carried out primarily using logistic regression. Besides, the analysis uses robustness checks. The results show that income level has a positive and significant effect on qualities that children can be encouraged to learn thrift, saving money and things at home particularly when it is in the highest group rather than lower group. Furthermore, the level of education has a positive and significant effect on qualities that children can be encouraged to learn thrift, saving money and things at home. Moreover, the effect of income level and education on attitude toward teaching values of thrift and saving money does not differ for individuals living in countries with different economic growth and per capita income. In addition, this study acknowledges the correlation between the dependent variable and other variables such as social class, marital status, employment status, religion denomination, and religiosity. This would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the factors which affect qualities that children can be encouraged to learn thrift, saving money and things at home, enabling policymakers to formulate more effective and targeted interventions. By recognizing and understanding the influence of socioeconomic characteristics on the value placed on thrift, saving money and things, policymakers can design targeted interventions to promote financial well-being and responsible financial behavior across diverse populations. Such interventions may include financial education programs, incentives for saving, and the provision of accessible financial resources tailored to the specific needs and circumstances of different socioeconomic groups.

Keywords: Thrift; Saving Money and Things; Socioeconomic Characteristics; Development Indicators



The inequality of development between regions and economic clasterization: Evidence in Lampung province, Indonesia

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the level of inequality between regions and clustering of districts/cities in Lampung Province in 2014-2021. The data used in this study is secondary data with the 2014-2021 research period. The model used is Williamson Index analysis and Klassen Typology analysis. Based on the results of the study, it shows that the level of regional inequality between districts/cities in Lampung Province in 2014-2021 is still relatively low but tends to decrease every year, where this inequality is caused by positive contributions from South Lampung Regency, Central Lampung Regency, Tulang Bawang Regency, Mesuji Regency, and Bandar Lampung City.

Keywords: GRDP Per Capita; Williamson Index; Klassen Typology



Sustainable investment in tourism sectors: Does it matters to economic recovery?

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Abstract

The unprecedented outbreak of the coronavirus in 2020 provided an illustration of a neglected risk that brought about an economic disaster for the world. In particular, the COVID-19 pandemic was a source of systematic risk, which filled global stock markets with uncertainty and resulted in big moves of share prices. This research aims to examine the effect of COVID19, macroeconomics conditions, monetary policy on sustainable stocks in tourism sector. The quantitative research methods will be used to examine the effect on the performances of tourism stocks. The result of the study found that macroeconomic policy and CPI had negative effect on the performances of tourism stocks in sustainable investment. State the significance of the study, the novelty.

Keywords: Sustainable Investment; Tourism Stock; VECM

Does digital payment shift the people's shopping behaviour? evidence in Yogyakarta

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Abstract

Digitization has become something that is inherent in people shopping habits. This study proposed and tries to investigate whether the Industrial Revolution 4.0 has dominated people's shopping behaviour to electronic shopping (e-shopping), and to find out the factors influencing it. Using purposive sampling and supported by questionnaire instruments, the research takes Yogyakarta City as a case study, considering its relatively modern society and good in education. The results showed that the people prefer to conventional shopping, although online shopping will save the time and can be accessed at anywhere. The frequency of shopping online only 1-3 times a month on average, although 96% of respondents have an online shopping app. What's surprising is only 10-20% of their income which used for online shopping. Since 25% of their income is saved, it means that the proportion of income for offline shopping is between 55-65%. The people also more sure about the quality of goods in the offline market because they can see it directly. Overall, this study breaks the opinion that the Industrial Revolution 4.0 has changed people's shopping behaviour to online transaction.

Keywords: Shopping Behaviour; Online Shopping; Industrial 4.0; Yogyakarta



Analysis factors that can affect Islamic financial literacy in Indonesia

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Abstract

Indonesia has the largest Muslim population in the world, but the halal industry is still far behind compared to other Southeast Asian countries. Therefore, greater efforts are needed to increase awareness and knowledge of Islamic finance among the population; it is considered a Muslim duty to be financially literate. This study aims to identify and analyze the factors that can affect Islamic financial literacy in Indonesia by adapting Rahim's (2016) research questionnaire with the affective variables of hopelessness, religiosity, and financial satisfaction. The Rasch model was used to analyze questionnaire data from 343 participants with different educational backgrounds and marital status. The data were sorted to ensure appropriate data quality. In this paper, we argue that marital status and education level can affect Islamic financial knowledge. We also found that hopelessness can lower Islamic financial knowledge, while religion and financial satisfaction can increase it. The results of the study, which can be used to promote halal business in Indonesia, show how hopelessness, financial satisfaction, and religiosity can affect Islamic financial literacy. By providing information that can be applied as solutions this article aims to contribute towards the development of the Islamic industry sector in Indonesia.

