ABSTRACT

This research aims to build a conceptual model of Beyond Corporate Social Responsibility (BCSR) based on Imam Al Ghazali's philosophy of cosmology, particularly on the concepts of harmony and heliocentric. Finally, this research seeks to restore CSR to the level of efforts to create harmony in life, not just regulations or mere imagery. This research used an interpretive paradigm by prioritizing qualitative data in building the BCSR construct as referred to in the research objectives. Literature studies are in depth to explore the basic essence of cosmology from the perspective of Imam Al Ghazali.

This research produces a conceptual model construct of BCSR that looks from the perspective of the harmony and heliocentric cosmology of Imam Al Ghazali. Researchers get a green enlightenment that CSR should be "created" from a goal worthy of the noble purpose of the process of creating the universe and universe by Allah SWT. CSR should be built from the spirit to create a new, better order, improve the welfare and quality of life of other humans, other creatures, and the environment, even beyond all this, to glorify Allah. At the next level, CSR must be able to maintain the harmony of the company with the environment in the company as a small universe and its harmony with the external environment or large universe. In the end, the essence of all essence is that all forms of CSR activities must be based on high spiritual values as contained in the Al Quran. A finding called Beyond Corporate Social Responsibility

This research tries to explore the concept of Imam Al Ghazali's cosmology in depth and make it the basis for building a holistic CSR construct or what is called BCSR. The building of universal harmony and placing the Koran as the basis of all corporate movements. The main limitation of this study is the lack of literature on Al Ghazali's philosophy that is relevant to modern business concepts, especially CSR. Also, the results of this study are still in the form of propositions that need to be implemented and measured carefully.

Keywords: CSR, CSV, Beyond CSR, heliocentric, cosmology, Imam Al Ghazali
1. INTRODUCTION

Corporate responsibility activities are well known throughout the world because they are sponsored by governments and international organizations. In general, the definition of CSR describes the social voluntary (voluntary social), and environmental aspects of the company. Another definition of CSR describes business commitments such as ethical behavior and the contribution of economic progress, improving the quality of life of workers and their families. Previous researchers have analyzed criticism of CSR. First, CSR activities are a violation of shareholder rights. The company’s goals are to create profit, institutional governance, sovereignty, discipline, involve the state government and companies do not allocate money if they do not provide wealth to the company (Galant, 2017). Second, CSR activities do not pay attention to the differences between large companies and small and medium enterprises, so an explanation is needed to emphasize the behavior of small and medium enterprises with CSR activities such as a corporate perspective social (social) and responsibility (Jenkins, 2004). Third, corporate responsibility activities to society reflect neoliberalism, and CSR has explicitly turned into a proportion of economic value or Economic Value Proportion (Vallentin & Murillo, 2019).

CSV arises due to friction and tension between business problems and social problems, and the intersection of corporate power and social impact includes resources, expertise, and management to create favorable social conditions rather than philanthropic institutions and organizations. Porter and Kramer claim as quoted by Vallentin & Murillo (2019) that corporate success and social welfare can provide opportunities for corporate success and social progress. The framework of the Creation of Shared Value (CSV) reflects policies and operating practices that enhance the competitiveness of companies while advancing economic and social conditions in the communities in which companies operate but Creation of Shared Value (CSV) has rational limitations. The rational limitation of Creation of Shared Value (CSV) is the practical application of CSV as a framework that identifies a series of goals and the best way to achieve these goals or win-win situations, and a conceptual framework through moral integration in the cognitive processes of strategic management (Lee, 2019) and Non-based framework.

