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The 1st Almuslim International Conference
on Science, Technology, and Society



The Institute of Research and Community Services
ALMUSLIM UNIVERSITY BIREUEN - ACEH



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EDUCATION REGIONAL XIII ACEH**

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL, CULTURE, ARTS and ECONOMIC SCIENCE

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Message from the Rector

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Greetings.

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is an honor indeed to open this conference, the 1stAlmuslim International Conference on Science, Technology, and Society (AICSTS). On behalf of Almuslim University (Umuslim), I would like to extend a warm welcome to all participants and our speakers who are with us to make this a notable and exciting event a success.

At Almuslim University, we emphasize the best possible achievements in education and research and are also committed to innovation and technology. Today, we are faced with more challenges in these spheres, and therefore, as members of the academic community, we have a duty to find innovative research solutions for them. Hence, this conference is an excellent forum for experts, professionals, researchers, and students as well, to present, share, and discuss their knowledge and experiences with all of us. In line with such idealism, it is really a privilege for us to host you, not just this year, but for years to come, to give and provide opportunities to contribute lasting and practical solutions to the challenges that confront us from time to time. This conference includes keynote speeches, oral and poster parallel sessions on topics in the field of sciences, life sciences, engineering, social sciences and humanities.

Finally, we know that in the origination of this conference there may be some shortcomings, for which we would like deeply apologize in advance to all of you. This is the University's first experience in organizing an international conference like this. With deepest sincerity hereby we would also like to thank all the keynote speakers for your contribution, time and support for this conference. Our heartfelt appreciation goes to all the authors of the selected papers for their effort and hard work. I also would like thank the organizing committee of the conference for their hard work in making this event a success. I wish to encourage them to continue organizing more events and to take other initiatives as well in future. To support and sustain important research linkages for dialogue and facilitate exchanges of ideas such as this will certainly generate more new discoveries and innovations in years to come. It is everyone's optimism that all we will learn from this first international conference in 2015 will be used as a reference for the development of research, as well as guidance for the readers in education and in academic profession.

I am sure the committee of this conference has served you in the best way they can to make your brief stay with us a lasting memory.

Thank you.

Dr. Amiruddin Idris, SE, M.Si

Message from the Committee Chairman

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Greetings,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to take this occasion to cordially welcome all participants of the 1st Almuslim International Conference on Science, Technology, and Society (AICSTS). This conference is held at our beloved campus of Almuslim University (Umuslim), Bireuen, from November 7th to November 8th, 2015. Almuslim University, the home of 7 faculties, is one of the major private universities in Aceh. We are assured that the 416 scientific participants will contribute to productive discussions and exchanges of scientific experiences that will bring about success to this conference. Participants from 9 countries, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, United States, India, Taiwan, England, and Qatar, have optimally marked an international scope to the conference.

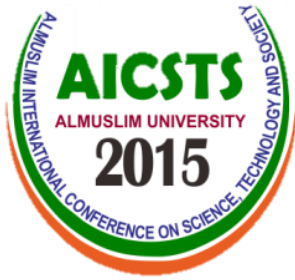
I would like to express my gratitude to the Coordination of Private Higher Education Regional XIII Aceh, the Institute of Research and Community Services of Almuslim University and the committee members for helping us in organizing the conference. The conference and proceedings are a credit to a large group of people and everyone should be proud of the outcome.

We are delighted with the vast responses of 152 submissions from researchers and practitioners. The knowledge bases that we are aiming to generate in the conferences topics are overwhelming due to the involvement of these experts from various fields of studies. Their papers will be published in the proceedings to provide permanent records of what has been presented. The proceedings are divided into four, Life Sciences, Engineering, Social Sciences and Humanities (Science Educations), and Social Sciences and Humanities (Economics, Social and Arts), and the papers published here will exhibit the current state of development in all aspects of important topics that are instrumental to all researchers in the various fields. They have succeeded in bringing together various aspects of developments and innovations in knowledge and technology that will benefit not only the academic community, but the society itself as well.

We realize that there are still many shortcomings in the implementation of the arrangements of this conference. Therefore at this opportunity we also expect criticism and constructive suggestions from all stakeholders so that the conference arrangements in future will be more successful. Finally we would like to thank you all for all the support and assistance you have contributed to making this conference and its proceedings successful.

Thank you,

Drs. Marwan Hamid, M.Pd



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ASEAN ICT Manpower: (Case Study of Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam)

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Abstract

This study investigates the situations of ICT manpower in Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam in 2012 and performs a projection of ICT manpower for 2018. This study involved both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. It describes the ICT development policies in the three countries to provide some context of the study. In-depth interviews and questionnaires were conducted to collect data from ICT manpower in core ICT industries, non-ICT industries and education sectors. The majority of ICT manpower in Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam obtained a bachelor's degree, and are currently officer/technician/ engineer. In addition, the average salary rate is 690 USD in Thailand, 630 USD in Indonesia, and 350 USD in Vietnam. In 2018, the number of ICT manpower in Thailand will have about 634,981 persons, 3,122,800 persons in Indonesia, and 868,136 persons in Vietnam. It is found in the study that the ICT manpower in these countries has the same weakness, which is English communication. Regarding AEC, most ICT companies in three countries will gain advantages from AEC by seeking business opportunities and expanding businesses. This is an empirical study which investigates cross-country the profile of the ICT Manpower in Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam in 2012. It identifies the strengths and weaknesses of ICT manpower in the three countries based on the survey data obtained. Based on the results, it offers some recommendations on how to develop ICT manpower for a global labour-market competition and ASEAN.

Keywords: ASEAN, ICT Manpower, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, ICT Professional Standards

Introduction

Nowadays, information technology has been rapidly changed with respect to an algorithm, structure and platform. In order to cope with the challenges of the waves of innovation and technological changes, ASEAN submitted ICT development in the next five years under the name "ASEAN ICT Masterplan 2015

(AIM 2015)". This Masterplan is driven by six strategies of economic transformation, people empowerment and engagement, innovation, infrastructure development, human capital development, and bridging the digital divide to deliver 4 key outcomes: 1) ICT as an engine of growth for ASEAN countries, 2) recognition for ASEAN as a global ICT hub, 3) enhanced quality of life for peoples of ASEAN, and 4) contribution towards ASEAN integration (ASEAN, 2011). As a result, ASEAN Membership: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam will plan to develop their ICT infrastructures and ICT manpower. Nevertheless, factors that affect the development and capacity of ICT manpower in ASEAN countries are: 1) the mechanisms of education and innovation, 2) the support for ICT infrastructure in the country, 3) facilities of education/training, 4) the wages of labour, 5) the desire for a country to move forward, 6) the level of the community's economy, and 7) Government policies related to ICT.

The paper first describes briefly the ICT development policies of Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam. Then, it discusses ICT professional standards, and describes the research methodology and data collection. After that, it provides the results of the quantitative and qualitative analyses on the current situations of ICT manpower, number of the ICT manpower, need for ICT manpower in market, strengths and weaknesses of ICT manpower, professional standards of ICT employees. Finally, it provides the impacts of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and ICT business trends in Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam.

ICT Development Policies in Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam

In 2011, Thailand had been upgraded income categorization from a lower-middle income economy to an upper-middle income economy by The World Bank, and rank sixty-seven in the Networked Readiness Index in 2015 by The World Economic Forum. In order to enhance the competitiveness of the Thai industrial sector and prepare Thailand for the ASEAN Economic Community, the Government has revealed the Masterplan under name "Digital Economy". This Masterplan covers in four areas: Digital Commerce, Digital Entrepreneur, Digital Innovation, and Digital Content, and consists of five strategies, namely, Hard Infrastructure, Soft Infrastructure, Service Infrastructure, Digital Economy Promotion, and Digital Society (GSMA, 2015).

According to Thailand ICT Development Policy, the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (MICT) has formulated the ICT 2020 Policy Framework. According to vision and goals of the ICT 2020 policy, "ICT is a key driving force in leading Thai people towards knowledge and wisdom and leading society towards equality and sustainable economy" (NECTEC, 2011). Furthermore, the ICT 2020 policy framework set five strategies: Strategy 1: Universal and secure ICT and broadband infrastructure, Strategy 2: ICT Human Resource and ICT Competent Workforce to emphasise the development of ICT employees' knowledge and skills and the expansion of a number and quality highly-skilled ICT manpower based on international standard. Strategy 3: ICT industry competitiveness and ASEAN integration, Strategy 4: Smart government: ICT for government service innovation and good governance, and Strategy 5: ICT for Thailand competitiveness and vibrant economy.

Indonesia has the largest of population in ASEAN and ranks seventy-nine in the Networked Readiness Index in 2015. In order to develop Indonesia as one of the world's main food suppliers, the Government has revealed the Masterplan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Economic Development of Indonesia (MP3EI). This plan is implemented for the period of 2005-2025 by focusing on eight main programs, namely the development of agriculture, mining, energy, industry, maritime, tourism, telecommunication, and development of strategic zones. The implementation strategy of MP3EI will integrate three main elements: 1) developing the regional economic potential in six Indonesia Economic Corridors: Sumatra Economic Corridor, Java Economic Corridor, Kalimantan Economic Corridor, Sulawesi Economic Corridor, Bali – Nusa Tenggara Economic Corridor, and Papua – Kepulauan Maluku Economic Corridor; 2) strengthening national connectivity locally and internationally; and 3) strengthening human resource capacity and national science & technology to support the development of main programs in every economic corridor (Ministry for Economic Affairs, 2011).

According to ICT development, this Masterplan emphasises ICT industry development in Java Economic Corridor only. Furthermore, in order to link the producers and users of science and technology, the government of Indonesia established intermediary institutions to achieve this objective such as Business Innovation Center (BIC), Business Technology Center (BTC), Center for Innovation - LIPI, Center for Nuclear Partnership - BATAN, BPPT engineering, and Technology Incubator Center – BPPT.

Meanwhile, Vietnam has quickly and continuously developed all ICT sectors, and ranks eighty-five in the Networked Readiness Index in 2015. In order to develop Vietnam into an industrialised and modernised country in 2020, the government has revealed Vietnam's Socio-Economic Development Strategy for the period of 2011-2020 (Ministry of Planning and Investment, 2012). This strategy is aimed to stimulate investments in major industries through tax incentives, for example, goods export, agriculture and forestry, advanced technology industries (such as manufacturing computer software and components), environment, research and development, labour intensive industries, and natural resources and infrastructure.

Regarding ICT development in Vietnam, Ministry of Information and Communication set the National strategies and plannings on ICT development to drive ICT sector during 2011-2020. . In 2013, the Government of Vietnam established the National Commission on Application Information Technology (NCAIT) to promote the use and development of IT in state agencies. Moreover, Vietnam expanded ICT sector to upcountry by establishing Department of Information Communication in 63 provinces (MIC, 2014). As for ICT manpower development, by the end of the year 2013, Vietnam had 290 universities and colleges and 228 vocational schools which offered training courses on telecommunications and IT majors with the total enrollment quota exceeding 80.000 students (MIC, 2014).

ICT Professional Standards

The ICT professional standards have been used to measure or evaluate each individual ICT employee in terms of potential, skills, attitudes, competency, and knowledge. In addition, the ICT professional standard can enable public and private organisationsto more effectively recruit and develop ICT

employees. Based on the existing relevant data and information, it is found that various ICT professional standards to implement in several countries. In Europe, the European Commission developed and implemented European Qualification Framework (EQF) and European e-Competence Framework (e-CF). The EQF uses to compare the education standard levels between the European Union member countries. The e-CF aims to develop ICT manpower, and support all industries in Europe. In the United Kingdom (UK), government developed The ICT professional standards under name Skills Framework for the Information Age (SFIA). In Asia, Japan proposed standard under name Skill Standards for IT Professional (ITSS).

Meanwhile, ASEAN have developed ICT professional standard, in order to measure ICT manpower knowledge and skills, and use to compare the ICT professional standard between the ASEAN member states. ASEAN ICT professional standard set ICT competency at three levels as follows: Level 1 Basic Level - Has basic knowledge and skills which is adequate to perform a given task(s) under supervision of management. Level 2 Intermediate Level - Has professional knowledge and skills to perform a given task(s) independently, and, if required, can supervise others; understand the number of comparative approaches to problems in their fields; and be able to apply them efficiently, and Level 3 Advanced Level - Has professional knowledge and skills in both technical and management to lead a team in inexperienced environment.

Methodology

This study used qualitative research, and quantitative research approaches. We conducted in-depth interviews with executives responsible for ICT management in public and private organisations, and then questionnaire surveys to collect relevant data during 2012 –2014 in Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam.