Keywords: Islamic Financial Literacy; Hopelessness; Religiosity; Financial Satisfaction



Does halal brand matter? A sentiment analysis of new Indonesia halal logo

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Abstract

In the digital era, a logo is an important thing that reflects the value carried by a brand. No exception in carrying out a halal lifestyle which is currently a concern. This study aims to explore public responses in social media channels related to the need for halal label changes in Indonesia. The method to explore the variety of responses that occur in cyberspace uses a sentiment analysis approach. This method was chosen because it can give a clearer picture of the growing polarization of opinion. This paper found that most people have a negative opinion about the change in the logo used to identify the ability of a product in Sharia. It reveals that the selection process and communication of the changes made by the BPJPH of the Ministry of Religious Affairs as the organizer have not been comprehensive. The implications of this study recommend a more thorough re-study, before deciding and socializing the change of logo to the community. This study contributed to a new theory of including elements of public opinion on social media as one of the important factors to consider in change of a logo (*brand*).

Keywords: Halal; Brand; Logo; Sentiment Analysis



Shariah board governance and sustainability performance: analysis of sharia banking in Indonesia

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Abstract

Corporate governance practices are crucial for companies as it can drive their performance. While sustainability issues have turned sustainability performance to be more important in recent days. This study aims to investigate the relationship between sharia governance and sustainability performance in Indonesia Islamic banking industry. Sharia governance is measured by the sharia supervisory board (SSB) score and their individual attributes (size, number of meetings, educational background, and diversity of SSB members), meanwhile sustainability performance (SP) is proxied by its economic, environmental, and social dimensions as defined by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) framework. The secondary data is taken from company reports for the year 2010—2020 and analysed using manual content analysis. Panel data regression was also employed to test the hypotheses and to identify which individual attributes of SSB influence the sustainability performance. The results show that the SSB has positive and significant effect on overall SP of Islamic banking in Indonesia. For the individual attributes, the SSB's meeting has a positive and significant effect on overall SP, while the SSB's diversity has a negative effect on economic and social SP. Meanwhile, the size and educational background of SSB members has no effect on overall SP. The findings are expected to enhance understanding to the development and in addressing sustainability-related issues of Islamic bank. This study also contributes as consideration in the improvement of standard practice or current implementation of sharia governance in Indonesia and to promote sustainable operations through Islamic corporate governance.

Keywords: Corporate Governance; Sharia Governance; Sharia Supervisory Board; Sustainability Performance



The role of financial literacy, financial planning on financial management behavior to improve the performance of car free day traders in Colomadu Karanganyar

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the role of financial literacy, financial planning on financial management behavior to improve the performance of Car Free Day traders in Colomadu Karanganyar. The sample of research is 200 traders residing in Colomadu Karanganyar. Data analysis using validity analysis. The results of the study show that the role of literacy has a positive and significant effect on financial behavior to improve the performance of traders in Colomadu. financial management has a positive and significant effect on financial behavior to improve the performance of traders in Colomadu Karanganyar. financial planning has a positive and significant effect on financial behavior to improve the performance of traders in Colomadu Karanganyar.

Keywords: The Role of Financial Literacy; Financial Planning; Financial Management Behavior; Trader Performance



Development strategy of gree electric appliance

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Abstract

In China's fiercely competitive home appliance market, Gree Group Co. in Zhuhai started out as a small, obscure factory with a humble production line that produced no more than 20,000 window air conditioners a year. Up to now, it has become a household appliance brand in China and an industry leader. With the development of The Times, more and more managers have realized that the strategic direction of an enterprise is crucial to its future development. If Gree wants to make greater progress in the future development, it must formulate a correct development strategy. In this paper, Gree Electric Appliances Co., Ltd. of Zhuhai is selected as the case. Firstly, the basic situation and development history of the enterprise are introduced, and the relevant literature is sorted out, and the relevant theories of strategic management and development strategy are summarized. Secondly, it uses PEST analysis model to evaluate the internal and external strategic environment of Gree Electric Appliances. Finally, this paper makes a scientific analysis of the enterprise through SWOT, and puts forward several suggestions for the strategic adjustment of the company, hoping to provide some reference value for the development strategy of similar enterprises.

Keywords: Gree Electric Appliances; Strategic Management; Development Strategy



Consumers motivations for upgrading to premium in muslim mobile applications: consumption values perspective

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Abstract

Muslim application is a software developed to provide various features and functionalities that assist Muslims in various aspects of their lives, such as religious practices, community involvement, and other similar activities. To ensure the long-term viability of the application industry, service providers must attract new users, retain existing users, make it easier for customers to continue using their applications, and increase the percentage of customers who subscribe to premium services. This study investigates the influence of perceived usefulness and enjoyment on continuance intention and premium subscription of Muslim applications. Using 198 data from an online survey of Indonesian Muslim application users, we tested the hypotheses using SmartPLS-3. This study found that ubiquity, social connectivity, and the discovery of new content increase perceived usefulness. Social connectivity, satisfaction, discovery of new content, and perceived value predict enjoyment. Furthermore, perceived usefulness and enjoyment positively affect continuance intention and premium subscription of Muslim applications.