The Western Domain is like a condition credibility and practice in developing countries (Voltan et al., 2017). Based on the study above, the researcher asked a question? how about practical conceptual designs to achieve win-win solutions in the strategic management process?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 The philosophy of Imam al Ghazali

The philosophy of Imam al Ghazali has been researched as new knowledge, such as conceptual business ethics as a new foundation and practical implications of a dynamic work ethic both in theory and practice (Sidani & Ariss, 2015) and Imam al Ghazali is more than just an interpreter and transmitter of Greek thought (Ghazanfar, 2000). Imam al Ghazali’s views provide a new paradigm, especially in the Muslim community. There are 2 (two) reasons why Imam al Ghazali’s philosophy is used, namely 1) the work of Imam al Ghazali has influenced many people as quoted by Sidani & Ariss (2015), including David Hume and St Thomas Aquinas. 2) Imam al Ghazali’s views include spiritual and new research initiatives in the Muslim community.

The essence of Imam al Ghazali’s philosophy in practice includes 4 (four) aspects (Sidani & Ariss, 2015), among others, 1) knowledge before action, namely knowledge that is relevant to support action. Knowledge is mandatory for every Muslim and knowledge can be used as a basis for right actions or can avoid sinning, 2) Prioritizing virtue. Imam al Ghazali does not prohibit a person from seeking profit but maximizing profit is not a virtue sought. Ghazali’s view contradicts modern economic theory which tends to accumulate wealth and good behavior only to fulfill necessities of life or simplicity. 3) Fairness and care for stakeholders (Justice and Care for
Stakeholders). The concept of justice in question is to take fair action against Allah SWT and humans. This situation is in line with Orman's (2018) statement that fair action includes divine justice and human justice. Divine justice describes the justice of Allah SWT to the entire universe including humans, and human justice describes justice in oneself and justice to the social or the environment. 4) Doing good to the environment. The act of doing good to the environment can create harmonious relationships, for example, avoiding excessive profits, tolerating the difficulties of others, and carrying out social responsibility or CSR.

2.2 Cosmological Knowledge and Practice

Cosmology reflects the nature of the universe with a larger scale of observation and explains events to date (Ellis, 2001). These extraordinary events have a wealth of knowledge and are used by philosophers looking for the meaning behind events over the past 50 years. In the last decade, the cosmological phenomenon of the universe has developed that billions of universes are also there (Ellis, 2011). The Hidden Reality as quoted by (Ellis, 2011) talks about the super Copernican. In this view, it is not only the planet Earth among the cosmic scales of the universe that are innumerable and each of them performs independently. Astronomers can see up to a distance of about 42 billion years and a cosmic visual horizon that doesn't stop evolving. The cosmological phenomenon leads to understanding who did it (Shermer, 2012). This understanding is understood logically if Allah SWT created it then no other creator is needed. Thus the nature requires more exploration of where things come from. This situation is in line with the statements of Niels Bohr and Danish Physicist quoted by (Horgan, 2001) "the opposite of a correct statement is false a statement. But the opposite of profound truth may well be another profound truth". In general, the concept of cosmology in practice reflects the internal interactions of organizations and improvisations to maintain organizational existence such as the cosmology of individuals, teams, organizations, and communities (Orton & O'Grady, 2016).

First, cosmology at the individual level actively interacts with the routine activities of the organization mechanisms and procedures. Individual cosmology changes when individuals face drastic changes beyond their means and have an impact on individual performance and even changes can cause individual frustration, for example, individuals can work well in an unambiguous and orderly environment. A stable work environment can regulate the interaction process between individuals into an integrated unit, conversely, if the work environment is ambiguous it can cause damage to individual interactions.

Second, Team cosmology is based on mutual trust between individuals to overcome obstacles or obstacles. A sense of mutual trust can bring individual actions into action organized team, let's address the issue of natural disasters in the team's action. Third, cosmology at the organizational level is like the five senses capable of capturing external information, spreading and interpreting the meaning of information. The elasticity of an organization's actions on the environment has an impact on the resilience of the organization and its resource allocation strategy.

Fourth, community cosmology includes all elements or organizational elements in a particular environment. The concept of societal cosmology is broader in scope and multi-element interaction. Community cosmology reflects the attitude of all elements of society to pay attention to environmental change and take action for example, climate change caused by drought and reduced water discharge causes villagers or cities to experience water distress must try to find common solutions to overcome water shortages that hit. villagers or townspeople.