The sampling respondents were selected from ICT manpower in core and non-core ICT industries sectors in the three countries. The total number of returned and usable questionnaires are 589 questionnaires and 87 interviews from Thailand, 214 questionnaires and 15 interviews from Indonesia, and 200 questionnaires and 15 interviews from Vietnam.

Findings

The results of the study on ICT manpower in Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam are presented as follows:

ICT Manpower in Thailand

The study of demographic characteristics reveals that there were 589 respondents, 70.6% of which were male and 29.4% were female and the average age of the respondent was not over 33 years old. Most respondents are employed as technician/ engineer. Regarding education, most of them had a bachelor's degree, followed by master's degree, and their average work experiences are between 1-10 years. For salary rate, the average salary rate was 690 USD.

1. ***The Number of ICT Manpower in Thailand.*** Base on the report of Thailand ICT manpower - National Statistical Office of Thailand and Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board during 2001-2012, in order to forecast the number of ICT manpower in

Thailand during 2013 – 2018, this study uses the Inverse Cobb – Douglas Production Functions, which uses Regression Analysis for the calculation to find the relationship between the number of manpower and gross capital stock, and time. Thus, if the Thai economy keeps expanding with consistent growth of GDP and CAP, the overall number of ICT manpower also tends to increase from 519,703 persons in 2013 to 540,947 persons in 2014, 563,065 persons in 2015, and 634,981 persons in 2018.

2. Need for ICT Manpower in Thailand Market. The result of interviews suggest that hardware sector needed for employees to fill in the position of product managers (who possess understanding and knowledge about ICT businesses and technology), network engineer, system engineer, developer, data communication specialist, security specialist, system manager, project manager, and system architecture specialist. The software and service sectors required employees in the level of software development specialist and project manager with the software specialist abilities. While telecommunication sector required employees in telecommunication engineering, radio network, database administration, IT security, network security and data analytic (Employee with IT knowledge and abilities to analyse data to find out customers' needs which will enable the company to better respond to their needs).

3. Strengths and Weaknesses of ICT Manpower in Thailand. As for strengths of Thai ICT manpower when compared with those of other ASEAN countries, the executives of the sample organisations viewed that Thai employees are careful and can work effectively in programming. They have problem solving skills and can effectively develop systems. Also, they are flexible and helpful, which are good for consultation services. Meanwhile, the weaknesses mentioned by the interviewed executives include the following: lack of presentation skills, lack of management skills, lack of business knowledge, lack of overall business pictures, lack of discipline, lack of responsibilities, impatience, lack of determination, lack of motivation to seek more knowledge by themselves, and lack of English skill.

All the executives advised that English texts are necessary. Thus, Thai ICT manpower must be increased English skills because English is important for development of knowledge and abilities since ICT technology originated from the West while Eastern countries adopted such technology from them.

4. Professional Standards of ICT Employees in Thailand. According to the professional standards of ICT Employees in Thailand, several government offices, such as Thailand Professional Qualification Institute (TPQI), Council of Engineers, Department of Skill Development, Office of the Education Council, etc. are attempted to develop professional standards to evaluate the potential of ICT manpower. This might affect the ICT manpower or entrepreneurs. Meanwhile, private sector emphasised universal standards, such as ISO, ITIL and COBIT, as well as vendor certificates, such as MCITP (Microsoft Certificate IT Professional), CCNA (CISCO Certified Network Associate), VCP (VMware Certified Professional), SAP and ORACLE.

However, the results of surveys and interviews suggested a advantages of ICT professional standards to support the ICT manpower and companies as follows: 1) increase potential: ICT professional standards enable employees to learn about their own knowledge and abilities, it is a way to encourage

themselves to learn and meet the set standards; 2) clear self-development strategies: ICT professional standard framework set requirements for ICT employees to pass criteria in each level so employees see how they can grow in their professions, set the goals for themselves, and learn which areas they need to develop to meet the goals; 3) reliability and acceptance: ICT professional standards are criteria for setting the minimum knowledge and expertise in professions, employee passing professional standards will receive certificates certifying the knowledge and abilities in accordance with what is specified in the professional standards; 4) employee planning: ICT certificates that an employee receives from passing the professional standards certifies skills, knowledge and the minimum abilities of that person, it is an additional information useful for recruiting employee for work to suit each position; 5) build mutual understanding: ICT professional standards enable all the sectors related with ICT systems in Thailand to understand correctly about ICT ability levels in different fields. This professional standard framework can also be used as a reference for developing ICT manpower; 6) upgrade industries: ICT professional standards help develop the ICT manpower in terms of knowledge and abilities, they can perform tasks better. Once employees possess knowledge and abilities in accordance with the set standards, the overall productivity of the industry will be better, meet the standards, and is more widely accepted.

In addition, the results of the surveys and in-depth interviews showed disadvantages of ICT Professional Standards to impact ICT manpower and companies as follows: 1) lack of knowledge in the field of work: as professional standards encourage employees to have expertise; this may lead to the fact that ICT employees view the tasks only in the dimension of their own expertise. As a result, the overall Thai ICT employees may lack the comprehensive ICT knowledge; 2) higher expenses: Various businesses will have more expenses on employee as they are needed for supporting ICT employees to pass the professional standard tests.

5. The Impacts of AEC and ICT Business Trends in Thailand. AEC will bring advantages to Thailand in term of businesses, technologies and manpower. At the business level, most companies are expected to be able to rapidly expand business and outsource their business activities in the ICT service sector. Furthermore, they can recruit foreignmanpower with lower wage. On the other hand, In order to compete in AEC market, Thai companies should be developed and adjusted products quality to high standards, including technology change. At the same time, ICT manpower should be developed individual skills such as English language skill and working skills.

Regarding the new ICT business in the future, the results of technology and customer behaviour continued to change in Thailand market. As a result, most of ICT companies and non-ICT companies will adjust business plans and develop new products/services by focusing on Cloud Computing, Big Data, and Mobile Application and Business.

ICT Manpower in Indonesia

The study of demographic characteristics found that there were 216 respondents, 74.10% of which were male and 25.90% were female and the average age of the respondent was 30 years old or below. Most respondents were employed as a technician/ engineer. Regarding education, most of them had a

bachelor's degree, followed by diploma, and the experience was 1- 5 years. For salary rate, the average salary rate was 630 USD.

1. The Number of ICT Manpower in Indonesia. Based on the information of ICT manpower in Indonesia during 2005-2010 by The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP or ESCAP), this study used the method of Linear Regression to predict ICT manpower in Indonesia during 2011-2018. The result suggested that, the ICT manpower in Indonesia will increase from 2,042,000 persons in 2013 to 2,258,000 persons in 2014, and 2,474,000 persons in 2015. Moreover, Indonesia will have about 3,122,800 persons of ICT manpower in 2018.

2. Need for ICT Manpower in Indonesia Market. According to a study by the Economist Intelligence Unit conducted for British Council in June 2012, it was found that the Indonesian economy is experiencing changes, from the focus on agriculture to manufacturing industry. According to Indonesia's economic plan for 2011 – 2023 (MP3EI), most of the budget is allocated for coal, mine, petroleum and natural gas. Meanwhile, the ICT industry is one of the ten industries the government aims to develop. The ICT industry development developed the broadband business to reach the growth of 8% in 2014 (from 0.5% in 2010) and aimed to stimulate four main businesses, including device manufacturing, professional and consulting services, content and applications development, and ecosystems innovation. In order to develop these businesses, Indonesia needs to have employees with a degree in computer science, which is still rare at present.

For Indonesian market need, important knowledge and expertise for the ICT manpower were in network, databases, integrated systems, software engineering and the ability to analyse needs, system planning, quality assurance, filing system, and integration with Cloud Computing.

However, there are some factors about how significant changes can affect demand for Indonesia ICT manpower: 1) when companies use computerized devices and modern tools, 2) the entry of foreign companies in the pioneering technology to Indonesia, 3) the flow of information and communication needs that are quite high in every work unit/institution/company, 4) started to use the system information in doing a job that is considered to be more practical and easier than the job manually.

3. Strengths and Weaknesses of ICT Manpower in Indonesia. According to a review of strength in ICT manpower in Indonesia when compared with other ASEAN countries, the executives of sample organisations who were interviewed gave the opinion that IT manpower in Indonesia is of high potential, particularly in software operation and adoption. Some Indonesian employees possess qualifications suitable for job positions in ICT large companies. The ICT manpower in Indonesia has some weaknesses, for instance, initiatives, innovation, diligence, access of information, lack of interest from the government sector to develop ICT knowledge and English skills, and breadth of knowledge.

In order to increase ICT manpower performance, some organisations recognised the importance of aiding technology of developers, such as programming, education, knowledge and experience development, logics in problem solving, importance of computer systems, and organisation leadership. Moreover, mutual guidance for operation should be established, for example, arranging regular training to

develop new knowledge, undergoing training, workshops and seminars to gain modern knowledge and expertise by including the Employee training budget in the annual budget, and organizing internal and external training.

4. Professional Standards of ICT Manpower in Indonesia. For professional standards of ICT manpower in Indonesia, the standards mentioned by Indonesian respondents are for certificates issued by some companies like Cisco, Mikrotik, Microsoft and others. Furthermore, there are some standards in Indonesia which have received the international certification, for instance, standards for ICT graduates or SKKNI. It was mentioned that the standards should link with the international standards. The organisation with the role to set Indonesia's professional standards is the Ministry of Communications and Informatics). In general, professional standards are one of the factors for determining the manpower's salary rates. The sample respondents viewed that the current professional standards are good and sufficient, for example, certificates of various companies, such as CISCO, MSEE, ORACLE, JAVA, etc. which are accepted in Indonesia and internationally.

In their view, The advantage of ICT professional standards are: 1) develop universal language system to facilitate ICT jobs without having to undergo long training 2) have manpower with widely accepted certification 3) potential of ICT manpower is determined by the same standard, and they have a chance to prove their potential both at national and international levels 4) professional standards help increase skills of ICT manpower. Despite a lot of advantages, ICT professional standards also had some loopholes, including 1) financial problems related with the certificate issuing organisations as they are not located in Indonesia. 2) ICT professional standards will not be taken into consideration or neglect to process the application portfolio. When ICT employees have the knowledge and accept their performance by their agencies. 3) It will be more difficult to search for employees which meet ICT professional standards. As a result, all the related organisations should involve ICT curriculum, including private and foreign organisations, in the same way as Indonesia's governmental organisations.

5. The Impacts of AEC and ICT Business Trends in Indonesia. Regarding the impacts of AEC, most of the ICT executives thought that they can gain benefits from AEC by seeking business opportunity into AEC market, exchanging knowledge and technology, sharing technological development, and expanding cooperation. On the other hand, some ICT executives thought that they will not gain advantages from AEC.

For the ICT business trends in the future, enterprise state and private sector firms have important roles to drive ICT industry in Indonesia. Most of companies expect changes in the ICT industry such as: 1) a more "user friendly" technology, 2) the establishment of strong technology-based companies, like Google, Microsoft or Macintosh, in Indonesia, 3) the ability to compete internationally, 4) the shift towards the use of mobile devices (mobile device), 5) the development of software industry as well as hardware industry. Based on telecommunication structure and ICT manpower skills, ICT companies in Indonesia will use joint venture strategy to develop new products/services by focusing on Cloud Computing, Mobile Business, ICT Outsourcing, and Call Center.

ICT Manpower in Vietnam

The study of demographic characteristics found that there were 200 respondents, 69.5% of which were male and 30.5% were female and the average age of the respondent was not over 30 years. Most of the respondents were employed as a technician/ engineer. Regarding education, most of them have a bachelor's degree, followed by diploma, and their work experiences are in the range of 1- 5 years. For salary rate, the average salary rate was 350 USD.

1. The Number of ICT Manpower in Vietnam. Based on Vietnam ICT White Book in 2009 - 2014, this study used the method of Linear Regression to predict ICT manpower in Vietnam during 2013 - 2018, and found that, Vietnam ICT manpower will have about 441,008 persons in 2013, 505,086 persons in 2014, 578,324 persons in 2015, and 868,136 persons in 2018. However, the ICT personnel development plan of the Ministry of Information and Communication (MIC) aims to increase the number of Vietnam ICT manpower to 1 million persons in 2020 in order to support ICT Industry and export ICT manpower to global market (Minister of Information and Communications, 2012).

2. Need for ICT Manpower in Vietnam Market. The result of in-depth interviews suggested that the ICT manpower should possess knowledge and expertise in hardware and software. Employees must be able to control themselves emotionally and be flexible in stressful working environment, develop specialisation and accomplish tasks assigned by the company. In addition, Vietnam market need manpower with good communication skills and could communicate with foreigners. Thus, the most important elements are foreign language skills, abilities to do research, management, team work and presentation skills. In other words, Vietnam has a lot of knowledgeable ICT manpower, but without expertise.