Keywords: Freemium; Premium Subscriptions; Religious Mobile Application; Consumption Value



Strategic management of Xiabuxiabu catering company in China

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Abstract

With the development of social economy and the improvement of people's living standards, China has become the second largest catering service market in the world, with broad market prospects. However, industry competition has already intensified, with similar flavors of hot pot seasoning and dishes. In this context, the importance of strategic management is increasingly prominent. Taking Xiabuxiabu Catering Company as an example, this paper adopts case analysis, literature review, PEST environment analysis, SWOT analysis and other tools to conduct strategic management research. This study will help to improve the strategic management level of Xiabuxiabu Catering Company and promote its steady and long-term development. At the same time, it also provides reference for other companies in the same industry when conducting strategic management, and selects suitable strategies according to their own unique Feature selection.

Keywords: Catering Companies; Strategic Management; SWOT analysis



Study on the development strategy of Luckin Coffee

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Abstract

With the continuous improvement of people's living standards, the daily habits of the people are also changing. In recent years, coffee consumption has gradually occupied a place in people's lives, and China's coffee market has more development potential than other countries. As a representative of the new retail business model in the coffee industry, Luckin Coffee combines "Internet+" with innovative service concepts to bring consumers a new consumption experience. This paper uses SWOT analysis, PEST analysis and case study method to study the strategic development of Luckin Coffee. The purpose of this paper is to take Luckin Coffee as an example, discuss the new retail model, and provide suggestions for the long-term development of the company.

Keywords: Luckin Coffee; SWOT analysis; PEST analysis; Strategic Development; New Retail Model



Employee commitment and organizational policies PT PLN (Persero) UP3 Surakarta

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Abstract

State-owned enterprise need to be more community-friendly as a form of public organization. The orientation of state-owned enterprise so far has tended to be towards national interests (bureaucracy), which has led to an unhealthy condition of state-owned enterprise in Indonesia, giving rise to widespread social debate. Purpose and objectives to analyze employee attitudes, roles, and commitment to the work team. This type of research uses quantitative methods. The population in this study were employees of PT PLN (Persero) UP3 Surakarta. There are three variables in this study, namely the dependent, independent, and mediating variables. The results of this study, the commitment variable has a significant effect on organizational behavior will come.

Keywords: Employee Commitment; Organizational Policies



Inclusive labor market and participation of persons with disabilities: case study in Indonesia, Denmark, France, and Ireland

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Abstract

An inclusive labor market for persons with disabilities is one of the priority issues discussed in the G20, especially in the field of Employment Working Group (EWG). Typically, the number of individuals with disabilities participating in the labor market is lower than that of their non-disabled counterparts, mainly due to companies' reluctance to hire disabled workers. This study aims to investigate the impact of disability on participation in the inclusive labor market. This research uses panel data from four countries - Indonesia, Denmark, France, and Ireland - spanning the years 2016 to 2021, sourced from the International Labour Organization (ILO). The variables used to determine the factors that influence the participation of individuals with disabilities in the labor market are their educational level, marital status, and the number of disabled individuals in urban and rural areas. This study reveals that the number of disabled individuals in rural areas has a significantly positive effect on their labor market participation. On the other hand, the number of disabled individuals in urban areas has a negative impact on their labor market participation. Moreover, the education level and marital status of disabled individuals have a positive, but insignificant effect on their labor market participation. Given that increasing the participation of disabled individuals in the labor market is crucial for welfare reforms and evaluating employment policy programs, this study highlights its significance in poverty alleviation among individuals with disabilities. It also serves as an indicator of the success of inclusive development.

Keywords: Inclusive Labor Market; Disabilities Labor; Labor



Analysis of the influence of education, economic growth, technological development, and wages on unemployment in java island

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Abstract

The main and fundamental problem in Indonesia's labor force is the high unemployment rate. This is because the growth of new labor is significantly greater than the growth of available jobs each year. Labor growth that is greater than the number of jobs available results in an increase in unemployment. This study aims to measure the direction and magnitude of the influence of Education, Economic Growth, Technological Development, and Provincial Minimum Wage on the Open Unemployment Rate in Java Island for the period 2012-2021. This type of research data is secondary data in the form of panel data with the object of research on the open unemployment rate in Java Island in 2012-2021, the data is obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The analysis method used in this research is panel data regression analysis with the Random Effect Model (REM) selected model. The results showed that Economic Growth and Provincial Minimum Wage had a negative and significant effect on the Open Unemployment Rate, while Education and Technological Development had no effect on the Open Unemployment Rate. It is hoped that this research can be a reference for related parties in solving the problem of high unemployment in Indonesia. The government must maintain the factors that influence economic growth and wages, as well as improve the education system and communication technology infrastructure.that this research can be a reference for parties related to solving the problem of high unemployment in Indonesia.

