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**Seoul, South Korea**

# CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

## BOOK OF ABSTRACTS ROEES-2019

2nd International Conference on “Innovative Trends in Economics,  
Development, Managements and Social Science”  
(EDMS-2019), Seoul, South Korea



# **Book of Abstracts Proceeding**

**2nd International Conference on “Innovative Trends in  
Economics, Development, Managements and Social Science”  
(EDMS-2019)  
Seoul, South Korea**



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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ORGANIZING COMMITTEE .....</b>	<b>VI</b>
<b>CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE .....</b>	<b>VII</b>
<b>CONFERENCE SCHEDULE.....</b>	<b>VIII</b>
<b>TRCAK A: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, ECONOMICS, SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITITES.....</b>	<b>11</b>
1. FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: THE EVIDENCE OF SRI LANKA .....	12
2. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CEO OVERCONFIDENCE AND MODERATING EFFECT OF FAMILY OWNERSHIP AND INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR IN FAMILY’S FIRM M&A STRATEGY .....	13
3. CHALLENGES OF IMPLEMENTING ISO9000 (2015) IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS IN THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES .....	14
4. JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONFISCATION ENFORCEMENT ACTION BY INDONESIAN LAWS OFFICER AT OUTER TERRITORY OF INDONESIAN COUNTRY ON CHARGE OF CORRUPTION CHASE IN INDONESIA .....	15
5. DEVELOPING CAPSTONE COURSE WITH INDUSTRY MENTOR COLLABORATIVE TEACHING FOR TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY .....	16
6. EFFECTIVENESS OF KNOWLEDGE OF RESULT AND KNOWLEDGE OF PERFORMANCE IN THE LEARNING OF MOTOR SKILLS BY VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS .....	17
<b>TRCAK B: ENGINEERING, TECHONOLY, COMPUTER AND APPLIES SCINECES .....</b>	<b>18</b>
7. TOWARDS DEVELOPING A BLOCKCHAIN EVOTING SYSTEM FOR NATIONAL ELECTIONS .....	19
<b>FUTURE EVENTS.....</b>	<b>20</b>

**2nd International Conference on “Innovative Trends  
in Economics, Development, Managements and  
Social Science”  
(EDMS-2019)**

**Seoul, South Korea**

**Venue: Nine Tree Premier Hotel Myeongdong 2,  
Seoul, South Korea**

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## CONFERENCE CHAIR MESSAGE

**Mr. Jiyong**

2nd International Conference on “Innovative Trends in Economics, Development, Managements and Social Science” (EDMS-2019) serves as platform that aims to help the scholarly community across nations to explore the critical role of multidisciplinary innovations for sustainability and growth of human societies. This conference provides opportunity to the academicians, practitioners, scientists, and scholars from across various disciplines to discuss avenues for interdisciplinary innovations and identify effective ways to address the challenges faced by our societies globally. The research ideas and studies that we received for this conference are very promising, unique, and impactful. I believe these studies have the potential to address key challenges in various sub-domains of social sciences and applied sciences.

I am really thankful to our honorable scientific and review committee for spending much of their time in reviewing the papers for this event. I am also thankful to all the participants for being here with us to create an environment of knowledge sharing and learning. We the scholars of this world belong to the elite educated class of this society and we owe a lot to return back to this society. Let’s break all the discriminating barriers and get free from all minor affiliations. Let’s contribute even a little or single step for betterment of society and welfare of humanity to bring prosperity, peace and harmony in this world. Stay blessed.

Thank you.

**Mr. Jiyong**

Conference Chair

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ROEES-2019



## Conference Schedule

**DAY 01 Thursday (April 11, 2019)**

**Venue Nine Tree Premier Hotel Myeongdong 2**

09:00 am – 09:10 am	Welcome Reception & Registration
09:10 am – 09:20 am	Introduction of Participants
09:20 am – 09:30 am	Inauguration and Opening address
09:30 am – 09:40 am	Grand Networking Session
09:40 am– 10:00am	Tea Break