3. Strengths and Weaknesses of ICT Manpower in Vietnam. According to a review of strength in the ICT manpower in Vietnam when compared with other ASEAN countries, the executives of sample organisations viewed that Vietnam has large number of ICT manpower who are youths with creativity, and love for learning and new experiences. They are active and dedicate themselves to work, and can learn fast. Its ICT manpower has high skills and the wages are lower than in other countries. Strength of Vietnam's ICT is knowledge. Vietnam possesses knowledge and the ICT manpower with the right degree and potential in research and development in specialised ICT. In general, Vietnam manpower is hard-working and determined. Each employee has various abilities. For example, programmers can learn about network or system integration. For weaknesses, the ICT manpower in Vietnam has limitations in language and professional training. These include the lack of creativity, independence, teamwork skills, knowledge and experience. As a result, they are required for more technical training. Their working environment is not professional and there is no training in educational institutions. But the training in Vietnam is not systematically organised. Many training institutions have been established without trainers' quality control. The ICT manpower can increase their skills only through work experiences. As a result, new graduates have low-level skills.

4. Professional Standards of ICT Manpower in Vietnam. Based on the result of interviews, this study found that ICT professional standards do not affect the worker's salary rate. The salary rate is dependent on the employee's ability, knowledge and work experiences. However, the Vietnam government has a plan to develop professional standards of ICT manpower in the future.

5. The Impacts of AEC and ICT Business Trends in Vietnam. Most of the ICT executives believed that AEC will bring advantages in that Vietnamese ICT manpower will get to learn new technology more. Manpower with required skills will be easier to find, their wages will be cheaper than those in ASEAN, and more cooperation will be enhanced. The chance to export software and expand markets will also increase, with the focus on Indonesia or Malaysia market. The cooperation with other ASEAN countries can help promote the company among their overseas counterparts. In addition, there will be transfers of manpower, knowledge, new working methods, and exchanges of expertise or problem solving strategies.

Regarding the new ICT business trends in the future, most of the ICT executives viewed that ICT companies in Vietnam will use joint venture strategy to develop and launch new products/services. There are 1) Software Outsourcing Cluster 2) Data Center Service, and 3) Cloud Computing.

Conclusion

Regarding ICT demographic data of Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam, most of the ICT manpower in the three countries were male. Vietnam ICT manpower had a higher ratio of female manpower than Thailand and Indonesia, and most respondents in the three countries are employed as a technician/ engineer. Regarding education, most of the respondents have a bachelor's degree, followed by master's degree for Thailand, and diploma for Indonesia and Vietnam. Their ICT work experiences range from 1-10 years for Thailand and 1-5 years for Indonesia and Vietnam. For the average salary rate, Thailand has higher salary rates than Indonesia and Vietnam (690 USD in Thailand, 630 USD in Indonesia, and 350 USD in Vietnam). According the forecast of the number of ICT manpower in 2018, Thailand will have about 634,981 persons, 3.2 million persons in Indonesia, and 887,025 persons in Vietnam. Thus, Indonesia has the largest number of ICT manpower in ASEAN. As a result, Indonesia can quickly develop and launch ICT products/services to domestic markets and global markets. As for strengths and weaknesses of ICT employees in Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam, the interviewed executives of sample organisations viewed that the strengths of ICT employees in each country is different. Meanwhile the ICT employees in every country have the same weakness, which is English communication.

Based on AEC in 2015, most ICT companies in three countries will gain advantages from AEC by seeking business opportunities and expanding businesses. However, they must be emphasised manpower skill development. For ICT businesses in the future, Thailand has planned to develop Cloud Computing, Big Data, and Mobile Application and Business. Indonesia will develop Cloud Computing, Mobile Business, ICT Outsourcing, and Call Center. Meanwhile, Vietnam has emphasised development in terms of Software Outsourcing Cluster, Data Center Service, and Cloud Computing. Thus, these countries should plan to developed ICT manpower skills to serve new ICT businesses.

In sum, the result of this study can help the public and private sectors in these three countries as well as in other countries in ASEAN to plan for the development of ICT manpower for a global labour-market competition and ASEAN.

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Water Quality Evaluation System for Assessing the Status and Suitability of the Citarum River Water for Various Uses and Its Aquatic Ecosystem

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Abstract

The Citarum river water is the most important water sources in Indonesia. The river that supports a population of 28 million people, delivers 20% of Indonesia's gross domestic product, and provides 80% of surface water to carry through the West Tarum Canal to the Jakarta's water supply authority, is one of the most polluted rivers in the world. Water quality degradation of this river increases from the year to year due to the increasing pollutant loads when released particularly from Bandung region of the upstream areas into river without treatment. This will be facing the chronic problems of water pollution for supporting the suitability of water for different uses. This study used the Water Quality Evaluation System to asses the suitability of water in term of the Water Quality Aptitude (WQA) for five different uses and its aquatic ecosystem. The assessment of ten selected stations was found that the WQA ranges from the suitable quality for agriculture and livestock watering uses to unsuitable for biological potential function, drinking water production, and leisure and sport upstream the Saguling reservoir, generally. The role of Citarum river water in providing the demands of multipurpose uses particularly for Jakarta's water supply will still be present in question for the years to come. The aptitude of water along the river is evaluated to contribute to decision support system for decision-making process and to provide as proper information for water users in allocating their water right wisely.

Keywords: Citarum River, water quality aptitude, water quality evaluation system, water use.

Introduction

The problems of water quality degradation in the Citarum river will increase from the year to year due to the increasing of the pollutant loads particularly from Bandung region located in the upper areas of the river basin when released without treatment. Deterioration of water quality causing by the human activities in upper river basin reduces the usability of the resources for stakeholders in the down-stream

areas. Over the past 20 years, rapid urbanization and industrial growth have resulted in growing quantities of untreated domestic sewage, solid waste and industrial effluents being dumped in the river. Pollution levels now compromise public health, and the livelihoods of impoverished fishing families have been jeopardized by widespread fish kill (DGWR, 2007). To handle the problems in implementing of integrated water quality management are necessary to consider all the related aspects entire the basin to ensure the quality of stream water managed will improve gradually. For example, a refined the waste load allocation process is proposed with a reexamination of water quality violation to improve the allocation decision under uncertainty (Chen and Ma, 2008). Participatory surface water management is emphasized in order to achieve a holistic and sustainable water management decision-making process (Hartmann et al., 2006).

The government of Indonesia has been acquainted with integrated approach since the Government Regulation No. 82 on water quality management and pollution control (PP No. 82/2001) was enacted in the year 2001. The PP No. 82/2001 serves as the national guideline to be referred in managing of water quality especially for water managers and operators who work at the national, provincial, and river basin level institutions. Although this regulation guides the role sharing amongst the related institutions and provides the technical arrangements including the classification of the national water quality criteria, the operational guidelines in implementing of the regulation to the specific characteristics of a river basin are still not envisaged properly. However, conducting an adaptive guideline in managing of water quality to the specific local condition is necessary (Fulazzaky, 2005). For example, salinity tolerance of macro-invertebrate communities varies in Eastern Australia; hence, water quality guidelines should be developed at a local or regional scale (Dunlop et al., 2008), and the nutrient pollution effects of moderate eutrophication to Runde river in Zimbabwe need to be addressed by appropriate agricultural and environmental policies that relate to water pollution and land use (Tafangenyasha and Dube, 2008).

Water quality evaluation system (WQES) has been developed to aim two objectives that are (1) to classify the water quality in accordance with the actual condition of water in the stream and (2) to classify the water suitability for different uses and its ecosystem in accordance with the available water quality in the river (Oudin et al., 1999). Thus, the WQES serves to assess the status of water quality in the stream and to identify what the level of water is suitable to provide for the different uses and its ecosystem. This tool is considerable to a comprehensive approach in evaluating of water quality. The earlier study showed that a modeling approach can be used to estimate the impacts of water quality management programs in river basins (Holvoet et al., 2007). The models are possible to analyze the best recommendations needed for different levels of treatment derived in order to improve the water quality (Muhammetoglu et al., 2005). The results of water quality analysis using the WQES are offered to be considered in formulating of the water quality standards and the priority of measures needed to each region in the country, or anywhere, based on the specific local conditions. A systematical analysis of water quality data scientifically introduces to translate the data to actual explanations may be envisaged as decision support system (DSS). The accurate information obtained helps the decision makers in preparing the locally adaptive

policies and guidelines to water quality assessment and management besides serves as the proper tool to water users in allocating their water right wisely.

The objectives of this study are (1) to identify the suitability of Citarum river water in providing the different water uses and its aquatic ecosystem, (2) to warn the water users in allocating their water right wisely based on the actual quality of water, and (3) to recommend the priorities of measures needed to be envisaged by the local authorities, central government, and all related stakeholders for improving water quality.

The importance of WQES to assess the Citarum river water

The Citarum river is the largest river in western Java, the region which contains Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia. The river originates in the mountain range near the southern coast of Java that includes many high volcanic peaks including Mount Wayang (elevation 2,200 m), and travels in a generally north-westerly direction for about 270 km until it empties into the Java sea east of Jakarta. Its drainage area is about 6,600 km². The upstream reaches of the river run in mountainous to gently undulating hilly lands for about 200 km while the lower 70 km stretch drains a vast flat alluvial plain. The total area of the river basin to include certain bordering rivers and its tributaries as shown in Figure 1 is about 11,500 km² situated at *latitude* of 6°43' S to 7°04' S and *longitude* of 107°15' E to 107°55' E. The climate of the basin area is characterized by two distinct seasons: rainy season and dry season. The rainy season occurs during the months of November to April, while the dry season occurs during the remaining months. January is the wettest month, while August is the driest month. Naturally, runoff follows the same seasonal pattern. The average annual rainfall varies from 1,500 mm in the coastal areas to 4,000 mm in the mountainous areas in the upper part of the basin. This total runoff from the catchments is generally considered to be adequate to supply demands for all uses well into the future. To regulate surface water the Citarum river system has three cascade reservoirs, i.e., Saguling in the uppermost, Cirata in the middle, and Jatiluhur in the lower location. However, the spatial distribution of surface water resources is not uniform, and shortages do occur from time to time in certain areas.



Figure 1. Location of Citarum river basin

The population in the river basin area in 2003 was 17.8 million, with 4.1 million households – 30% derived livelihood from agriculture, 25% from industry and 45% from services. The population is projected to rise to 21.3 million by 2010. Industrial locations are generally interwoven with settlement and there is no clear zoning or separation of these land uses in the region. The area is a key rice producer for the country. There are a total of 390,000 ha of irrigated paddy fields, with 240,000 ha served by the Jatiluhur reservoir and canal system in the lower basin. Average annual demand from the Jatiluhur dam has increased from 140 m³/s in 1996 to 156 m³/s in 2004. The river that supports a population of 28 million people, delivers 20% of Indonesia's gross domestic product, and provides 80% of surface water to carry through the West Tarum Canal to the Jakarta's water supply authority is one of the most polluted rivers in the world (DGWR, 2007). Urbanization in the last three decades was followed by rise in untreated household sewage, solid waste and industrial effluents. The more waste enters the river the more chances for spreading diseases, and already there are many fishing families that are starving because of tremendous decrease in fish population due to heavy pollution.

Methodology

General of quality evaluation system

The assessment of river quality as shown in Figure 2 is commonly based on three choices, which are: (1) water choice, referred to as the WQES, to assess the physicochemical and biological quality of water in terms of the water quality index (WQI) and the suitability of water for supporting natural functions of the aquatic environment and water uses in terms of the water quality aptitude (WQA); (2) physical structures choice, referred to as the physical quality evaluation system, to assess the level of manmade change on the main channel, channel margins, and river banks; and (3) biological choice, referred to as the biological quality evaluation system, to assess the state of the biosciences of the aquatic environment (Oudin et al., 1999). The qualities of water and physical structures of a river influence the quality of biological aquatic substances component. This economically influences the exertions of water resources management in order to ensure the sustainable environmental development technicality.