Keywords: Unemployment; Economic Growth; Education; Technology; Wages

The effect of population, unemployment, minimum wage, economic growth, and proportion of industrial sector GRDP on poverty in Central Java

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Abstract

Poverty is a major problem for many countries in the world, both in developed countries and especially in developing countries. Poverty is a condition in which a person cannot fulfil primary needs such as food, clothing, health, and a place to live. The purpose of this study is to measure the direction and magnitude of the influence of Population, Unemployment, Minimum Wage, and Economic Growth on Poverty in Central Java Province 2017-2021. Data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). The analysis method used in this research is panel data regression analysis with the selected model Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The results of this study indicate that the Poverty Rate in Central Java Province in 2017-2021 was positively influenced by the Open Unemployment Rate and negatively influenced by the Minimum Wage. Meanwhile, Population Density, Economic Growth, and the Proportion of Industrial Sector GRDP have no effect on the Poverty Level in Central Java Province. This research can be used as a consideration for the government to reduce the poverty rate in Central Java. Wages must always be reviewed by the government so that the fulfilment of people's needs can be achieved so that the poverty rate does not increase.

Keywords: Poverty; Economic Growth; Population; Wages; Central Java



The effect of inflation rate, BI rate and total money supply on Indonesia Composite Index

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Abstract

Capital market is a place for public to invest in any type of investment, especially stocks. The growth of stocks' prices reflected from Indonesia Composite Index. The phenomenon of this study arises from the trend of declining value of Indonesia Composite Index in 2023. The declining of Indonesia Composite Index seems to be caused by several factors. It can be from internal factors and external factors. This study aims to determine whether inflation rate, BI rate and total money supply have an effect on the Indonesia Composite Index. The data used are monthly time series secondary data from January 2021 to March 2023. The analysis technique used by this research is multiple regression analysis by looking at the results of the F test and t test. The results of this study indicate that inflation has no significant effect on Indonesia Composite Index. BI Rate has a significant negative effect on Indonesia Composite Index and total money supply has a significant positive effect on Indonesia Composite Index. This study develops from the phenomenon of Indonesia Composite Index which continues to decline due to the influence of external factors, so more deeply wants to analyze the influence of internal factors in order to minimize the effects of these external factors. Therefore, the government can stabilize the inflation rate, control the BI Rate, also control the total of money supply in order to increase Indonesia Composite Index and minimize the negative effects caused by external factors.

Keywords: BI Rate; Indonesia Composite Index; Inflation Rate; Total Money Supply



The effect of foreign direct investment and exchange rate on coffee export

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Abstract

Since the dissolution of the International Coffee Agreement (ICA) in 1989, free market prices have caused some countries to stop producing coffee and exit the international coffee market. Countries that can survive are those that can maintain the profits and quality of their coffee farmers with various policies. This study aims to analyze the effects of foreign direct investment (FDI) and real exchange rate on coffee export quantity at the macroeconomic level. We developed a panel path analysis model to analyze the effects of FDI inflows and real exchange rates directly and indirectly through comparative and competitive advantage in five coffee exporting countries. Our empirical results show that FDI inflows have a positive impact on coffee export quantity directly, and FDI has a significant negative impact indirectly through comparative advantage. The impact of FDI is found to be insignificant indirectly through competitive advantage. The real exchange rate has a negative impact directly on the quantity of coffee exports. The impact of the real exchange rate was found to be insignificant indirectly through comparative and competitive advantage. FDI is directly part of input technology that can reduce input factors and is part of innovation. Exchange rate depreciation will reduce real exports, Exchange rate depreciation has a high risk in the coffee commodity due to the long production process, the higher the risk, leading to an increase in costs to maintain coffee farmers' future profits.

Keywords: Coffee Exports; Comparative Advantage; Competitive Advantage; Foreign Direct Investment (FDI); Real Exchange Rate

The effect of population growth, macroeconomic indicators on economic growth in OIC countries

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Abstract

There are many studies on the effect of population growth on economic growth, but few studies focus on OIC member countries with the highest population. This study aims to examine the effect of population growth, foreign direct investment (FDI), total consumption expenditure, export growth, inflation rate and exchange rate on economic growth in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Egypt, Indonesia and Nigeria. Data is sourced from the World Bank and State Bureau of Statistics from 2000 to 2022. This study uses a random effect model to analyze the relationship between variables. The findings show that population growth and inflation have no significant negative effect on economic growth, foreign direct investment, consumption, and exports have a significant positive effect on economic growth. While the exchange rate has no significant positive effect on economic growth. This research contributes to understanding the complex interactions between variables and provides a foundation for informed policy choices to promote sustainable development and economic prosperity. The advantage of this research is the focus on the 5 OIC member countries with the highest population using the latest data.