**DAY 01 Thursday (April 11, 2019)**  
**Session I (10:00 am – 12:00 pm)**  
**Session Chair: Leon Yap**

**Track A: Business, Economic, Social Sciences and Humanities**

<b>EDMS-APR-101</b>	Financial Development and Economic Growth: The Evidence of Sri Lanka	Maduranga Pushpika Kumara Withanawasam
<b>EDMS-APR-102</b>	The relationship between CEO overconfidence and moderating effect of family ownership and independent director in family's firm M&A strategy.	Wang Shang Peng
<b>EDMS-APR-106</b>	Challenges of Implementing ISO9000 (2015) in government departments in the United Arab Emirates	Salah Taher Al Haj
<b>EDMS-APR-107</b>	Juridical Analysis Of The Confiscation Enforcement Action By Indonesian Laws Officer At Outer Territory Of Indonesian Country On Charge Of Corruption Chase In Indonesia	Dian Narwastuty S.H.,Mkn
<b>EDMS-APR-109</b>	Developing Capstone Course with Industry Mentor Collaborative Teaching for Technological University	Su Chang Chen
<b>EDMS-APR-110</b>	Effectiveness of knowledge of result and knowledge of performance in the learning of motor skills by vocational high school students	Yi-Fang Lee

**Track B: Engineering, Technology, Computer and Applied Sciences**

<b>SEO-249-101E</b>	Towards Developing a Blockchain Evoting System for National Elections	Ishaku Liti Awalu
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**Lunch Break and Closing Ceremony (12:00 pm – 01:00 pm)**



**DAY 02 Friday (April 12, 2018)**

## **City Tour and Shopping Day**

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



**TRCAK A: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, ECONOMICS,  
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITITES**

# Financial Development and Economic Growth: The Evidence of Sri Lanka

Maduranga Pushpika Kumara Withanawasam\*

**Abstract** Background – Individual countries, and panels of countries, have been studied the association between financial development and economic growth using different methodologies. There are three kinds of results. First one unidirectional relationship second one bidirectional relationship and third one no relationship at all. Studies of Sri Lanka have insufficient; there has a different idea of conclusions and one unique method they have applied the papers. Purpose – The purpose of the paper is to realize the relationship between financial development and economic growth in Sri Lanka. Design/methodology/approach – The annual data sets are used in 1947 to 2016 period of the Sri Lankan economy. This thesis has ten variables, namely Gross Domestic Product (GDP), M2 Money Supply (M2), Loan (LOAN), Investment (INVEST), Government Debt (GD), Current Account Balance (CAB), Colombo Pirce Index (CPI), Average Weight Deposit Rate (AWDR), Political Stability and Economic Stability which can be obtained from the Central Bank Reports of Sri Lanka 1950 to 2016. The conclusion of the first objective reaffirms that M2 and economic stability are of great importance in Sri Lanka. The factors that affect Sri Lanka's long-term financial development and economic growth are then identified. Research limitations– The scope of this thesis was limited to the relationship between financial development and economic growth over the period 1947 – 2016. Not only have the Gross Domestic Product, M2 Money Supply, Loans, Investment, Government Debt, Current A/C Balance, The Consumer Price Index and Political Stability and Economic Stability nine variables which this study considered impact the relationship between financial development and economic growth but there are many other variables also important namely real interest rate, effective tax rate, savings, liquid liabilities. As well as this study also ignored different variable which is not easily quantifiable like the relationship between financial development and economic growth. Originality/value – Developing Sri Lanka as a Financial Center , it will be a catalyst for economic growth and greater international trade. So, involvement Financial Center and Port City, Sri Lanka can be maximized their economic growth and financial development.

**Keywords:** GDP, VECM, Financial, Development, M2

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# The Relationship Between CEO Overconfidence And Moderating Effect Of Family Ownership And Independent Director In Family's Firm M&A Strategy

Wang Shang Peng\*<sup>1</sup>, Lu Lin Hua<sup>2</sup>

**Abstract** The purpose of this research is to examine relationship between non-family CEO (Chief Executive Officer) overconfidence and merger and acquisition (M&A) in family business. In this study, we applied hubris theory and socioemotional wealth (SEW) perspective to examine non-family CEO overconfidence how to affects family business's M&A strategy, and whether family ownership and independent director have an impact on this association. Samples are drawn on public listed family business in Taiwan during the year 1995 to 2015.