Conflict can occur when there is a conflict between religious values or beliefs and the work environment (Exline & Bright, 2011). For example, if an organizational leader establishes a spiritual practice program in the workplace, it may be possible to partially accept or reject the organization's program because spiritual beliefs cannot be enforced and the spirituality of individuals or communities cannot be compared. Spiritual has lost the existence of the meaning of spiritual values, and to recognize it with
new meanings such as motivation and commitment (Drive, 2007).

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a narrative research, finding detailed data from certain cases, making facts understandable but not generalizable or not emphasizing predictions (Morissan, 2019). Literature sources come from previous research studies and the concept of Imam al Ghazali’s cosmological philosophy.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Imam Al-Ghazali has a special cosmological view. The term cosmology comes from understanding the relationship between what is usually believed to be a cause and an unnecessary effect. This sentence is not meant to negate the existence of a cause and effect connection but is considered a distinct (if it never existed, never different) relationship. The relationship between cause and effect depends. For example, the API energy does not cause the cotton to burn (alternative / maybe other cause). Causality is necessary when there is something else. The term something else is “there is wanting” which shows its existence.

Al Ghazali did not reject the term secondary causality (power created to act). Al Ghazali’s view is not on how God creates a relationship between cause and effect, but that two events (cause and effect) can be identified in knowledge. Cause and effect are not separated as two events that regularly appear between them. Practically, there needs to be an inclusive understanding (hidden), including knowledge, intention, and action

First, the knowledge of the creation of the universe human life. For example, the creation of the solar system consists of the sun, planets, and satellites which are interconnected. Relational knowledge can change along with the understanding and perceived benefits of this relationship (Ledingham, 2014). The relational view is in line with the view of a collective partnership that encourages more effective environmental policy principles consisting of the distribution of resources, the role of the community, and companies in partnership with the community (Backstrand, 2010).

Second, the creation of the universe due to desire of Allah SWT to be achieved (Griffel, 2009). Volunteerism considers the capabilities possessed by partners such as money, skills, motivation and intention, the implementation process, the implementation of activities that have been carried out, and the evaluation of the direct or indirect impact on development (Kolk, Tulder, & Kostwnder, 2008).

Third, the act of creation reflects the relationship between the creator and his creatures. Relationship or relational characteristics reflect collaborative action, accountability partnerships between perceived needs and shared desires (Forrer, Kee, Newcomer, & Boyer, 2007). There are 4 (four) factors in building partnerships 1) building trust 2) a commitment to partnership initiatives 3) clear roles that must be articulated orally and in writing 4) involving partners from community elements (Mcneish, Rigg, Tran, & Hodges, 2019).

Practically, Imam al Ghazali’s philosophy of cosmology can build a foundation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for the welfare of society, including 1)

Knowledge builds collective partnerships to encourage the generosity of the people, 2) Voluntary action encourages a willingness to participate or abilities such as money, skills, motivation and intention, the implementation process, and 3) partnership accountability consists of the collective ability of partners to build good relationships.

4.1 The Essence of Imam al Ghazali’s Cosmology

The main thoughts of Imam al-Ghazali based on the knowledge of the act of creation (secondary causality) and the basic foundations of cosmological knowledge were analyzed to validate Allah SWT, namely (1) Science of Kalam or the science of rational logic which explains natural events and philosophy sourced from the Qur’an and Hadith 2) Metaphysics that explains the existence of nature, and why nature was
created (3) Philosophy that explains science and analysis - analysis based on the Qur'an.

The essence of secondary causality becomes science, among others; first, the creation of the universe provides knowledge of natural and heliocentric harmonization (Woolfson, 2000). First, the accountability of partnerships or the ability of partners to manage resources such as money, skills, motivation, and intentions (Kolk, Tulder, & Kostwnder, 2008). Second, Divine voluntary action provides knowledge of awareness and volunteerism, the Divine Irada reflects corporate awareness and volunteerism towards the environment (Frederick, 1960). Third, the interactions between the sun, planets, and satellites provide knowledge of the balance between individuals, teams, and groups. Interactions reflect the balance between the sustainability of companies doing business activities and the welfare of the community (Eid & Sabella, 2014).