Keywords: Population Growth; Economic Growth; Macroeconomics; OIC



Impact analysis of workforce network model on employee engagement and individual performance of employees in a traditional, remote, and hybrid workforce network

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Abstract

This study focused on the impact of workforce network models (traditional workforce network, remote workforce network, hybrid workforce network) on employee engagement and individual performance of employees of three (3) selected small-scale BPO companies in Metro Manila. Specifically, this study sought to analyze the impacts of different workforce network models on employee engagement according Kahn's Theory of Engagement in terms of (a) safety, (b) meaningfulness, and (c) availability, and on individual performance and according to Campbell's Theory of Performance in terms of (a) job-related activities; (b) unrelated duties; (c) tasks requiring written and spoken communication; (d) evidence of effort; (e) personal discipline maintenance; (f) peer and team performance encouragement; (g) supervision and leadership and (h) management and administration. Moreover, this study sought to understand if there was a significant difference between employee engagement and individual performance among workforce network models. This study was significant to top-level management employees such as policymakers, business managers, and owners. As well as the human resource departments, employees of Business Process Outsource (BPO) industry, the researcher and future researchers. The participants of the study were the employees of the three (3) selected small BPO companies who have prior exposure to traditional, remote, and hybrid workforce network. The survey questionnaires were distributed through online forms to each employee. The sampling technique that was used in this study was Stratified Random Sampling to allow the employees of the three (3) small business process outsourcing (BPO) companies be proportionally represented in the study. The researcher used the stratified sampling with proportional allocation to come up with the sample size. Finally, the researcher analyzed the data collected using Frequency Distribution Table, Mean, Standard Deviation, ANOVA with repeated measures, and Pairwise Comparison. The majority of the participants were male, single, aged between 31 and 40 years old, and have worked for 5-8 years. The grand mean of employee engagement is highest among hybrid workers, followed by remote workers and traditional workers. This finding suggests that hybrid work may offer the best of both worlds in terms of safety, meaningfulness, and availability. Employees in the hybrid workforce network have the highest mean scores for all performance indicators. Specifically, they excel in making information available on time, monitoring the progress of their work regularly, solving work problems without unnecessary intervention, and managing their time efficiently. This indicates that employees in the hybrid workforce network effectively manage their own work and provide timely information to others. The study found that there is a significant difference in employee engagement levels between the three workforce network models, with the hybrid workforce network model having the highest level of employee engagement, followed by remote then traditional workforce network models. The study also found that there is a significant difference in individual performance among employees in the traditional, remote, and hybrid workforce networks. Specifically, employees in the remote and hybrid work force network outperformed their counterparts in the traditional work force network.

Keywords: Workforce Network Model; Employee Engagement; Individual Performance



Market demand of smart home under the perspective of smart city

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Abstract

With the continuous improvement of China's economic level and science and technology, China's smart cities and the Internet of Things develop rapidly, making urban infrastructure and services more connected, efficient and intelligent, and providing better life and work services for urban residents. With the improvement of consumer level and market development, people pay more attention to the improvement of life quality requirements. People pay more attention to a comfortable, healthy, safe, convenient and efficient life style. Intelligent home is more and more widely used in People's Daily life, which has brought great changes to people's life style. People's acceptance of intelligent products increases, and with the change of consumer concepts, the market demand of smart home industry will increase in the future. Therefore, the analysis and research of smart home market demand has a strong practical significance. Based on this, SWOT analysis is used to analyze the pros and cons of the smart home product market, PEST method is used to analyze the macro environment of the smart home market demand, Porter's Five Forces model is used to analyze the micro environment, industry competition analysis, consumer analysis, product analysis and market feasibility analysis. Analyze the current situation and problems of the smart home market in terms of products, prices, channels and promotion, and identify the characteristics of the market environment through the above analysis based on the advantages of smart products and the current situation of the market environment of domestic smart home products. Focus on the smart home to people's convenience and investment prospects.

Keywords: Intelligent Furniture; Smart City; Market Demand

The effect of financial literacy on household interest in utilizing insurance financial services products

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Abstract

The preferences of the Balinese people for insurance financial products and services are still far below those of banking. To increase public trust in financial service institutions, it is necessary to have financial literacy. This study aims to examine the condition of financial literacy at the household level in the Province of Bali and analyze the effect of financial literacy on household interest in utilizing insurance financial services products in the Bali Province. The data analysis technique of this research uses the formation of index numbers to measure the financial literacy index in household's level in Bali Province and binary regression analysis techniques to explain and evaluate the relationship between the effect of financial literacy on household interest in utilizing insurance financial services products. The results of this study show that digital financial literacy has a significant relationship with household interest in using insurance financial services products.