**Keywords:** Family Business, Merger and Acquisition, Family ownership, Independent director

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# Challenges of Implementing ISO9000 (2015) in Government Departments in the United Arab Emirates

Salah Taher Al Haj\*

**Abstract** ISO 9000 (2015) is a quality management system with a high reputation all around the globe. It is a set of requirements used by organisations to attain customer satisfaction. The number of organisations implementing the ISO 9000 (2015) are increasing rapidly worldwide. The influence of the trend to raise quality has reached the Middle East through the efforts of organisations to implement the ISO 9000 (2015) quality management system. In the United Arab Emirates there are more than 1400 (one thousand four hundred) organisations registered with the ISO 9000. Private companies have made great efforts to implement the system in the country. Additionally government departments have started quality initiatives by implementing the ISO 9000 (2015). In particular, the Sharjah Government Departments in the United Arab Emirates were one of the leading government departments that gained ISO 9000 certification. Although a good many government departments have got the certification and have followed it, others have not yet done so. Therefore the aim of this research is to identify and analyze the barriers to implementing ISO 9000 (2015) in some government departments in the Emirate of Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates. In order to achieve the research aim, an empirically based system ratio analysis of four case studies covering organisations in the Sharjah government was carried out. Substantial field work was undertaken using a predominantly qualitative approach. Data was collected through semi structured interviews, to explore the implementation of ISO 9000, and to provide a more holistic understanding using triangulation techniques. The primary contribution of this research is an in-depth understanding of the barriers to implementing ISO 9000 (2015) in some government departments in Sharjah. This study identified unique barriers affecting the ISO 9000 (2015) implementation in Sharjah Government Departments. They were divided into four main categories: social barriers, external barriers, Governmental barriers and organisational barriers. The key findings of the research indicate that the departments covered by the case face considerable numbers of barriers affecting the implementation of ISO 9000 (2015), taking into consideration the culture which plays a major role in the departments concerned.

**Keywords:** Challenges, ISO9000 (2015), Government Departments

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# **Juridical Analysis of the Confiscation Enforcement Action By Indonesian Laws Officer At Outer Territory of Indonesian Country On Charge Of Corruption Chase In Indonesia**

Dian Narwastuty S.H.,Mkn\*

**Abstract** The corruption in Indonesia was one of critical matter nowadays. It has to be settled and banish in every side of structure of Nations. Corruption has no longer become single nation matter. There is chase which is prove that corruption chase across two or many country. Since there a limitation of boundaries in each country; the enforcement of confiscation in every country has been very different. . Due to most problem in Indonesia is to bring all the assets of corruption that has been carried to outer country. Each parties of government should have a basic legal to confiscate. Nowadays, to maintaining the corruption assets in outer territory government should pursue the other government to take the assets back. The Jurisdiction also became another matter in chase their government obligated to return the assets. To manage these matter, Indonesian' government should do their best to prevent their territory also their outer territory, especially in confiscation enforcement.

**Keywords:** Enforcement action, Confiscation, Government, Indonesia, Corruption

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# Developing Capstone Course with Industry Mentor Collaborative Teaching for Technological University

Su Chang Chen\*

**Abstract** Technological university need to pay attention to whether students can be succeeded in the future job market. Therefore, technological university courses must meet the both needs of students and industry. The purpose of this study is to develop capstone course with industry mentor collaborative teaching for technological university in Taiwan. This study proposes three steps to meet the research purpose. The first step is prepare stage. In this stage, the teaching content is to introduce capstone course and to establish a contact window with industry mentor. The second step is implementation stage. In this stage, the teaching content includes capstone report writing, data analysis methods, briefing techniques, oral reporting skills. the teacher should coach students to write capstone report and assist in problem solving and discussion. The industry mentor can collaborative teaching with school teacher to coach student\'s writing capstone report and giving feedback suggestions. The third step is presentation stage. In this stage, the teaching content is to evaluate students capstone report. School teacher needs to gives students a rating scores. The industry mentor needs to give summative commend.