The axiology of corporate responsibility to society has not yet covered the philosophy of Imam al Ghazali, namely social justice which prioritizes the needs of human life that must be protected or *Maqasid Al Shariah* (Orman, 2018), among others; 1) protection of religion, 2) protection of life, 3) intellectual protection, 4) protection of heredity and 5) protection of property and assets. In this sense, justice is the minimum standard of behavior in human relations and the virtue of acting to benefit others. Practically, Imam al Ghazali's philosophy regarding the necessities of human life includes minimum standards of behavior in human relations (justice) and benefits others (virtue).

### 4.2 BCSR Relationship and Environment

The interaction between BCSR and the environment is important to create harmony.

The conceptual BCSR creates a harmonious and heliocentric environment shown in the broad aspect and balance between investors, local government, community, technology, unemployment and and green environment.

The CSR environment and investors become the spirit or motivation of the company to pay attention to and overcome social problems in society such as the level of welfare, unemployment, and poverty as a result of the income gap. Spirit or motivation used as a competitive advantage, strategy, and business benefits (Anderson & Bieniaszewska, 2005). Information about competitive advantage in the digital era can be easily reached, such as news, mass media, newspapers which are used as an important source of presenting and enhancing images public companies and investors in the other (Magee, 2018).

The CSR environment and the government are the main focus of the government, especially increasing social development in both local and city government environments. Local government programs covering social activities are not fully funded by the APBD / APBN. This action also aims to strengthen weak institutions (Amaeshi et al., 2015), and create institutional governance, sovereignty, and discipline and involve the State government (Galant, 2017). The role of the government, both regional and city, in implementing CSR activities provides comfort for investors.

CSR relations with the community are the main focus of community problems. Accountability is contradictory even though several institutions claim to have accountability (Steets, 2004) and partnership participation involves various institutional sectors such as government, companies and social organizations (Backstrand, 2010). Non-governmental organizations are formed by local governments involving various elements including companies, NGOs, academics, and community leaders. Multisectoral partnerships fulfill at least a four-stage process in the policy cycle. First, knowledge and partnership awareness. Each partner must have sufficient knowledge of the objectives of this partnership and an awareness of the consequences of being involved in the partnership. Second, partnership policies. Partners should be involved in policies or strategic steps to achieve partnership goals. Third, policy implementation. Partners carry out policy outcomes consistently and transparently. Fourth, policy evaluation through official forums which are held at least once a year and annual
reporting. Four, CSR relationship with technology creates environmental friendliness such as air pollution, drinking water pollution, housing, and public health. Environmentally friendly technology can increase a company's reputation and value for investors.

The relationship between technology and the environment is based on the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility or CSR which began to emerge before 1950, where activists saw the source of poverty, social and slum problems due to companies (Carroll, 2009). Although the practice of CSR in each country is different, such as CSR as a tradition, philanthropy, or charity. In essence, management has the main function of balancing stakeholders and society, the image and reputation of the company, and technology that can damage the environment and community traditions (Frederick, 1960).

Green environment can be defined as a reciprocal relationship between the orientation of investors, local governments, non-governmental organizations, and technology. A green environment is needed when the practice of Corporate Social Responsibility or what is called CSR has an impact on the relationship between the company and its environment and when the trust is lost, it is difficult for companies to communicate CSR with stakeholders (Lock & Schulz-Knappe, 2018).

This communication vulnerability results in the absence of CSR activities and has a broad impact on social development for the welfare of the community, protection of life, rights to earn income, and company comfort. A Green environment can synergize and develop programs that are only charity (charity), and generosity (philanthropy), for example, partnership accountability. Partnership accountability is the ability of partners to manage resources such as money, skills, motivation and intentions (Kolk et al.,2008).