Keywords: Financial Literacy Index; Financial Literacy Household; Insurance



Marketing strategy of Douyin e-commerce for agricultural product marketing

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Abstract

2023 is the decisive stage for China to build a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way. With the further development of big data and mobile Internet, the "Internet + agricultural assistance" model has become a new model for Internet development. In the context of the rapid development of rural e-commerce, major e-commerce platforms will vigorously develop agricultural product marketing, among which "Douyin" or known as ticktok is the most representative. Against the backdrop of big data, Douyin has developed along with the trend, combining e-commerce platforms with rural revitalization and helping farmers, making Douyin stand out in the fierce competition in the rural market, but problems such as price fluctuations and after-sales services have also emerged. This paper takes Douyin to help agriculture and rural revitalization as the research object, analyzes the current situation and changing trend of the macro environment of Douyin e-commerce to help agricultural product marketing innovation and development through SWOT analysis, and combines qualitative and quantitative analysis methods to analyze the positioning of the industry, improve the advantages, make up for the shortcomings, determine the future development direction, further analyze the problems in the process of Douyin marketing agricultural products, and finally put forward the innovative development strategy of the agricultural product e-commerce platform under the background of data.

Keywords: Internet + agricultural assistance; Rural Revitalization; Douyin



The Impact of Financial Inclusion on Female Labor Force Participation: Evidence from Developing Countries in ASEAN

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Abstract

Women's empowerment is one of the SDGs targets and a critical global challenge. Women are often disproportionately excluded from accessing and using financial services, especially in formal financial institutions. Financial inclusion and access to financial services products can increase women's incentives to work and encourage female labor force participation. This paper examines the impact of financial inclusion on female labor force participation. The research uses panel data of ASEAN countries from 2011 to 2021. The estimation method employed is Fixed Effects regression model. The number of deposit accounts with commercial banks, the number of commercial bank branches, and the number of ATMs in one hundred thousand adults are applied as financial access indicators. Set of control variables such as life expectancy and education which considers effect to the outcome variable. The results showed that two out of three financial inclusion indicators which are the number of deposit accounts with commercial banks, and the number of commercial bank branches have a positive significant effect on female labor force participation. However, the number of ATMs does not show a significant impact despite including control variables. The Number of deposit accounts and bank branches have a more noticeable impact than automated teller machines in affecting the female labor force participation rate, implying that bank branches services have a more substantial influence on women's empowerment than automated teller machines. Financial access could positively associate with the female labor force participation rate by enabling them to launch effective enterprises. Furthermore, having access to financial services enables women to improve their conditions and enhance their economic empowerment. Financial inclusion can be used to accelerate women's economic empowerment by increasing female labor force participation.

Keywords: Financial Inclusion; Women's Economic; Female Labor Force Participation



Assessing the resilience of cultural tourism models in times of crisis: A case study of cham cultural tourism in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a severe impact on the tourism industry. It is crucial to find solutions to recover tourism post-pandemic and to develop a tourism model that is resilient and can withstand future crises. This research aims to assess the sustainability and resilience of the Cultural Tourism model, specifically in Cham villages in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam, which are home to the country's largest Muslim community. The study, conducted through participant observation and in-depth interviews from a Tourism Anthropology perspective, also included a mini-survey to supplement data. The research findings demonstrate that the tourism model in this Cham village has not been significantly affected by the pandemic, as it effectively utilizes the strengths of the ethnic culture. Moreover, this tourism model displays a quick recovery capability after the COVID-19 pandemic. This article adds to the literature on the impact of disasters on tourism and provides evidence for the sustainability of cultural tourism, especially when combined with ethnicity.

Keywords: COVID-19 response; Cultural Tourism; Ethnicity; Resilience; Sustainable Tourism

Accelerating regional development through tourism: Development of Ulun Danu Beratan as a spiritual tourism

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Abstract

Tourism potential transformation is important to do to improve Bali's economy which was previously mired due to the COVID-19 storm. Bali has a heterogeneous tourist attraction that breathes the spirit of adiluhung Hinduism, one of which is spiritual-based tourism. This research examines the development of Ulun Danu Beratan as a spiritual tourism attraction in Bali which is a strategic opportunity to accelerate economic development through tourism that breathes spiritual tourism. The research in this paper was conducted in the tourist village of Candikuning, Tabanan Regency, Bali. Data collection was carried out utilizing literature studies, interviews, and observation of non-participants. The analytical method used is descriptive analysis. Spiritual tourism is a new model as a form of transformation of quality tourism development because it can provide historical value, and organize socio-cultural life with various idiosyncratic customs as an instrument of economic acceleration as well as the power to improve people's quality of life. Research related to the transformation of post-COVID-19 tourism potential is still rarely carried out, this research is trying to get into it. The Ulun Danu Beratan area which is located in Candikuning Village, Tabanan is very suitable to be developed as a spiritual tourism object, considering that in that area there is the Ulun Danu Temple which is one of the nine Kahyangan Jagat Temples that surround Bali, which makes it one of the important temples for the life of the Hindu community. This research can be a reference for authorities to stimulate and implement policies to maintain Bali's economic stability to withstand shocks. This research has limitations because it only examines one side of the transformation of tourism potential, which is limited to spiritual tourism so the dynamics of selecting experiences are still limited.