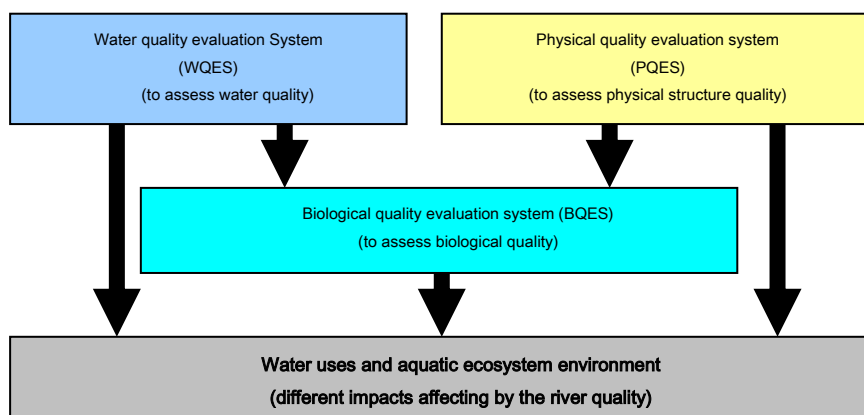


Figure 2. Global quality assessment of a river

The aims of the system are to assess river quality according to the qualities of each component, to identify the alterations in water quality or physical environment which are the cause of biological imbalances, and to assess the effects of an alteration of the river quality for human uses or on the natural functions of rivers. The tools for the assessment of the quality of rivers have been defined in a modular way and are adaptable to scientific and technical development as well as regional peculiarities. For example, water quality is assessed by reference to average alterations of parameter groups; new parameters can be included later in the description of quality by modifying the framework and functions of the evaluation tool. The evaluation tools for river quality consider three quality evaluations system that are: (1) common to all water partners consisting of the technicians, decision makers, and water users, (2) consistent with the international, regional, and local water regulations, and (3) help appreciate the environmental and asset problems. They make a link among partners. In this way, they are a tool for decision-making in the monitoring and the planning of the protection of rivers.

Application of WQES is a part of river quality assessment that aims to convert the data of water quality to information is more suitable. This envisages possess the operational procedure standard generating the data to information based on all the parameters monitored. The information produced from the WQES as shown in Figure 3 provides two categories that are the water quality status and the water suitability for different uses and its aquatic ecosystem (Fulazzaky, 2009; Fulazzaky at al. 2010). Besides, to identify the critical parameter(s) affecting the quality of water and to verify the sources of pollution discharged to the stream water are reasonable (Fulazzaky, 2005). The WQES is based on the notion of indicators of modification from natural conditions. Parameters of similar nature and impact on environment are grouped into 15 alterations of indicators of water quality (see Table 1).

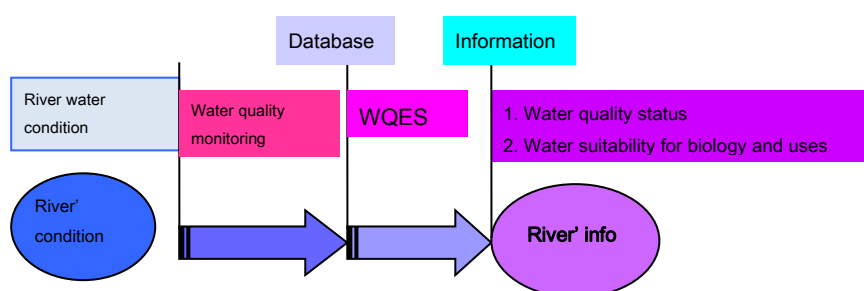


Figure 3. Link of river water quality condition to river water quality information

Sources: Fulazzaky 2009; Fulazzaky et al. 2010

Certain institutions have the different objectives of water quality standardized such as WHO's water quality standards specifically aim to standardize drinking and recreational water qualities, it is not compatible to only use the standard formalized by an institution to assess all the criteria of river water quality for the different uses of aquatic biota, drinking water production, recreation and aquatic sports, irrigation, livestock watering, and aquaculture comprehensively. This study used the thresholds criteria of French Water Agencies Study No. 64 original from the different sources of water quality standards i.e., Directive European, France, EPA USA, WHO and Canada, and completed by the rational advices from

the water quality experts (Oudin et al., 1999). The WQES promotes a tool to synchronize the evaluation of all water quality parameters data monitored to convert to the WQI or WQA. Hence, this study only focused on the analysis of WQA for understanding the suitability of Citarum river water for the different uses and its aquatic ecosystem.

The use of WQES in examining the valid data to assess the suitability of water for different uses and aquatic biota is systematized using an aggregation method. Since the aggregation method to study the data of water quality monitored from a river is not necessary to conduct with a statistical analysis, the probability of exceptional situation takes account into evaluation in excluding the inconvenient results of lower than 10% from the list of useable data when the anomalous consequences of samples monitoring were verified. To assess the classes of WQA of stream water in a river using the WQES is to carry out after screening of the data via the Rule of 90% that is

$$F = (i - 0.5)/N \text{ or } i = 0.9 N + 0.5 \quad (1)$$

where i is row of the results, N is total number of results; and $F = 0.9$ is percentage or 90% of acceptable data to evaluate.

To assess the alteration of suspended particles, the withheld rule is the 50% percentage, to avoid qualifying water after rainfall events which no exceptional characteristics and with a frequency superior to 10%. The formula is then

$$i = 0.5 N + 0.5 \quad (2)$$

The rules need to be implemented due to the results monitoring the same parameter(s) of water quality are numerous. For instance, the parameters used to be analyzed as the valuable data in preparation of water quality management plan are indispensable to monitor regularly for certain locations along the river.

Table 1 Water quality parameters in accordance with their alteration

No	Alteration	Parameters
1	Oxidized organic matter	O ₂ , %O ₂ , COD, KMnO ₄ , BOD, DOC, NKJ, NH ₄ ⁺
2	Nitrogen matter	NH ₄ ⁺ , NKJ, NO ₂ ⁻
3	Nitrates	NO ₃ ⁻
4	Phosphorus matter	PO ₄ ³⁺ , P-total
5	Suspended particles	SS, Turbidity, Transparency
6	Colour	Colour
7	Temperature	Temperature
8	Mineralization	Conductivity, Salinity, Hardness, Cl ⁻ , SO ₄ ²⁻ , Ca ²⁺ , Mg ²⁺ , K ⁺ , Na ⁺ , TAC, Hardness
9	Acidification	pH, Dissolved Al
10	Micro organisms	Total Coliforms, Faecal Coliforms, Faecal Streptococci

11	Phytoplankton	ΔO_2 , ΔpH , % O_2 , and pH, Chlorophyl a + pheopigments, Algae
12	Mineral micro pollutants in raw water	As, Hg, Cd, Cr-total, Pb, Zn, Cu, Ni, Se, Ba, CN
13	Metals in Bryophytes	As, Hg, Cd, Cr-total, Pb, Zn, Cu, Ni
14	Pesticides in raw water	List of pesticides (see Oudin et al., 1999)
15	Organic micro pollutants non pesticides in raw water	List of organic micro pollutants non pesticides (see Oudin et al., 1999)

Sources: Oudin et al., 1999

WQA assignment for different purposes

The assignment of WQA as shown in Figure 4 is fixed to assess the suitability of water for different destinations of water uses and to verify the impact of pollution downgrading biodiversity. The biological potential function shows the suitability of water for aquatic life, when hydrological and morphological conditions of the habitat are good. The pollutants in the stream water such as metals and organic matters affect the declination of biodiversity and sediment quality. For instance, despite high metal concentrations associated with roots, the major part of the metals in the marsh soil is still associated with the sediment as the overall biomass of roots is small compared to the sediment (Teuchies et al., 2008). Five suitability classes of WQA have been defined. They indicate a gradual impoverishment of the biological structure, including the disappearance of the taxa most sensitive to pollution.

Defining the suitability classes for drinking water production depend on (1) the related regulations which are held as priorities for defining the blue/green class thresholds associated with suitability for consumption and orange/red class thresholds associated with unsuitability for production of drinking water and (2) the opinion of the producers and of the suppliers in defining intermediary thresholds for simple and complex treatments of raw water. The definition of suitability classes is grouped into five classes. The use of leisure and aquatic sports is mainly applied in bathing areas and the legislation thresholds which principally relate to the turbidity of the water and the occurrence of microorganisms. Three suitability classes for recreation and aquatic sports have been defined.

The main factors to classify the suitability of water for irrigation are: ground texture, irrigated crop, frequency, and duration of irrigation. Crops have been divided into four sensitivity groups, ranging from very sensitive plants to very hardy plants. The crops taken into account in these groups are liable to differ from one parameter to another, meaning that the composition of each group is also variable. For instance, the arsenic content in soil and plants is influenced by the degree of arsenic amount in irrigated water (Dahal et al., 2008). It is equally necessary to take into account the type of soils. These have been divided into two groups which overlap, i.e., (1) all soils including the most sensitive and (2) neutral or alkaline soils, which are the most resistant. Combinations of soil/plant groups have been limited to

sensitive-very sensitive plants/all soils and to resistant-very resistant plants/alkaline or neutral soils. Five suitability classes for irrigation uses have been defined. Water quality indices provide a simple and understandable tool for managers on the quality and possible uses for irrigation water (Almeida et al., 2008).

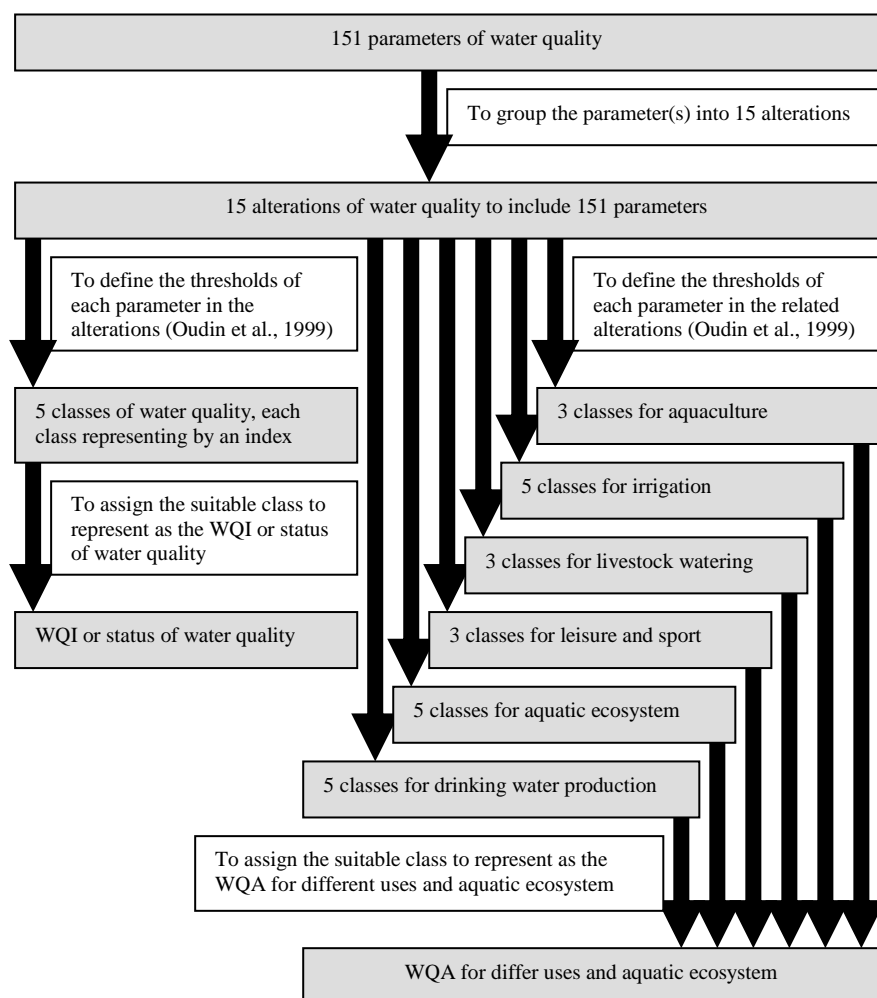


Figure 4. Flow chart of WQI and WQA class assignment

Livestock watering use is the suitability of water to allow the watering of breeding animals. These can be classified according to three age classes and sensitivity i.e., (1) young animals as chicken, pigs, calves, which are growing fast and are very sensitive to all pollutants, (2) animals of mature age which have a slow growth and are less vulnerable, and (3) animals for reproduction, they have strict needs during the gestation and milking period. In the case of livestock watering, water has to be useable immediately by the breeder. If the water is not useable, the breeder will then turn to the water supply. Three suitability classes for livestock watering use are adopted (Oudin et al., 1999).

Aquaculture use mainly shows the water suitability to be used in fish breeding. Water is the main factor of production in intensive fish breeding, particularly in salmon breeding. Water carries oxygen, eliminates

wastes, and conduction production performances by its physicochemical variability. Three suitability classes for aquaculture have been defined.