This partnership involves various elements such as government, companies, and non-governmental organizations that are endorsed by local governments. The three elements together can strengthen the basic foundations of social development, among others: 1) elements of local government have regulatory powers as the legal umbrella covering the legality and legitimacy of CSR activities, 2) elements of the company have practical knowledge and money to carry out CSR activities, and 3) elements of non-governmental organizations have detailed knowledge of community conditions. The Corporate Social Responsibility Partnership is a process to produce a social partnership model and develop alternative activities (Wadham, 2009).

The partnership framework is dynamic as a relationship that tends to evolve and change over time as a result of socio-political and ethical interactions. A good fit and integration between the three dimensions of partners are expected to result in equality, trust, and commitment, which in turn are seen as the main drivers for the sustainability of the partnership.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Natural and heliocentric harmonization reflects knowledge from the creation of the universe and the foundation of CSR to maintain good relations between stakeholders such as investors, government, customers, and communities. This knowledge is based on the meaning behind the creation of the universe which reflects accountability for partnerships, volunteerism, interaction, and community welfare.

The BSCR is a new concept from the weaknesses of the CSR and CSV concepts. The essence of the BSCR has an impact on the relationship with the environment, among others; 1) a CSR environment with investors that reflects the spirit and spirituality of the company carrying out CSR activities, 2) a CSR environment to strengthen weak institutions, creating institutional governance, sovereignty and discipline, and involving the state government, 3) CSR environment with the community through the involvement of non-governmental organizations that participate in CSR activities, 4) Environmental CSR with technology creates friendliness to the environment such as air pollution, drinking water pollution, housing, and public health. Environmentally friendly technology can increase the company’s reputation and value for investors, 5) green environment or a reciprocal relationship between investor orientation, government, institutions non-
government and technology as well as minimizing the loss of company trust in the welfare of society.

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Effect of the Application of North Malang Service Application (APEL MALANG) and Tax Service Quality on Taxpayer's Compliance Study on Taxpayers at KPP Pratama Malang Utara

Aprin Diah Pangestuty, Makaryanawati

This research aims to determine effect of the application of North Malang Service Application (APEL MALANG) and tax service quality on taxpayer's compliance at KPP Pratama Malang Utara. This study used quantitative method with data collection techniques using questionnaires. Population in this research...

**Proceedings Article**

Identification of Corporate Value Through the Good Corporate Governance Mechanism Banking in Indonesia 2015-2018

Tatas Ridho Nugroho, Rini Armin, Marisha Khanida
Developments in the financial sector in Indonesia, especially changes in the banking structure in Indonesia, are expected to provide positive changes for national finance. The existence of a corporate governance system can be an appropriate reference to be changed in a positive direction. Corporate governance...

Proceedings Article

The Role of New Public Management (NPM) on the Relation of Government Internal Control System (SPIP) With Public Organizational Performance
Nur Hayati, Noer Aviana

This study aims to provide empirical evidence about the effect of clear and measurable objectives, decentralization, government internal control systems, performance measurement and incentives on public organization performance moderated by the New Public Management orientation. This research was conducted...

Proceedings Article

The Effect of Company Size, Company Performance and Exposure to Media Exposure Availability of Environmental Information
Hamid Nazamuddin, Siti Suharni, Syarifah Ratih Kartika Sari

This objective of this research is to assess the influence of Company Size, Company Performance, and Media Exposure on the Availability of Environmental Information. The technique in sampling uses the purposive sampling method. The data was obtained from secondary data from 18 annual reports of manufacturing...

Proceedings Article

Determinants of Going Concern Opinions on Insurance Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange
Vika Alifta Yuliadini, Diana Zuhroh

This research investigate the effect of the size of the company (CS), leverage (LV), the growth of the company (CG), and the reputation of the accounting firm (RAF) on Going Concern Opinion (GCO). The sample is all insurance companies listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), while the financial reports...