Keywords: Economic Development; Spiritual Tourism; Danu Beratan



BUMDes "Makarti" governance during the COVID-19 pandemic in the village of Margoluwih Kapanewon, Seyegan, Sleman district

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to learn how BUMDes is controlled in Margoluwih Village during a pandemic. The village of Margoluwih is situated in the Seyegan District. BUMDes are urged to implement cooperative, participative, emancipatory, transparent, responsible, and sustainable principles in all of their management-related endeavors. A descriptive qualitative research approach is used in this study. Primary and secondary data are the sources used. Interviews and documentation are the approaches utilized for data collection. In general, the management of BUMDes "Makarti" in the village of Margoluwih complies with the management guidelines set forth in Village Governance Regulation Number 4 of 2015. Of course, there are benefits and drawbacks to its management. According to the application of the concepts, some of the activities and duties carried out by BUMDes "Makarti" have been operating optimally. However, there are still problems with cooperation in each area of business, making it difficult for these activities to function properly. Additionally, there are challenges in developing business activities during the Covid-19 pandemic, which prevents business activities from operating at their best and reduces the amount of capital obtained for the company. Researchers can offer suggestions based on this study, notably that BUMDes should be at the forefront of economic management in the community. In order to produce Local Own-Source Revenue for the village community, BUMDes must be able to generate foreign exchange for the village through maximal BUMDes commercial profits in the future. And in order for the business program to continue operating at its best, BUMDes apparatus and every component of its business unit are expected to collaborate and coordinate in all of their actions.

Keywords: Governance; BUMDes; Covid-19 Pandemic



The effect of marketplace utilization on the income of MSMEs fashion products in Denpasar city, Bali province

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Abstract

This study aims to examine how the influence of technology on the development of MSMEs in the city of Denpasar, especially the role of the marketplace. Micro, small and medium enterprises are a business that is in great demand by people in Indonesia, because these micro, small and medium enterprises have a management system that is not so complicated and can be done by various groups and from all types of capital owned by the actors. In recent years, MSME players have begun to carry out transformations shown by their curiosity to understand technology and strive to be able to use and utilize technology that is growing rapidly today or we can call it able to go digital in flapping their business wings. According to the observations of the Cooperative & Small and Medium Enterprises Office conducted through chats with several colleagues who have fashion businesses in Denpasar City, in the last 2 years there has been a decrease in turnover reaching 70% experienced by fashion businesses in Denpasar City due to capital problems and difficulties in obtaining land to open physical stores. MSMEs in Bali continue to progress and tend to increase, businesses that are dominated by several types of MSMEs, one of which is MSMEs in the trade sector which is widely carried out by the community is the Fashion fashion business can be one way to show the identity of a person or group to others. Not only that, fashion can also express itself in several roles in the life of someone who is wearing it. The use of this technology can later have a positive influence on the income of MSMEs, one of which is that with the marketplace, it is hoped that people can get to know the fashion world at large.

Keywords: MSMEs; Technology; Fashion; Marketplace

Determinants of Indonesian entrepreneurial behavior and business success

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Abstract

Entrepreneurship remains considered as one of the most essential elements for improving a nation's economic growth. Entrepreneurship in Indonesia is still dominated by micro, small, and medium-sized businesses (MSMEs) whose main objective is to fulfil basic needs. For this reason, a study will investigate the core/internal characteristics of business actors influence the growth of MSME entrepreneurship in Indonesia. The fundamental component is derived from an entrepreneur's internal and external self-competence, which includes personal character, skills and knowledge, the capacity to innovate, family institutions, and the sociodemographic. The purpose of this study is to analyze the influence of personal character, skills and knowledge on innovation and business success in Indonesian SMEs. This study used a self-filled questionnaire given to 1,181 culinary and creative industry SMEs respondents in Indonesia. Structural equation modelling is used for model testing. The results indicate that personal character, skill, and knowledge are determinants of entrepreneurial motivation. Family motivation and institutions are significant. Innovation is a mediating variable for personal character, motivation, intention, skills, and knowledge on business performance, innovation is an independent variable. As for the family institution, it becomes a moderator variable, Meanwhile sociodemographic factors have no effect. This is the first study to examine the impact of personal characteristics, skills, and knowledge on business success in Indonesia. By strengthening the ecosystem's essential components, the findings will inform policy recommendations pertaining to entrepreneurship for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship; Growth Intention; SMEs; Business Success