WQES to assess the suitability of water for different uses

Since the aggregation method is only performed to assess the suitability of river water for the different uses and its aquatic ecosystem, the following steps are carried out using the WQES that are: (1) grouping 151 parameters of water quality into 15 alterations that classify in accordance with their similar nature and its impact on environment (see Table 1); (2) defining the thresholds of each parameter into five classes with respective colors of blue, green, yellow, orange, and red to express the most suitable aptitude of unpolluted water, good suitable aptitude, moderate suitable aptitude, bad suitable aptitude, and unusable aptitude of very polluted water, respectively, except thresholds defining by three classes with respective colors of blue, yellow, and red to assess the water uses suitability for leisure and sports, livestock watering, and aquaculture; (3) formulating the classes that are five classes to assess the WQAs of aquatic ecosystem, drinking water production and irrigation uses and three classes to assess the WQAs of leisure and aquatic sports, livestock watering, and aquaculture uses, as shown in Figure 4 and the aptitude of water for the different uses and its ecosystem in accordance with the level of suitability or WQA that ranges from the most suitable to unsuitable water, as shown in Figure 5; (4) assessing the value of each parameter and put it into the respective classes of WQA for water suitability to the different uses and its ecosystem; (5) verifying the worst quality of parameter(s) and choose it to represent the aptitude of related alteration; and (6) identifying the worst quality of alteration(s) and choose it to represent the WQA for water suitability for the different uses and its ecosystem (aquatic biota).

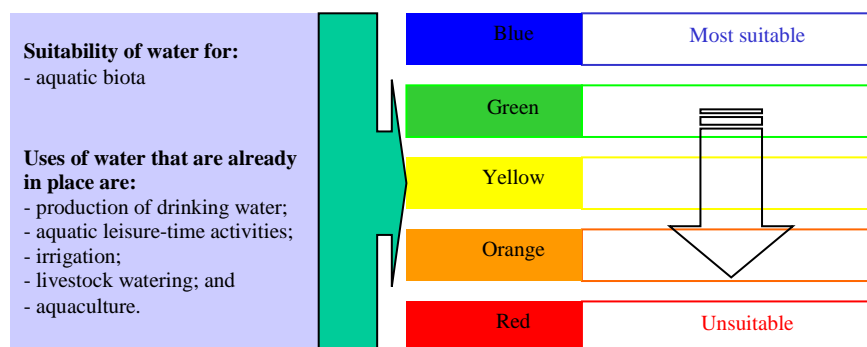


Figure 5 Classification of water suitability for different uses and aquatic biota

Source: Oudin, et al., 1999 modified by Fulazzaky, 2008

Results and Discussions

Application of WQES for the Citarum' river

The Citarum river segments distinguish into three different parts of water uses destination. The government of West Java province in the local regulation No. 39 Year 2000 (Perda Jabar No. 39/2000) enacted the water quality category in the upper and lower parts of the river as the standards Class C and D for the segments of main river in the upstream of Curug Jompong station and immediate the

downstream of Tanjungpura station. The middle parts from immediate the downstream of Curug Jompong to the upstream of Tanjungpura station as shown in Figure 6 is destined as the standards Class B, C and D. Whereas, the stream water in all the tributaries entire the river basin is the standards Class B, C and D. The Class B, C and D means the class of water which is suitable to provide the uses of drinking water production, aquaculture, livestock, agriculture, municipal and industrial affairs, and hydropower energy. The Class B and C means the class of water which is suitable to provide the uses of aquaculture, livestock, agriculture, municipal and industrial affairs, and hydropower energy. The stations of water quality monitoring were chosen at 10 locations that are: 01 Cijeruk, 02 Margahayu, 03 Nanjung, 04 Curug Jompong, 05 Saguling dam, 06 Cirata dam, 07 Jatiluhur dam, 08 Bendung Curug, 09 Tanjungpura and 10 Rengasdengklok along the main river (see Figure 6).

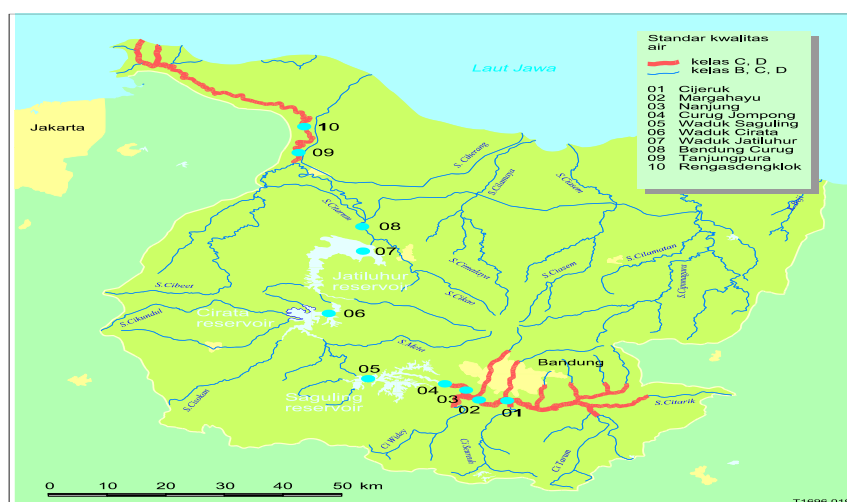


Figure 6. Water quality monitoring stations along the Citarum river

The rules in the Equations (1) and (2) need to implement due to the results of water quality monitoring along the Citarum river are numerous. Since 1990, the Jasa Tirta 2 Public Corporation (PJT2) as the institution in charge to monitor water quality of this river has been traditionally monitored at 10 locations, as shown in Figure 6. This study specifically uses the data that were monitored by the Centre for Water Resources Research and Development of the Indonesian Ministry of Public Works in 2005 to concentrate in the upstream areas of river segment. The data monitoring as shown in Table 2 were tested of 33 parameters. To assess the classes of quality and water suitability in the river were used the data monitored from 10 stations that are: 01a Wangisagara, 01b Majalaya, and 01c Sapan as the additional stations in the upstream of Cijeruk, 01 Cijeruk, 03a Dayeuhkolot and 03b Brujul as the additional stations in the upstream of Nanjung, 03 Nanjung, 08 Bendung Curug, 09a Bendung Walahar as the additional stations in the upstream of Tanjungpura, and 09 Tanjungpura along the main river. This is due to the pollutant loads are more important to discharge the river coming form the Bandung region. The need to insert three additional stations in the upstream of Cijeruk and two stations in the upstream of Nanjung is to investigate the impacts of untreated household sewage, solid waste and industrial effluents on the quality of stream water. One more additional location was also monitored in the upstream of Tanjungpura to understand the impact of industrial pollution loads discharging from the industries located in the

downstream areas. Because of the lack of data monitoring, two alterations i.e., pesticides in raw water and organic micro pollutants non pesticides in raw water as shown in Table 2 were no included to evaluate in this study. To assess WQA, this study examines 3,960 testing results that were specially monitored from 10 selected stations above along the main river during the period of 1 year with the frequency of monitoring was one per month.

WQA of the Citarum River

The excessive pollutants in the stream water will face the problems of biodiversity degradation. The earlier study supports the need for incorporating functional measures in evaluations of stream ecological integrity (Castela et al., 2008). The effects on zooplankton were caused by changes in habitat structure due to the strong decline of macrophytes. The slow degradation of metazachlor combined with the absence of recovery in both chlorophytes and macrophytes is likely to cause long-lasting effects on aquatic ecosystems (Mohr et al., 2008). Considering the results of WQA analysis, this study remarks that the stream water in the upper part of Saguling dam as shown in Table 2 is unusable to conduct the sustainability of aquatic ecosystem, judging the WQA class is red. This translates water capability of considerably reducing the number of sensitive taxa or eliminating them with a very low diversity. In the downstream areas of Jatiluhur dam, water quality causing the disappearance of certain sensitive taxa with adequate diversity is evident, see location 09a Bendung Walahar, judging the WQA class is green, or water capabilities of considerably reducing the number of sensitive taxa with adequate diversity are manifested, see locations 08 Bendung Curug and 09 Tanjungpura, judging the WQA classes are yellow. To improve the quality of the stream water particularly in the upper part of the basin is still will be suitable for aquatic biota this study recommends to the related local authorities including all the stakeholders to envisage as high priority the problems of river pollution. This suggests the need to have a specific legal instrument of integrated water quality management plan in order to guide all the participatory of multiparty entire the river basin to involve in improvement of water quality in accordance with the role and responsibility of each participant.

A deeper understanding of the practical and theoretical underpinnings of risk management can be made between organizational capabilities in the essential water business process (MacGillivray and Pollard, 2008). This preventive feature lies at the core of risk management for the provision of safe drinking water (Hrudey et al., 2006). Referring to this study, water in the upper Citarum river as shown in Table 2 is not recommended to produce drinking water generally excluding in the stream water from the upper part of Bandung city see upper part of the station 01a Wangisagara and at the station 03a Dayeuhkolot, judging the WQA classes are red. Because of no more industries located in the upstream areas of Bandung city, water quality upper the station 01a Wangisagara was justified as moderate (yellow). The improvement of water quality at the station 03a Dayeuhkolot was verified as orange due to a good water quality from Ciwidey river penetrates the water quality of Citarum' river. Utilization of Citarum river water from the upstream areas of Bandung city is acceptable to produce drinking water. This study recommends to perform the conventional technologies in producing of drinking water for raw water in the stream from the

upper Bandung and the advanced technologies to treat water from the station 03a Dayeuhkolot. Because the intake of raw water from the Jatiluhur dam to supply water for the Jakarta city in the downstream area is still operated, the study recommends to the Jakarta water supply authority to use conventional technology in treating the water since the closed conveyance is used to transport the water from the Jatiluhur dam to Jakarta. This recommendation based on the moderate quality of river water, judging the WQA class as show in Table 2 is yellow. Unfortunately, to date the transport of water is still operated in the open canal. The use of this system will face the risk of pollution discharged from the industrial and domestic wastewaters along the canal when water flows. The contamination of water eventually declines the WQA of such as from the yellow classes at the stations of 08 Bendung Curug and 09a Bendung Walahar to orange class at the station of 09 Tanjungpura so the advanced technologies should be considered to be implemented by the Jakarta water supply authority in treating the river water purposed to public consumers.

Table 2. Application of WQES to assess the WQA for the Citarum river water

Type of water uses	Results of WQA analysis									
	01 a	01 b	01c	0 1	03 a	03 b	0 3	0 8	09 a	0 9
Aquatic ecosystem	r	r	r	r	y	r	r	y	g	y
Drinking water production	y	r	r	r	o	r	r	y	y	o
Leisure and aquatic sport	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	y	y	r
Irrigation	b	g	g	g	g	g	g	b	b	g
Livestock watering	b	b	y	y	y	y	y	b	b	b
Aquaculture	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	y	y	r
Number of parameters	33	33	33	3 3	33	33	3 3	3 3	33	3 3

Notes: 01a Wangisagara, 01b Majalaya, 01c Sapan, 01 Cijeruk, 03a Dayeuhkolot, 03b Brujul, 03 Nanjung, 08 Bendung Curug, 09a Bendung Walahar, 09 Tanjungpura, b = blue, g = green, y = yellow, o = orange, and r = red.

Water in the main river as shown in Table 2 is not acceptable to be used for leisure and aquatic sports excluding the stations 08 Bendung Curug and 09a Bendung Walahar, judging the WQA class is red. A moderate water quality at these stations caused by self purification occurs in three cascade reservoirs, i.e., Saguling, Cirata, and Jatiluhur. Due to the pollutant loads from industries discharging the river in the downstream area are evident, degradation of water quality as shown in Table 2 increases gradually in the stream towards the sea. Considering the strategic role of Citarum river regulated effectively by three cascade reservoirs functioning as the potential recreational parks, hydropower generation, sources of

water for domestic, municipality and industry, as well as the source of irrigated water for paddy fields and fishponds, delivers 20% of Indonesia's gross domestic product, this study recommends to the central government of Indonesia to envisage as first priority the problems of this river pollution. This suggests the need to install correctly the wastewater treatment plants for each industry and for each city of the entire the Citarum river basin particularly for the upstream areas of the basin to reduce the pollutants of organic matter, microorganisms, and suspended particles. Besides to improve the quality of water related to suspended particles, there is a need to consider the occupation of lands to implement the best practice of soil conservation effectively.

To analyze the suitability of water for irrigation purpose is summarized in Table 2. This informs that water quality in the river is still suitable to irrigate especially for paddy fields of as the major part of water uses in the region, judging the WQA classes for all the station selected are classified as blue or green aptitude. It is remarkable that the Jatiluhur dam serves suitably water for 240,000 ha of paddy fields in the downstream areas. Unfortunately, the overflow of irrigated water is usually to drain back into the river. The runoff from paddy field as verified in the Ile de Camargue, France, carries important loads of dissolved pesticides to the wetlands including river (Comoretto et al., 2008). Drinking water pollution in the Evros region Northern Greece can be attributed to excessive fertilizer use from agricultural sources (Nikolaidis et al., 2008).