Proceedings Article

The Effect of Local Own Income and Transfer Funds on Fiscal Independence with Capital Expenditures as an Intervening Variable
Damita Damayanti, Anwar Made, Ati Retnasari
Fiscal independence is the goal of implementing regional autonomy. Through independence, the budget can regulate local government can give authority that has been given properly or not. The phenomenon that occurs in Indonesia according to the Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani, depending on the region on...

Proceedings Article

Can Accounting Practices, Interests, and Motivations Increase Work Readiness for Prospective Accountants?
Salma Faundria Nagari, Surya Seno Pamungkas, Ika Kristianti

Prospective accountants need to prepare a strategy in choosing a career path before becoming an accountant. One strategy that can be done is to improve the quality of human resources. As a school that has a goal to prepare students who are ready to work, the Vocational High School (SMK) majoring in accounting...

Proceedings Article

Religiosity and Experience Encourage Student Intention to Become Entrepreneur
Agung Dwi Nugroho, Faishal Prahatma Ganinda, Kahfi Fikrianoor, Amir Hidayatulloh

The purpose of this research is to study the role of religiosity and experience on the interests of students to become social entrepreneurs. The population in this study were students in Indonesia, while the sample in this study were undergraduate students (S1). The sampling technique of this study used...

Proceedings Article

The Consumer Behavior Among Muslim Millennials in Buying Sharia Stock in the City of Kudus
Bayu Tri Cahya, Farah Nadifa, Muslim Marpaung, Luqmanul Hakiem Ajuna

The urgency of public education from saving society to investing society is needed at this time to increase interest in investing. This research is to determine whether consumer behavior (halal knowledge, Islamic religiosity, financial technology, and risk) on the Buying of Sharia Stock. The design of...

Proceedings Article

Effect of Diversification Strategy, Directors Compensation, Managerial Ownership and Company Sizes on Company Performance
Hendronoto Hadi Wibowo, Lodovicus Lasdi
Diversification strategy is chosen by managers of companies to develop their business that can improve the performance of a company. One way to evaluate the performance of company management is by give compensation. Ownership in the structure capital in company there are several kinds one sample of the...

Proceedings Article

Building A Beyond Corporate Social Responsibility Conceptual Model Based on Harmonic Cosmological Philosophy and Priest Heliocentric Al Ghazali

Ade Manggala Hardianto, Basuki, Bonnie Soeherman

This research aims to build a conceptual model of Beyond Corporate Social Responsibility (BCSR) based on Imam Al Ghazali’s philosophy of cosmology, particularly on the concepts of harmony and heliocentric. Finally, this research seeks to restore CSR to the level of efforts to create harmony in life,...

Proceedings Article

The Impact of Environmental Performance on Firm Value: Evidence from Indonesia

Bahtiar Effendi

This study aims to analyze the variables of environmental performance on firm value in Indonesia. The environmental performance variable consists of four dimensions adopted from the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI 4.0), namely input material, non-product output, compliance aspects, and transportation...

Proceedings Article

Can the Internal Locus of Control as a Moderating Variables on the Effect of Three Intelligence on Financial Accounting Understanding?

Sigit Hermawan, Vela Purwaningsih, Nihlatul Qudus Sukma Nirwana

This study aims to determine the effect of intellectual intelligence, emotional intelligence, and spiritual intelligence on the understanding of financial accounting with internal locus of control as a moderating variable. The sample of this study was 228 students of the Study Program in Accounting,...

Proceedings Article

Comparative Analysis of Financial Performance Before and After Acquisition

A Study in Acquiring Company Listed in Indonesian Stock Exchange, Period of 2012-2018
Ilham Yunus, La Ode Rasuli, Amir Lukum

The present study delves to analyze the difference of company financial performance prior to and after acquisition in companies listed in the Indonesian Stock Exchange. The financial performance is measured by involving seven financial ratios: current ratio (CR), total asset turnover ratio (T ATO), debt...

