

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Abels, P. B., & Martelli, J. T. (2013). CEO duality: How many hats are too many? *Corporate Governance: The International Journal of Business in Society*, 13(2), 135–147. <https://doi.org/10.1108/14720701311316625>
- Al-dhamari, R., & Ku Ismail, K. N. (2015). Cash holdings, political connections, and earnings quality: Some evidence from Malaysia. *International Journal of Managerial Finance*, 11(2), 215–231. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJMF-02-2014-0016>
- Arifai, M., Tran, A. T., Moslehpoour, M., & Wong, W. K. (2018). Two-tier board system and Indonesian family owned firms performance. *Management Science Letters*, 8(7), 737–754. <https://doi.org/10.5267/j.msl.2018.5.011>
- Carty, R., & Weiss, G. (2012). Does CEO duality affect corporate performance? Evidence from the US banking crisis. *Journal of Financial Regulation and Compliance*, 20(1), 26–40. <https://doi.org/10.1108/13581981211199407>
- Chandra, K., & Devie. (2017). Pengaruh Ceo Duality. *Business Accounting Review*, 5(1), 301–312.
- Davis, J. H., Schoorman, F. D., & Donaldson, L. (2018). Toward a stewardship theory of management. *Business Ethics and Strategy, Volumes I and II*, 22(1), 473–500. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315261102-29>
- Duru, A., Iyengar, R. J., & Zampelli, E. M. (2016). The dynamic relationship between CEO duality and firm performance: The moderating role of board independence. *Journal of Business Research*, 69(10), 4269–4277. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2016.04.001>
- Faccio, M. (2006). Politically connected firms. *American Economic Review*, 96(1), 369–386. <https://doi.org/10.1257/000282806776157704>
- Fadah, I. (2013). Manajemen Keuangan. <https://doi.org/10.31227/osf.io/kdtfj>
- Finkelstein, S., & D'aveni, R. A. (1994). CEO Duality as a Double-Edged Sword: How Boards of Directors Balance Entrenchment Avoidance and Unity of Command. *Academy of Management Journal*, 37(5), 1079–1108. <https://doi.org/10.5465/256667>
- Ghozali, I. (2013). Aplikasi analisis multivariate dengan program IBM SPSS 21. Edisi 7. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang.
- Hernandez, M. (2012). Toward an understanding of the psychology of stewardship. *Academy of Management Review*, 37(2), 172–193. <https://doi.org/10.5465/amr.2010.0363>
- Hillman, A. J., Withers, M. C., & Collins, B. J. (2009). Resource dependence theory: A review. *Journal of Management*, 35(6), 1404–1427. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206309343469>

- Hsu, S., Lin, S. W., Chen, W. P., & Huang, J. W. (2019). CEO duality, information costs, and firm performance. *North American Journal of Economics and Finance*, xxxx, 101011. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.najef.2019.101011>
- Jensen, M. C., & Meckling, W. H. (1976). Theory of the Firm: Managerial Behavior, Agency Costs and Ownership Structure, 3 *J. Fin. Econ.* 305 (1976). *Jensen3053J. Fin. Econ.*, 162–176.
- Lam, T. Y., & Lee, S. K. (2008). CEO duality and firm performance: Evidence from Hong Kong. *Corporate Governance*, 8(3), 299–316. <https://doi.org/10.1108/14720700810879187>
- Li, S. (2019). *Political Connection and Firm Performance: Helping Hands or Grabbing Hands? Evidence from Privately Owned Firms in China*. July. <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.28726.24645>
- Maaloul, A., Chakroun, R., & Yahyaoui, S. (2018). The effect of political connections on companies' performance and value: Evidence from Tunisian companies after the revolution. *Journal of Accounting in Emerging Economies*, 8(2), 185–204. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JAEE-12-2016-0105>
- Maier, S. (2005). How global is good corporate governance. *London: Ethical Investment Research Services*, August, 1–20. <http://www.eiris.org/files/research/publications/howglobalisgoodcorpgov05.pdf>
- Murhadi, W. R. (2009). Studi Pengaruh Good Corporate Governance Terhadap Praktik Earnings Management pada Perusahaan Terdaftar di PT Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Kewirausahaan (Journal of Management and Entrepreneurship)*, 11(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.9744/jmk.11.1.pp.1-10>
- Muttakin, M. B., Monem, R. M., Khan, A., & Subramaniam, N. (2015). Family firms, firm performance and political connections: Evidence from Bangladesh. *Journal of Contemporary Accounting and Economics*, 11(3), 215–230. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcae.2015.09.001>
- Pfeffer, J., & Salancik, G. R. (1978). The external control of organizations: A resource dependence approach. In *NY: Harper and Row Publishers* (p. 300).
- Rutledge, R., Karim, K., & Lu, S. (2016). The effects of board independence and CEO duality on firm performance: evidence from the NASDAQ-100 index with controls for endogeneity. *Journal of Applied Business and Economics*, 18(2), 49.
- Saeed, A., Belghitar, Y., & Clark, E. (2016). Do Political Connections Affect Firm Performance? Evidence from a Developing Country. *Emerging Markets Finance and Trade*, 52(8), 1876–1891.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/1540496X.2015.1041845>

Tan, H. Y. C. (2012). The One-Tier and Two-Tier Board Structures and Hybrids in Asia - Convergence and What Really Matters for Corporate Governance. *SSRN Electronic Journal, September*, 1–34. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2140345>

Wang, H. (2017). Political Influence and Cost vs. Benefit of CEO Duality: Evidence from Post-IPO Performance in China. *International Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, 5(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.11648/j.ijebbo.20170501.11>