**Keywords:** Capstone Courses, Collaborative Teaching, Industry Mentor, Technological University

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# Effectiveness of Knowledge of Result And Knowledge of Performance in the Learning Of Motor Skills By Vocational High School Students

Yi-Fang Lee\*

**Abstract** Augmented feedback from the processes and outcomes of motor skill learning provides useful information for learners to correct mistakes and to enhance performance. There is limited research on studying the effectiveness between the procedure-oriented feedback (knowledge of performance, KP) and outcome-oriented ones (knowledge of results, KR), especially for skill acquisitions in technical and vocational education. The aims of this study were to explore the influences of KP and KR on sawing skill learning and to compare the impacts of different types of KP. A quasi-experimental research was administered. The participants were 10th graders who majored in car repairing in vocational high schools. A total of 144 subjects were allocated to the control group (g1) and three experimental groups (g2, g3, and g4). Group 1 was given KR only as feedback (reviewing their own sawing works and benchmark piece), while three types of KP were given to the other groups: Group 2 can watch videotape replay of their own performance, Group 3 can watch videotape replay of standard performance, and Group 4 can watch videotape replays of their own, standard, and then, their own performance again. Each participant had one pre-test trial, followed by 8 practices and one post-test trial, and received feedback at the 2nd and 6th trials during the acquisition phase. A delay test was administered one week later. The outcome measures included the depth and deviation of each practice. The results were analyzed by repeated measures ANOVA and ANCOVA. Overall, Group 2 showed a growing tendency across trials, while the Group 1 had an opposite trend, indicating that learners received feedback by watching their own action (KP) might have more capability to adjust movement in successive practices than their counterparts who reviewed outcome performance (KR) only. As for the results among Groups 2, 3, and 4, Group 2 showed better scores than the others, denoting that different kinds of KP feedback might influence the outcome. To sum up, using KP as augmented feedback was effective at improving sawing skill learning, while type of KP feedback was an influential factor that need to take into consideration.

**Keywords:** Augmented Feedback, Knowledge Of Performance, Knowledge Of Results, Motor Skills Learning And Training

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**TRCAK B: ENGINEERING, TECHONOLY,  
COMPUTER AND APPLIES SCINECES**

# Towards Developing a Blockchain eVoting System for National Elections

Ishaku Liti Awalu\*<sup>1</sup>, Hung Kook Park<sup>2</sup>, Joa Sang Lim<sup>3</sup>

**Abstract** Elections and Referendums are the generally accepted democratic processes of monitoring or conveying citizens/group opinions or decisions with respect to either choosing leaders or political referendums. However, over the years, these processes have been consistently marred with so many irregularities, which are often violent with extreme consequences. The conflicts that arise after elections, which are frequently intense, prompted revolutionary innovations in making the electioneering process secure, temper proof, universal and efficient. The Electronic Voting (eVoting) system, a product of these innovations, has thus far been utilised in both local and national elections. Unfortunately, despite its apparent reach, verifiability, cost effectiveness, quick tallying process, efficiency, convenience and security promises, the eVoting system is still vulnerable to compromises, such as, social engineering, voter-coercion, computer security threats e.g DoS, DDOS, Sybil attacks etc. Blockchain technology albeit nascent and still evolving, has been proven to be immutable, reliable, transparent, secure, anonymous etc. Consequently, this paper proposes a conceptual model of a Blockchain eVoting System for both local and national elections. Our proposed model was developed from first principles using Use Case Methodology to identify actors and their relationships with the system, subsequently artefacts that will ensure the efficient and effective operation of the system were equally enumerated. In our model, the identified actors are the trusted central authority, trusted miners, candidates and voters. The artefacts, though distributed, include cross platform voting Graphic User Interface GUI, arbitration server, application server, distributed database, and the peer-to-peer Blockchain network. The Blockchain network is built on a Multichain Blockchain, trusted miners use the Prove of Work PoW protocol as the consensus algorithm and for anonymity, a combination of SHA and Digital Signatures were used for encrypting the votes. The different stages of the election process which comprises of pre-election stakeholders/actors registration, voting, tallying and audit were evaluated.

**Keywords:** Blockchain, eVoting, Multichain, Democracy

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## **FUTURE EVENTS**

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# VISION

**Strengthening the ties between  
science and society.**



**JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF NON-CONVICTION BASED ASSET FORFEITURE BY  
INDONESIAN LAW-ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FOR ASSETS OUTSIDE  
INDONESIA-TERRITOR RELATED TO THE CORRUPTION ERADICATION IN  
INDONESIA**

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UNIVERSITAS KRISTEN MARANATHA

Abstract:

Corruption is one of critical issues in Indonesia nowadays. It has to be settled and eradicated from every side of structure of the Nation. Corruption has no longer become the problem of only one nation. There are several cases showing that the pursuit of corruption is done in two or more countries. The existence of boundaries between countries creates problems to enforce asset forfeiture. The enforcement of non-conviction based (NCB) asset forfeiture in every country varies. NCB asset forfeiture mechanism consists of different—policies, legal material and legal entities to make a settlement. One of the biggest problems in Indonesia is that assets of corruption are brought abroad. Therefore, the government must have a legal basis to carry out NCB asset forfeiture.