For more accurate assessment of the effects of water quality, for a given livestock production system the format should be based on ingestion levels, as opposed to a mg/l basis, and should take into account site-specific synergistic and antagonistic interactions within and external to the water to a greater extent (Meyer et al. 1997). The aggregation method of WQES using in this study led to the formulation of a water quality guideline index system based on WQA basis. Referring to the classification in the literature (Oudin et al., 1999), this study concludes that utilization of Citarum water to provide the livestock watering of all animals including the most sensitive such as young animals, animals in gestation or milking is still suitable for the stream waters from the upper Bandung city (see the stations 01a Wangisagara and 01b Majalaya) and the downstream of Jatiluhur dam (see the stations 08 Bendung Curug, 09a Bendung Walahar, 09 Tanjungpura), judging the WQA classes are blue (see Table 2). The stream water along the river segments between Bandung city and Saguling dam is suitable to provide the livestock watering of mature animals that are less vulnerable such bovine and ovine and needs to control strictly the quality of water used, judging the WQA classes as shown in Table 2 are yellow (see the stations 01c Sapan, 01 Cijeruk, 03a Dayeuhkolot, 03b Brujul, 03 Nanjung).

Fish and crayfish perform all bodily functions in water which include eating, breathing, excreting wastes, reproducing and taking in or removing salts. Water quality can affect these functions and therefore will determine the health of the fish and consequently the success or failure of a fish farming operation. For example, carbohydrate addition in water affects to (1) increase the nitrogen retention in harvested shrimp biomass, (2) reduce the demand for feed protein, (3) reduce the concentration of NKJ and NO_2^- , and (4) reduce nitrogen discharge making extensive shrimp farming more ecologically sustainable and economically viable (Hari et al. 2006). Despite the stream water in the river is unsuitable for direct use in

aquaculture generally, judging the WQA classes are red (see stations 01a Wangisagara, 01b Majalaya, 01c Sapan, 01 Cijeruk, 03a Dayeuhkolot, 03b Brujul, 03 Nanjung, and 09 Tanjungpura), Table 2 shows that the river water immediate the downstream of Jatiluhur dam is suitable for all adult fishes which are not very sensitive to pollution, judging the WQA classes are yellow.

Conclusion

This study used the WQES to assess the suitability of water for different uses and its ecosystem for the Citarum river water. The suitability of the river water was examined through WQA assessment to forbid strongly the uses of water in the upstream the Saguling dam to provide (1) the suitability of biodiversity growth and productivity, (2) drinking water production except the stream water upper Bandung city, (3) leisure and sport activities, and (4) aquaculture uses. Although the stream water of the river segment between the Bandung city and Saguling dam needs to be controlled strictly, the quality of water is still suitable to be used for irrigated lands and livestock watering. The improvement of water quality was verified immediate the downstream areas of Jatiluhur dam due to the self purification occurs in three cascade reservoirs, i.e., Saguling, Cirata, and Jatiluhur, consecutively. This gives the advantage to supply raw water from the Jatiluhur dam to Jakarta city for drinking water production with adequate quality since the closed conveyance is used for transporting the water.

The stream water upstream the Suguling dam (see upper the station 03 Nanjung) is totally prohibited for supporting the biological potential function, leisure and aquatic sports, and aquaculture purposes judging the WQAs of these water uses are unsuitable, indicating as red color (see Table 2). This study justifies that the factual water quality of the river no matches the standards regulated in Perda Jabar No. 39/2000. This gives the rational argument to urge the local authorities, central government, and all related stakeholders to concern for improving the river water quality. This study shows that the use of WQES practically remained comprehensive in evaluating water quality systematically. There is the analysis of water quality data to convert into the usable information that serves as DSS in managing of available water comprehensively.

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Religious Memory and Scientific Ethics after Hiroshima and Nagasaki

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Abstract

2015 has been a year of anniversaries, notable for the 70th anniversaries of the events of the last year of World War II (or the Asia-Pacific War) and the advent of our still postwar world. Japan's surrender on August 15th, 1945, followed a series of heavy fire-bombings of Japanese cities, including Tokyo on March 10th; the fall of the German Reich in April; the invasion of Okinawa in April and its surrender in June, culminating in mass, coerced suicides; the Potsdam Declaration promising "complete and utter destruction" in July; and then, on August 6th, and again on the 9th, the destruction in a flash of two Japanese cities. Because Indonesian independence was declared immediately after the collapse of the Japanese empire and because Americans were anticipating an invasion of the main islands as intensive as the one in Okinawa, the general perspective in both countries has been that the Atomic Bombs were somehow necessary, a perspective we can call "from above the mushroom cloud." At the same time, to consider what happened "below the mushroom cloud" and even begin to recognize the sheer horror of the instantaneous destruction and annihilation also forbid us to think only from that perspective, as this events as two more in the long history of hostilities, but rather as unparalleled, as also outside history. I went back to Hiroshima and Nagasaki this August. I went partly to grapple with what happened there and how it is remembered in the present and partly to try to see how religion and religious studies can be a helpful framework for examining the process of memory, which is at once deeply situated in political contexts and transcending such limits for the taste of existential destruction that happened there. In this paper, I attempt to ask about religion and memory after seventy years and to then raise the questions of science and ethics, given that Hiroshima (like Auschwitz) was a marvel of science, the result of intensive and secretive scientific inquiry, the largest in world history to that date.

Religious Memory

On August 6th 1945, 90% of Hiroshima was incinerated. Thousands in the immediate zone of the hypocenter disappeared, sometimes leaving a shadow of carbon on concrete or a bit of metal—a lunchbox, a watch, a tricycle. 140,000 were dead by the end of 1945 and as of this year a total of almost

300,000 victims—called in Japanese *hibakusha*-- have been entered into the memorial books. This was a city with military operations but it was a city and the victims were men, women, and children; Japanese citizens and Korean forced laborers, Southeast Asian students, European prisoners of war. A smaller city in the far southwest, Nagasaki was not the first target for the 9th but cloud cover over Kokura led the plane carrying the second atomic bomb to be redirected. Nagasaki has a long history as a trading port, the one place the Dutch were allowed to maintain a base during the 250 years during which the country was closed to the West, and a center for Catholics who just thirty years earlier had dedicated a cathedral barely a kilometer from where the bomb was detonated. 70,000 were dead by the end of 1945 and the memorial books now record close to 170,000. The average age of the survivors is now past 80 but it still possible to hear their testimonies directly, of the flash and the boom (*pika* and *don* in Japanese), of the blistering bewildering heat, of making their way home to discover who among their family and community was still alive, of health problems without end, of discrimination.

Memory can be understood in at least three interconnected senses here. First, memory as an operation of the human mind to store and recall the past in the present is paired with the two operations which disrupt this humanly fallible process: forgetting, on one hand, happens to us all and trauma, on the other, follows injury to the body, the psyche, the community. Such memory is also at times set against history that is defined and seemingly supported through a documentary basis and bias. As in the case of the so-called comfort women or *jugun ianfu* whose memories of sexual enslavement by the Japanese military have challenged the documented and often male official narrative, it can be what the subaltern possesses in order to make claims on dignity and justice. Second, as famously explicated by Pierre Nora and his research team in their search for the *lieux de memoire* that define the French nation, memory can mean the explicitly political narration of a past that holds together a nation or other community. Two decades ago, a controversy over the exhibition of the B-52 called *Enola Gay*, from which the atomic bomb was detonated on Hiroshima, was reduced to simplistic terms and then reached the United States Senate which felt compelled to pass a resolution declaring the use of the A-bomb morally good and force the elimination of nuanced historical explanation, an indication of the moral ambivalence still pervading the U.S. Third, memory can mean remembrance, the obligation to the dead to hold onto and honor their existence until it too, with us, slips into oblivion. Memory is pursued through the activities of memorialization and commemoration, of holding rituals and erecting monuments, of visiting graves and memorials as a moral and emotional obligation. This is one of the tasks of religion, though one it often rejects.

To inquire into religion likewise means to take on two interconnected meanings. First, there are the ways that religious language and ritual patterns pervade memory and the ways of commemoration, particularly at sites and on occasions that are sanctified with reference to memory and the community—which remains, by design, not clearly designated. Second, there are the activities of specifically religious groups that extend beyond this occasion and which bring religious and inter-religious purposes to the project of memory. Though Robert Bellah reportedly described “civil religion” in response to questions from Shinto priests visiting Washington in the 1950s and asking how it could be that American

nationalism was so full of God-talk while the American occupiers had banned the State Shinto of the prewar state, this is not quite his civil religion because it does not make clear who it defines—indeed it is generally, on one hand, a specific community of experience transposed onto a modern city, often at odds with the national government, and, on the other, a “universalized” experience that could easily be the fate of any person anywhere, regardless of the specificities of culture or history. It does however retain the prophetic potential pointed to by Bellah to make demands from its own logic and sense of what is right

In the first category, I can point to four ways religious forms pervade these commemorations.

1. **Prayer.** In the official ceremonies, “prayer” occupies a prominent place in the name and function of the ceremony. Consider the very names of the official annual ceremonies held on the anniversaries of the two atomic bombings: (in my literal translation; the usual English is simply “Memorial”) the Hiroshima City Atomic Bomb Dead Spirit Consolation Ceremony and Peace Prayer Ceremony and the Nagasaki Atomic Bomb Sacrificed Spirit Consolation Peace Prayer Ceremony. There is a homonym at work here as well: *ki'nen*, with one of two other characters pronounced *ki*, ones meaning to record, indicates memory in the sense of memorial: such a *ki'nen* appears in the names of the museum and park at Hiroshima though not at Nagasaki: the setting for transcendent memory is within secular memory. Prayer, in the form of silent prayer (*mokutō*), is at the heart of the official ceremonies which are timed such that the moment of the detonation of each bomb—8:15am, 11:01am—is one of silence and/or the tolling of a bell. Wordless and led by no one, no direction is suggested for this prayer and it concludes as the moment of the detonation passes. In both locations, silence is immediately followed by speech act by the central event of the commemoration: the peace declaration read by the mayor. Beginning in 1947 and 1948, these declarations have issued annually without interruption since 1951. They are appeals to world leaders to enact and enforce treaties against nuclear weapons and to the Japanese government to provide adequately for the surviving *hibakusha*. One might also see prayer in the practice of folding origami cranes and bringing strings of a thousand to lay before the children’s monument recalling the story of Sadako Sasaki, a girl who was exposed to radiation in the womb and died of leukemia.
2. The **concept** of witness is also key to the memory of the atomic bombs and of particular importance at this juncture of 70 years, for as was noted repeatedly the average age of the survivors has now passed 80. Because of instant annihilation of untold thousands followed by the agonized deaths from internal and external burns of thousands more, many beyond recognition (totaling, by the end of 1945, 140,000 in Hiroshima and 70,000 in Nagasaki), the physical presence of those who did survive has come to be of great importance. As Lisa Yoneyama has shown, the process of narrating memory as *kataribe* or testifiers is fraught with a kind of politics of recognition as survivors (for whom access to specialized health care

was contingent on proving where one was at the moment of the blast or if one entered the city later) but at the same time it carries a kind of urgency on behalf of others who cannot speak and on behalf of a future peace in which nuclear weapons will not be used again.

3. **A third way religious concepts** are central to memory is in the hallowed ground of the memorial sites, the two Peace Parks and adjacent areas. In the delta of Hiroshima, the park was built between two branches of the river, below a T-shaped bridge said to have provided the target, and a central memorial was put in place in line with the ruins of one of the few structures to have survived the blast, the Prefectural Products Exhibition Hall now known as the A-Bomb Dome. It is now known that the architect Tange Kenzō's cenotaph is the repurposing, on a smaller scale, of an earlier design that was meant to align with Mt. Fuji and commemorate Japan's victory in Asia. Few other traces of the mostly wooden neighborhood remain in Hiroshima, though one of the many smaller ceremonies each year commemorates that neighborhood. Instead, a new park was built on the burned out grounds, centered on the museum and the cenotaph, but with space for a variety of monuments that met certain "universalizing" gestures. Famously, the monument to Korean victims was constructed outside the park, on the facing river bank, and was moved into the grounds only in the late 1990s. At Nagasaki, the Peace Park or grounds for the annual official ceremony face a statue of a seated man with arms and legs in different directions, echoing in that way a Buddha but looking more like a Greek god. (for years I assumed it represented Prometheus who brought down fire from the heavens to the earth) This "sacred ground" is in fact the site of a prison, the foundations of which remain visible, in striking contrast to the structure that parallels most closely the A-bomb dome: the Urakami Cathedral which was reconstructed with only a few pieces of its previous existence preserved in statuary. The monuments that fill this peace park are of two types: memorial greetings primarily erected in the 1980s by socialist states and recent monuments to the diversity of the victims, including for example the Chinese (forced laborers) who died in the prison. On the anniversaries, these grounds and the surrounding streets become the site of multiple commemorations as well as protests. Perhaps because of its more central location and its historical position, there were far more groups in Hiroshima, high school students with petitions, leftists with alternate publications, religious groups considered outside the mainstream, peace commemorators seeking out foreigners, and so on. Most moving were the *hibakusha* who came to speak without a platform other than their story. There were also government directed memorial activities in the twilight: the famous floating lanterns in Hiroshima echoed by wax candles at Nagasaki.