Wahyu Dwi Yulianto, Arini Wildaniyati, Fatchur Rochman

The goal of this analysis was to ascertain the financial output differences of traditional banks and Sharia banks throughout 2014-2018. The collected data in this analysis were secondary data from the financial statements issued by Bank Indonesia. The sampling methodology used in this analysis was for...

Abdul Khaft, Sulastri, Miranti Puspaningtyas

Based on the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) theory, the use of e-learning influenced by usefulness perception, and ease of use perception by adding other factors, namely self-confidence and subjective norms. This study aims to determine: (I) The effect of usefulness perception on the use of e-learning;...

Luxy Meida Happy Timami, Makaryanawati

This research aims to determine the effect of political relation on the firm value at basic chemical manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The reason for using chemical and basic industry sectors is it has a growth of high stock price. The type of this research is an explanatory...

Inanda Shinta Anugrahani

What Went Wrong? Feeling Like a Fraud
This study discusses dysfunctional behaviour that occurs from the students and employees’
point of view who have work experience in an unhealthy environment. The results of a survey
from 20 respondents as sources in this study can be concluded that fraud occurs in everyday
life becomes a justification...

Proceedings Article
The Effect of Green Accounting Implementation on the Value of Mining and
Agricultural Companies in Indonesia
Heni Dwi Lestari, Nurika Restuningdiah
The research aims to explain the effect of green accounting on firm value. This research using
control variables, such as profitability, sales growth, leverage, and size of natural resource
management companies. The population of this research is mining and agriculture sector
companies listed on the...

Proceedings Article
Accounting Students and Business Ethics Perception
Sheila Febriani Putri, Dwi Hantoro Prakoso, Septi Nur Sulistyawati, Siti Mariyah
Ethical violence which is often commited by businesspersons in Indonesia and the high
interest of students to become an enterpreneur make business ethics even more important to
being studied. Business ethics subject is an effort to increase the students’ understanding
about business ethics components....

Proceedings Article
The Meaning of Village Fund Management for Empowerment of Persons
with Disabilities
Shihha Fawziya Aziz, Puji Handayati, Rizky Firmansyah
This study aims to understand and reveal the meaning of individual experiences related to the
problems studied, the management of village funds for empowerment of persons with
disabilities. The research was conducted in three villages in Ponorogo which is known as Idiot
Villages, namely Karangpatihan,...

Proceedings Article
Education and Training as an Effort in Increasing Teacher’s Competence
and the Impact Towards Learning Achievement
Slamet Fauzan, Karina Ayuningtyas, Agfia Fauziatul Ulfa
The background of this study began from the problem that Senior High School students in
Semarang regency got low score in accounting, the purpose of this study is to explore the competency of accounting teacher and the students’ achievement by analysing teachers’ competence and the students’ achievement...

Proceedings Article

Participative Budget, Information Asymmetry, and Budget Emphasis as a Predictor of Budgetary Slack
Sulastri, Maya Tri Wardani

This study aims to explain the influence of the participative budget (X1), information asymmetry (X2), and budget emphasis (X3) through the possibility of budgetary slack (Y). The populations in this study are all the employers at Region Water Utility Company (PDAM) Malang city and regency. The total...

Proceedings Article

Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP) Effect on Earnings Management Study on Companies Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange 2015 - 2017
Betty Wulansari, Ridoni Fardeni Harahap, Satia Nur Maharani

This study aims to determine the effect of ESOP on earnings management. The populations of this study were all companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2015-2017. The sample was determined by purposive sampling technique and obtained 30 company’s annual reports as the sample. The...

Proceedings Article

The Challenges and Prospect of Qualitative Research in Accounting
Puji Handayati, Shadi Emad A. Alhaleh

This study aims to comprehend the difficulties and the prospect of qualitative research in accounting, to investigate qualitative research capability in properly and effectively explaining accounting phenomena, and to investigate qualitative research impact on accounting. This study provides the rationale...