Nowadays, to take back corruption assets outside Indonesia territory, the government should cooperate with the government of another country. Jurisdiction becomes another issue in such cooperation. This paper will present some findings by comparing countries that have been doing NCB forfeiture of corruption assets in their countries. It is important to elaborate the comparison in this paper to find the best way to enforce NCB asset forfeiture in Indonesia. To manage this issue, the Indonesian government must do its best to prevent the smuggling of assets from Indonesia territory to foreign countries, especially in terms of enforcing the NCB asset forfeiture.

**Keywords: Enforcement, Non-Conviction Based Asset Forfeiture, Government, Indonesia, Corruption.**

A. Background

Law enforcement especially in corruption eradication—has been growing rapidly. Law enforcement in corruption cases will certainly not be resolved through conventional methods. The biggest change is seen in how to solve corruption cases. Most of corruption cases were solved through the pursuit of perpetrators; but nowadays, resolving corruption

cases is carried out by pursuing or taking back corruption assets. Therefore a variety of system patterns are developed to prevent and overcome corruption and to re-enforce laws that are violated due to corruption cases.

## B. Research Problems

This paper aims to answer the following questions:

1. How is the enforcement of NCB asset forfeiture in the international criminal law system?
2. Which NCB asset forfeiture system that would be suitable in Indonesia?

## C. Methods

This research will be conducted by comparing several criminal systems in several countries. The purpose of this comparison is to look for similarities and differences **in the enforcement of NCB-system in the respective countries**. These similarities and differences will also show the advantages and disadvantages of each system. To answer the **research questions**, the comparison will be analyzed to find the most appropriate form of NCB **system** to be applied in Indonesia. The comparison will **include the** United States of America, **European Union Countries**, Singapore **and** Indonesia.

## D. Discussion

1. The enforcement of **NCB** asset forfeiture system in **the international criminal law** system.
  - a) The similarities and differences of NCB **enforcement** among countries



No.	Subject of similarities and differences	Indonesia	Singapore	USA	EU Countries
1.	The existence of NCB	As a concept	As a Law Under Chapter 2 Part III; Chapter 5; and Chapter 6 Part III of Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act (MACMA)	As a law in the U.S. Constitution, the 8 <sup>th</sup> amendment	As the law of each member country
2	Purposes and Subjects of NCB	To access and search for assets from corruption cases  Public workers	To, seize assets and punish all parties involved in the violation of MACMA	To seize assets from corruption, illegal transactions, etc.	To access and seize suspicious assets from money laundering  Only civilians

		and civilians	Public worker and civilians	Only civilians	
3.	Form of <b>Forfeiture</b>	<b>Sanctions</b>	<b>Punishment</b> and Fines	Fines	Fines

b) The advantages and disadvantages of NCB enforcement among countries

No.	Subject of Advantages and Disadvantages	Indonesia	Singapore	USA	EU Countries
1.	Commitment to corruption eradication	Very weak (D)	Very strict for each crime (A)	Very liberal (D)	Depends on each member country (D/A)
2.	Fines system	Since it is still a —concept, basically it depends on the crime charged (D)	Has been very clear for each crime (A)	Has been clear for each crime (D)	Follows the rules of criminal law of each country (D/A)

E. The best **NCB** asset forfeiture system **to be applied** in Indonesia.

To **conclude which NCB asset forfeiture system that is most proper to be applied** in Indonesia, **the writer presents several arguments**. However, **basically NCB objects** should be assets that are "reasonably suspected" **as the results of** or objects used in a

crime. **Asset forfeiture must be** preceded by an order of investigation to ensure that the criminals do not **take benefit from** the results of their criminal acts. The **forfeiture order is** intended **as** a deterrent against crime and to **arrest** people convicted **of making illegal** profits. The **order** is also **aims** to prevent further crime, **for example in the case of** corruption, **assets are seized** to prevent **another** criminal act, **such as** money laundering.