4. The language of "comforting souls" *irei* is present in the titles of the Hiroshima cenotaph and the memorial ceremonies in both cities. It is linked to what we might call a Japanese "mystic

synthesis,” in which the spirits of the dead are present alongside the divinity within nature and do need consolation, especially when they have died traumatically. One unique and moving addition to atomic bomb commemorations is water imagery, recalling how those who were badly burned but not killed instantly sought water to relieve their unquenchable thirst and cool their burned flesh. They were often heard crying “*mizu kure*” “give me water” but often their badly shocked systems could not accept the water they did find and they died immediately. When water is poured from individual containers—as in those carried by various religious leaders into their shared ceremony in Hiroshima or when, in the official ceremony in Nagasaki, brought from springs in various corners of the city—into one bowl, it can be a reminder of the collectivity of life itself. The second is that the most material remains honored in these places is a set of books containing the names of the atomic bomb dead. These books have been and will be updated annually until the last *hibakusha* has died. This August, 5,359 names were added to bring the total to 297,684 (recorded in 109 books) in Hiroshima and 3,373 names were added in Nagasaki to bring the new total to 168,767 (recorded in 170 books). Each city maintains an office to manage the books and to process applications for inclusion and the names of non-Japanese are also included. Curiously, the other place this act of memorializing through names handwritten in books is at the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, where nearly 2.5 million war dead from Japan’s modern wars from 1868 to 1945 are enshrined as kami. There are significant differences in that the Yasukuni Shrine is formerly part of a state civil religious apparatus and now technically a private religious organization that uses religious language a ritual, which, when patronized by government officials, potentially violates the Constitution’s proscription against government use of religious activities. Moreover, there have been no new entries into enshrinement register since 1978, when the top-level officials executed as a class-A war criminals were added, ratcheting up the controversy over the lack of remorse the shrine represents to the countries in Asia Japan invaded. Still, the same question of how physical presence following the devastation of war, either through the advanced weaponry or through death in distant lands and oceans, is part of memorialization. These books, stored deep inside monuments, are also different from the Cornerstone of Peace in Okinawa, an extensive black granite monument carved with the names of combatants and civilians from all sides killed in the Battle of Okinawa (April to June 1945).

The second meaning of religion and memory is, of course, the activities of religious groups and surrounding the official ceremony in each place are both joint and specific memorial services and actions. At Hiroshima, this took the form of first a joint Buddhist-Shinto-Christian service early on the morning of the 6th, followed throughout the day by various sects of Buddhism as well as Catholicism and Protestantism. Not included are the so-called new religions which originated in Japan (some of which,

like Tenri, date to the nineteenth century). These services face the *genbaku kūyōtō*, a mound-style grave containing unclaimed *hibakusha* remains, with a list nearby inviting families to take these ashes back to the family graves. *Kuyō* is Buddhist language originating in the concept of *pūja* or reverence for the presence but seemingly shared here.

At Nagasaki, the 43rd Genbaku Junnansha Ireisai (Festival to Console the Spirits of those who Suffered from the Atomic Bomb) was held on the night of the 8th in the park surrounding the hypocenter, at the base of the hill where the peace ceremony would be held the next day. While this service had many of the same elements as the public ceremony, each was led by a different religious leader and member of the sponsoring organization which translates its name to English as the Fellowship of Religionists in Nagasaki for Dialogue. According to its roster, it is made up of clergy of Japan's religions including eleven Christians (among them the organization's advisor, the archbishop), eight Shinto priests, thirty-six Buddhist priests, and nine "miscellaneous," including Tenri which invited a Turkish Sufi to do whirling meditation. This category of religionist (*shūkyōsha*) was a new one for me, invoking a category as reified in law and academia as agama but one which most Japanese reject as requiring some kind of extreme doctrinal loyalty that takes them into dangerous territory, as with AUM Supreme Truth which launched apocalyptic terror in the subways in 1995: it seems to recognize that religion has a definite interest in certain issues, especially peace and the memory of atrocity (regardless of the religious identities of the victims) and it is always plural. The most prominent use of the terms is in the name of the global network Religions for Peace which was launched in Kyoto in 1970, but its Japanese branch dates to 1951 and a sense of the shared responsibility of religious organizations for the war, an opportunity for penitence (metanoetics).

Scientific Ethics

In the weeks following this commemoration, from the perspective of many Japanese, the memory of the A-bomb victims was violated in two ways by the actions of the current Liberal Democratic Party-led government of Prime Minister Shinzō Abe. First, two days after the Nagasaki memorial, the Sendai Nuclear Power plant 100 miles to the south was restarted, the first nuclear power plant to go back into operation since all were taken offline in the wake of the triple disaster that hit northeast Japan on March 11th, 2011. In its wake, and in the fears of long-lasting radiation contamination over a wide area, Fukushima has become a third disaster in which a city name is written with phonetic syllabary. But this requires a redefinition of what happened at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, from technologically advanced atrocities that have not been repeated and serve as warning to the use of nuclear weapons and the need for disarmament to a broader warning against nuclear energy in all forms. While the Nagasaki Museum and the Nippon Myozan (Buddhist) peace marchers already included those exposed to radiation from nuclear weapons tests in the South Pacific and elsewhere (most famously the Japanese fishing boat Lucky Dragon #5, exposed in the Marshall Islands in 1955), Fukushima is something new and unresolved (and part of a history in which the U.S. foisted "atoms for peace" onto the same country it had used two atomic bombs on just years earlier.). Where the appeals remain directed against nuclear weapons and in

support of the non-proliferation treaties, the Religionist group fasted instead for “a 21st century without nuclear weapons or nuclear power.”

Second, as the commemorations were going on, Japan was being shaken by perhaps the most substantial public political demonstrations since Prime Minister Abe’s grandfather forced through a renewal of the U.S.-Japan Joint Security Treaty in 1960. The bill the government finally did push through the Diet in September re-interprets Article 9 of the 1947 Constitution, “forever renounc[ing] war as a sovereign right of the nation,” as allowing something called a “right of collective self-defense” through which Japan may enter, for example, U.S.-led military interventions. The movement against it, which took form in mass demonstrations in many cities as well as surrounding the Diet building, was quick to name it the “War Bill” and to see in it a dark turn in Japanese politics away from democracy and peace. Prime Ministers have spoken at both ceremonies for several decades and their remarks, which follow the “pledge for peace” (*heiwa he no chika*) read by local children, are the one unscripted part of the program. Abe’s remarks at Hiroshima were criticized for mentioning neither Article 9 nor Japan’s so-called “Three Nuclear Principles” (not making, not possessing, not harboring nuclear weapons) and in Nagasaki he did make a gesture at the latter. Because the programs are timed so carefully around the exact moment of the detonation, demonstrators were able to intrude sonically on Abe as he spoke, reminding the assembled that he had not earned a sacralized atmosphere.

By way of conclusion, I would like to go a little deeper into the work of religion in memory: to the concept of sacrifice. Recently, the secular philosopher Takahashi Tetsuya has named a sacrificial system which inculcates the belief that some part of the community must accept that it must be sacrificed for the whole: his examples are Okinawa, where American military bases are an obnoxious and destructive presence, and Fukushima, the cost of which is far from understood but the calculations were made long ago by politicians, electric company executives, compliant scientists and the public. Since I first visited Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the mid1990s, the Japanese State has built its own memorial halls in each place (Hall to Pray for Peace and Eulogize the Atomic Bomb Dead). Borrowing methods from Holocaust memorials, these halls seem set to counter the city-run museums which set the cities apart as universalized sacrifices (hence the slogans: no more Hiroshima, no more Nagasaki, to which is now added no more Fukushima) apart from the nation. Even so I was surprised by the statement at the entrance in Hiroshima: in the official translation: “The National Peace Memorial Halls for the Atomic Bomb Victims in Hiroshima and Nagasaki are an effort by the Japanese national government to remember and mourn the sacred sacrifice of the atomic bomb victims. They are also an expression of Japan’s desire for genuine and lasting peace.” Sacred sacrifice by whom, for what? Can we continue to allow there to be sacrifice without meaning? Is that a question religions and/or religionists should try to answer?

One answer is in the refusal to sacrifice or to sacrifice others. Here the example of a second Japanese intellectual Takagi Jinzaburō. Takagi promoted the idea of the “citizen-scientist” who can utilize the knowledge and method of science but is self-consciously independent of power, including the intimate relationship of the university with the military, government, and the corporate world. For a nuclear

chemist like Takagi, severing ties with this kind of power meant loss of access to the high-tech methods of research but it also gave him the freedom to use his knowledge to counter the government and academic experts, particular in their interpretation of data most citizens cannot make sense of, which sometimes, as with nuclear power, has life-and-death consequences. With the prize money from the 1997 Right Livelihood Award, sometimes called the alternative Nobel Prize for lives well lived, his little community gives small grants to independent science and, after the March 11th triple disaster, they, the Citizens' Nuclear Information Center (www.cnrc.jp) were some of the very few independent experts who could understand what was happening and counter the official government-corporate assurances that nothing was wrong. On one hand, citizen science might be understood as the most secular conclusion to the idea of the rational scientist, but on the other was Takagi's Buddhist ethic of reverence for all life, which came through less in some kind of religionist practice than in his love of the Buddhist Japanese writer Miyazawa Kenji, who died in 1937 and did not see the destruction of August 1945. But we have seen it and we must learn to see it from below the mushroom cloud. And remember.

Undertaking Global Health Issues through Research and Innovation

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Abstract

There is an estimated 8.2 million under-five child deaths per year, and from this number, 3.3 million occur during the neonatal period – babies in their first 28 days of life. Around 66.67% of these newborn deaths are preventable if effective health interventions are provided at birth & during the first week of life. Moreover, maternal mortality is excessively high, around 830 women die daily from pregnancy or childbirth-related complications globally and these deaths could have been prevented. The aim of this study is to identify the contributory factors of maternal and neonatal mortality globally and to determine interventions in addressing these global health issues. Meta-analysis showed that the contributory factors of both maternal & neonatal deaths include LACK, this is an acronym, which stands for L- location, A – age, C – cultural beliefs, and K – knowledge deficit. For the location, it has been validated by published researches that the distance of the home residence among pregnant mothers would greatly affect their utilization of maternal health care services, as to age, it has been found out that extreme age, adolescents (13 – 17 years old) and 42 years old and above have been associated with both high maternal & neonatal deaths, in addition, cultural beliefs was the priority measure that pregnant mothers would embrace in dealing with their pregnancy problems, and employing health care services would be their last resort, regarding knowledge, it has been revealed that insufficient knowledge of mothers on the complication of pregnancy and the importance of pre natal check up affects their utilization of health care services, furthermore, deficient knowledge of the health care providers also contributed to the increasing maternal & neonatal deaths. For the interventions, HEALTH should be implemented, H – stands for health education, educating mothers, families, communities on the importance of pre- natal and post – natal check – up, nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding, complications of pregnancy, would change the mothers behavior, there will be improvement in their utilization of health care services, educating health care providers through trainings, seminars and workshops, E – stands for empowerment, building capacities of mothers families and community, A stands for access, health care insurance should be provided to all mothers, focusing on those living in the remote areas, establishing birth camps should also be introduced to those far away areas, E also refers to the implementation of

Essential Intrapartum Newborn Care, L – stands for leadership and governance, which specifically comprised five (5) equally important variables, and these include, transparency & accountability, community participation, fair access to quality care, increase coverage of skilled care at birth in health facilities, and sustainable programs, T – stands for technology, all health care facilities should be equipped with sufficient supply of medicines, devices, laboratory agents, equipments for medical and surgical procedures, lastly, H – stands for home visits, health care providers should visit the mothers and their newborn on the first day, third day and seventh day after delivery, to thoroughly assess the mothers and their babies , to be able to address any untoward complications. Employing the HEALTH interventions may be able to solve the maternal and neonatal deaths.