Study on strategic management of Foshan Zhongguangdong Cultural Development Co., Ltd

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Abstract

With the development of social economy and people's pursuit of culture and art, Xiangyun yarn, as a traditional Chinese handmade textile, has a broad market prospect in modern applications. However, in modern production, Xiangyun yarn still faces some challenges and problems. Taking Foshan Zhongguangdong Cultural Development Co., Ltd. as an example, this paper studies the problems existing in the modern application of Foshan Zhongguangdong Cultural Development Co., Ltd. and puts forward relevant strategies by using the tools of case analysis, literature analysis, PEST environment analysis and SWOT analysis. The results show that the company is faced with high labor costs, low production efficiency and unstable product quality, and at the same time, the competitiveness is insufficient, the market size is limited, and the market share is low. To meet these challenges. This study is helpful to improve the strategic management level of Foshan Zhongguangdong Cultural Development Co., Ltd. and promote its steady and long-term development. At the same time, it also provides reference for other companies in the same industry when carrying out strategic management.

Keywords: Xiangyun Yarn; Strategic Management; SWOT Analysis

Research on strategic management of rural construction factory - taking Rural Notes Super Farm Company as an example

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Abstract

In this paper, the feasibility and challenges of rural factory construction are discussed by taking the rural notes super farm company in Jixi County and Yixian County, Anhui Province, China as a case study. By building local factories, Rural note Super Farm Company has realized the integration of agriculture, industry and service industry, which has promoted the development of local economy and the improvement of farmers' income level. This paper takes Rural Note Super Farm Company as an example, and adopts the case analysis method, literature data method, PEST environmental analysis and SWOT analysis and other tools. This paper studies the problems existing in the country notes super farm company and puts forward relevant strategies. The research of this paper provides important reference value for the formulation of rural revitalization strategy and the development of rural factories, so that enterprises can win greater development space, and puts forward suggestions for its future development, so that it can achieve considerable development.

Keywords: Rural Notes Super Farm Company; Rural Construction Factory; Strategic Management; SWOT Analysis



Effect of perceived value as a mediator to Gen Z's impulse purchase intention at TikTok Shop

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Abstract

TikTok Shop nowadays has become more popular and convenient to buy products compared with other social commerce platforms. Impulsive purchase intention is a unique behavior of consumers. The purpose aims to evaluate the impact of sales promotion and the physical attractiveness of influencers on GenZ's impulsive purchase intention, with the perceived value being a mediator at TikTok Shop. The research investigated 302 GenZ customers using Tiktok Shop to purchase at least once. The model and hypothesis are designed to explore the impacts of sales promotion and the physical attractiveness of influencers on perceived value, which is considered effect to customers' impulsive purchase intention. The study uses the SOR theory to evaluate the effect of sales promotion and the physical attractiveness of influencers on consumers' impulsive purchase intention. The results show a different impact of sale promotion and the physical attractiveness of influencers on perceived value. This research has important implications for marketers and sellers on the Tik Tok platform. It is an essential hint that reasonable sales promotion increases customers' impulsive purchase intention. The physical attractiveness of an influencer at the right time also significantly influences customers' impulsive purchase intention in the TikTok Shop context.

Keywords: impulsive purchase intention, influencer, perceived value, TikTok Shop, sales promotion



Transformational Leadership and Organizational Learning Culture: A Mediated-moderated Model

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Abstract

Transformational leadership and organizational learning culture have become exciting topics to be explored over the last few decades. However, several previous studies have shown certain inconclusive findings regarding the link between transformational leadership and organizational learning culture. This study, therefore, fills this gap by developing a clear model and aims to examine the extent of the impact of (1) transformational leadership on organizational learning culture and intrinsic work motivation, (2) intrinsic work motivation on organizational learning culture, (3) intrinsic work motivation in mediating and moderating the relationship between transformational leadership and organizational learning culture. The data of this study are collected from employees working at the community health center in Indonesia. A partial least squares (PLS) based structural equation modeling (SEM) technique is used to analyze the data by utilizing the SmartPLS 3.0 software package. The results concluded, first, that transformational leadership has a significant impact on organizational learning culture and intrinsic work motivation. Second, intrinsic work motivation has a significant impact on organizational learning culture. Third, intrinsic work motivation fully mediates the relationship between transformational leadership and organizational learning culture. Also, intrinsic work motivation moderates these variables' relationships. The theoretical model of previous research on the relationship between transformational leadership and organizational learning culture with intrinsic work motivation as a mediator and moderator variable has yet to be fully developed both in public and private organizations, particularly in the health sector.

Keywords: Transformational Leadership; Employee; Community Health Center; PLS-SEM



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