Proceedings Article

Madep Manteb Manetep Value-Based Village Budgeting in Malang Regency
Mochammad Galih Satriyo Wicaksono, Maskartika Rahmatul Laily, Rizky Firmansyah, Fitri Purnamasari

This research aims to uncover the values of "Madep, Manteb, Manetep" (Consistent, Commitment, Comprehensive) in village budgeting model in Malang Regency. The research
used qualitative method with case study approach. The data collected through in-depth interviews with several village officials and literature...

Proceedings Article

Research on E-banking Functionality and Technology Empowerment in Palestine: An Empirical Investigation
Shadi Emad Areef Alhaleh, Puji Handayati, Hua Wang

This study made in order to diagnose the customers’ perspective towards the acceptance and implementation of new updated e-banking system in Palestine, and analyze the impact of e-banking on users who are intended to adopt technological banking technique. Dramatically, this study focused on the advantages,...

Proceedings Article

The Effects of Machiavellian, Equity Sensitivity, and Ethical Sensitivity on the Accounting Students’ Ethical Perceptions in Perceiving the Accountants’ Ethics
Irodatun Nadilla, Dodik Juliardi, Dian Syariati

This study aims to examine the effect of Machiavellian, equity sensitivity, ethical sensitivity on the ethical perceptions of accounting students in perceiving the ethical behavior of accountants. The sampling method used is proportional sampling. The participants of this study are Bachelor’s degree...

Proceedings Article

The Influence of Transformational Leadership in Moderating Job Satisfaction and Intrinsic Motivation on Teachers’ Task Performance
Slamet Fauzan, Siti Mariyah, Yongky Teguh Setiaji

The development of education has several important points to be developed. One of them is through teachers’ performance. Teachers’ role becomes important in generating high quality and competitive graduates. Quantitative method with multiple regression analysis technique was used to observe the influence...

Proceedings Article

The Dark Triad and Ethical Behavior
Windha Aprillia, Satia Nur Maharani

The purpose of this paper is to examine the effect of the dark triad among Indonesia accountants on their ethical behaviour. Mach IV scale is used to measure the
Machiavellianism traits of accountants, the NPI-16 scale is used to assess the Narcissism traits, and PPI scale is used to measure the Psychopathy.

Proceedings Article
Facilitating Soft Skills Development of Higher Education Graduate Through Alumni Involvement
Sheila Febriani Putri, Dhika Maha Putri, Hanjar Ikrima Nanda, Ria Zulkha Ermayda
A university is primarily being a facility to produce a capable and professional workforce. On other hand, higher education institutions must be reacted quickly to the social and economic needs of the industry. Thus, this leads to their actions to enhance graduate employability. In particular, a good...

Proceedings Article
The Professionalism of Accounting Teachers: Responding to the Rapid Change in the New Education Era
Dhika Maha Putri, Sunaryanto, Slamet Fauzan
The transition of the new era of education after the Covid-19 Pandemic from face to online has become a challenge in the world of education. This has an impact on how an educator is able to maximize the use of technology as teaching media. Educators must be able to adapt to various applications and technologies...

Proceedings Article
The Practice of Disclosing Sustainability Reports on Bank Performance: Maqashid Shariah Perspective
Arini, Satia Nur Maharani
This study evaluated the correlation among the disclosure of sustainability report towards bank's performance from the perspective of Maqashid Syariah. Islamic Bank in Indonesia and Malaysia in the period of 2014-2018 was used as the sample in this study. The method used was Generalized Method Moments.

Proceedings Article
Research Paradigm on Grounded Theory Method for Accounting Research: Filtering All Sensory Input
Satia Nur Maharani
The basic beliefs defining the research paradigm can be viewed from three fundamental dimensions, ontology, epistemology, and methodology. Ontology and epistemology pay an
attention to the influence of a person's perspective on reality. Ontology is a claim and assumption about the essence of reality,...