Keywords: Location, access, cultural beliefs, knowledge, health education, empowerment, essential intrapartum newborn care, leadership & governance, technology, home visits, maternal & neonatal deaths

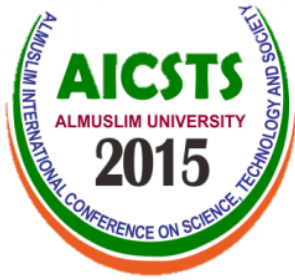
Climate Change: Its danger for our production and why it escapes our prediction

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Abstract

Our planet earth has a unique but complicated climate that presently is changing due to the influence that our (mankind's) activities appear to have on the composition of its atmosphere. It is called anthropogenic (man made) climate change. The world's agricultural systems face an uphill struggle in feeding a projected nine to ten billion people by 2050. Climate change introduces a significant hurdle in this struggle. There is general and widely held scientific consensus that the observed trends in atmospheric & ocean temperature, sea ice, glaciers as well as climate extremes, during the last hundred years, cannot be explained solely by natural climate processes and so reflect human influences. The argument that what we experience could be natural climate change can also be refuted by the fact that present understanding of cyclic climatology of the past points to a cooling planet without the presence of mankind. On the simplest level, the weather is what is happening in the atmosphere at any given time. The climate, in a narrow sense, can be considered as the "average weather". In a more scientifically accurate way, it can be defined as: "the statistical description in terms of the mean and variability of relevant quantities over a period of time". One may argue that "global warming" is like "ageing": You can reduce the consequences but it will continue to happen. Stopping it is impossible, so adaptation is necessary.



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Social Dysmenorrhea: Impact Forecast in the Social Process (Case Study in Acehese Community, Indonesia)

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Abstract

In the social process, we can find a certain social phenomena which precedes other phenomena. Acehese society have a unique phenomenon. Acehese, often feel that certain social mobility is a sign of the coming of a recess, chaos or crisis. The Acehese people who believe in the forecast ensure that a crisis will repeat in a phase of 10-year and responded through various actions that would hamper social mobility. This forecast reflects the condition of social cognition community. Simply put, social cognition to explain the thoughts of the social world. Thus social cognition is a mental framework to organize and use social information. This study aims to determine the causes and effects of the forecast of the social process and finding appropriate treatment. Because there are no adequate social concept, as a conclusion, the writer refer to this phenomenon by borrowing medical terms, dysmenorrhea (social). Dysmenorrhea is a condition which is a nuisance pain during menstruation. Dysmenorrhea is characterized by tremendous pain due to uterine contractions. In a social concept, the womb can be analogized as a public entity. A menstruating can be understood as a common cycle which is prevalent in society.

Keyword: social process, social change, forecast, collective experience, social dysmenorrhea

Introduction

The alteration is usual cyclical which is absolutely in the society of human being, however, not for all society having prosperity toward it. In the theory of sociology was organic analogy as the classical approach about social change. August Comte divided two of the theory of system. There were social statistic and social dynamic. Based on the difference, Herbert Spencer was analogized society as the biological organism. Social statistic has been examining social anatomy divided from the structure and

social function. The social function has been marking the manner of operation and social change in society. Furthermore, social dynamic has been focusing itself on the social psychology or social processing (Sztompka, 2008).

In the Acehese, occasionally were traumatic social changes as far as decennials. The alteration being reduced in the collective memory had been called as “prognosis”. It has been existed and rounded like as snow ball and spreading from each other, including migrant. Consequently, there was physical phenomenon like as anxiety, traumatic and others, which obstructed social dynamic. It might be marked as the negative social process. At the time it has been oriented on the social changed, Acehese were experienced what be called “abdomen disorder” or social strain because of conflict. It was the illness of society on psychopathology on the broad of sociology. The social process can be found on other society with different causing and preventing. The probably causing might collective memory sources by Acehese. As the partial social research, this case purposed to answer some basic problems. There were understanding causes of social dysmenorrhea in the Acehese, finding effective preventing to the problems. The research trying to establish the hypothesis that social reaction against social process connected with mentality or cognition of society.

Research Methods

Subject of the research are Acehese, they were people who inhabited on the promontory northern of Sumatera, Indonesia. Acehese can be divided of people were inhabited on eastern and western territories of coast of Aceh. Eastern Acehese having various type and social information sources because there were being border territory and centre of external social migration. On the other hand, western Acehese were much more homogeny. Sources from the two of countries purposed what indications in social process of the meaning had been happened broadly or segmented.

This is social research with case study. Following Robert K. Yin (1989) case study is efficient used to “empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real ice context”. The focusing of it is social dynamic based on physical society in the social process. The methodology of research is called diachronic research which being centre of modern sociology study.

The research has been being used observatory technique, literature, and interview. Observation has been done directly on the object of the research as the participant. The sources can be found through intensively communication with Acehese to get opinion, behaviour, belief, motive, perception, and knowledge of society about the prognosis. Literature was used as the supplement sources to understanding processing of prognosis and social psychology and break in hidden transcript in collective memorial Acehese. Analyse of source exploration with other approach that suitable to goal of research.

Procedures

Procedures of research have beginning from problem formulation, determining of hypothesis, object and subject of research. It was followed by collecting of source in qualitative form. The kinds of sources are opinion, behaviour, motive, belief, perception, and knowledge of research subject. The following step is

technique of source verification of triangulation. Next, exploration analyse and interpretation. It is using historical approach, cultural, and psychoanalyze. Finally, the research is using inductive-deductive interpretation to get generalization.

Results and Discussion

Social dysmenorrhea as the physiological phenomenon has been based on source collecting by subject of research. People's opinions about the prognosis objectively were various respecting of meaning it as the preventive act. Most people and more grassroots were having much belief of decennial prognosis of conflict. The social dysmenorrhea indicated as the physiological phenomenon can be seen by existing of anxiety and social strain. Nearly decennial cycling of conflict, most of Acehnese will be frightened toward the conflict. Certain social group will be limiting social movement and other communication to the other. Social strain has been exhibited by limiting social access.

Social Cognition

Sources of Knowledge and Behaviour

Post the Helsinki Convention on 2005, conflict will be repeating about the year of 2015/2016 according to the most of people. It can be seen from dissociative social process. Almost of Acehnese have been recognized the decennial prognosis of conflict. The older group viewing the nature of it, but the younger groups were not any information about it.

The reactions of social movement were various. However, generally, if social strain intergroup were existing, hostility between apparatus and civil mysteriously will be seen as the truth of the prognosis. Any discuss at the corner coffee, market, or other public were the issues of it.

This research ever is done by any local researches. One of the research is the study of Ajar Triharjo, "Pancasila: Between The Myth of Messiah and Pancasila Education". (Proceeding of Congress Pancasila IV: Strategy of Institutionalizing the Value of Pancasila, page 150-157). The research is focusing on the prognosis of King of Java, Jaya Baya. He was predicted will be presented of Kalabendu or destruction era. The prognosis was stated that the Indian Archipelago will be intercrossing Kaliyuga era or mad era. Consequently, the people of the state viewing that every social movement according the prognosis of Jaya Baya, as form of the truth of it. The people unawareness will be reacting toward it. Another alternative has been following stream with dissociative social movement to representation if the era should be destructed according to the prognosis, Ajar called this as cultural pathology.

The condition is much different with that of Acehnese. In the Acehnese, the cycling of decennial prognosis is viewed by some historical event causing trauma. It is based on vertical political conflict that impacting horizontally. The beginning spot of internal Aceh conflict involving between ulama group (the priests) and uleebalang (aristocrat). The conflict has been existing since 1945-1946, or known by Cumbok war that having much impact. At the present context, however Cumbok war was took place many years ago, but anxiety which caused by demolished customary law had been being established

during long period ago in Aceh (Uleebalang Government in Netherland Indies called Uleebalang scappen) (Muhammad Ibrahim, 1983: 87). It was still existing as collective memory.

Next, the struggle of DI/TII on 1953-1960 between Acehnese group leading by T. Daud Beureuh and Government State. The end of Cumbok war in 1952 brought Aceh into stability, however Aceh internal social politic have been changed. Conflict again took place when Daud Beureuh who was successor of Indonesia's Independent, precisely struggling in Aceh against Government State on 20 September (Nazaruddin Syamsuddin, 1990). He purposed to establish Indonesia Islamic State (NII) in Aceh simultaneously between Kartosuwiryo in Java and Kahar Muzakar in Celebes. The motive of Daud Beureuh struggling because of his disappointment to Government State who will uniting Aceh into Northern of Sumatra Province. He is also desired to applying Syariat Islam (Al-Chaidar, 2008: 74). Beside his anxiety of the return of Uleebalang powerful in Aceh (Cumbok war trauma). The ending of DI/TII struggle on 1960, where Aceh be given extraordinary province. This status being new reason struggle of independent Aceh (AM) and Independent Aceh Movement (GAM) in 1976 were established by Hasan Tiro. There were supported by the priest who was interconnecting into PUSA. One of them is T. Ilyas Leube, friend of T. Daud Beureuh, founder of Independent Aceh to the next generation. In true, more much the priests who not supporting Hasan Tiro.

Aceh were stated conflict transformation between Cumbok war and DI/TII struggle having historical connecting with Independent Aceh Movement, not only on hostility aspect but also in its actor's relation. (Sulaiman, 2000). The ending of GAM struggle was peaceable where two rivalry objects agreeing Memorandum of Understanding in Helsinki, 15 August 2005 (Wahyudi, 2011). On the next improvement, conflict in Aceh has not stopped until 2005. After the agreement, in 2006 Indonesia Government has been applying extraordinary acts about Aceh Government through UU No. 11 2006 as mandatory of the first point in agreement notes (Wahyudi, 2011).

The combinations of event if accounted mathematically were not exactly decennial of conflict. Among the conflict time, peaceable, to others connecting event has been changed to collective experience which reduced as "prognosis". It has been being survived by oral culture. On the Malay society, oral culture is different from literature inclined on the certain group and oral culture directly intercourse on grassroots with different social cognition.

The prognosis as if a great energy, there were connecting between limited duration and combination of traumatically period which shortly after. It was also caused by historical perspective in memory with its social time through Acehnese (Ishak and Syamsuddin, 2013). Social time according to Sorokin and Merton: "In general a time filled with varied and interesting experiences seems short in passing, but long as we look back. On the other hand, a tract of time empty of experiences seems long in passing, but in retrospect short" (Sorokin and Merton, 1937). In the present context, collective experience about the conflict time, not repeating steadily only connected with the other connecting event. People became not objective to view the signal of event and social processes are called social dysmenorrhoea.

The analysis to understand causing, impacting, and preventing from Acehese physiological were the first Freud's psychoanalyzed. It was supported by historical and cultural approaches. In time of social movement, Acehese unawareness will be their social communication by built homogeneity of community, imitation with the other society, exodus planning, and arranged aggrandizements analyse toward changed of the future. There were called by social anxiety. It was being patternmaking action unconsciousness' caused by repression (Ackerman Raquel, 2000). Freud's psychoanalyze called it as neurotic anxiety (Mc. Crone John, 2004) not objective anxiety. It was being frightened from effect if a desire or necessity being be done. The necessity in the social concept called as social change itself. The anxiety has been reduced socially as preventing act. However, because it neurologic, so the reaction of social act became not planning and intrude on social dynamic.

Different from Freud's analyse, so in the case of social psychopathology sourced by historical repression. There were as same as of political repression in the Acehese. Acehese collective experience established traumatic based on the failure of principle and identity negotiations. Identity of group had ever repressed causing social cognition of unconsciousness (Russel, 2006). Historical traumatic in the case of Acehese cause them on disappointment dilemmatic and treatment of identity rooted by not clearing problematic in the past. According to Freud and Breur dysmenorrhea or social pathology that ego either conscious or unconscious which they called defense mechanism to preventing of anxiety. It was yet Acehese's. It must be found through social collective experiences in history or culture of themselves. Social invention need to therapy of them. Psychoanalyze therapy trying to demolish the prognosis repression and helped people against past conflict based on reality.

Second approaches are social cognition. It is a mentality design to organized social information. They act to responses social movement as the same as social cognitive of them. It is focusing on experiences structure of them, awareness and transformation of stimulate into using information.

Prognosis is working as information to emotion forming and social behaviour. Information was given from older group as the part of actor and narrator of history to younger group or others. They were in the collective behaviour became mediation of group who purposing to give awareness all of people toward social change of decennial conflict. The information became collective behaviour on the type of Acquisitive Crazes or spreading belief (Coleman, S. James, 2001). Social cognition is ideology representation towards social world. Post decennial perception causing political trauma. Either internal or external social movement responded by stimulation form resulted internal meditational respond of active interpretation aspect. If mediation group has been seeing stimulation automatically, cognitive group would view character minor of reinforcement. Handling model of it can be done by cognitive therapist to their patients. They were trying to suggested mind process of them to changed their emotion and behaviour. Some of therapy models were introduced: cognitive restructuring by Davidson, rational emotive by Albert Ellis and selectively by Aaron Beck.

On the indication of social dysmenorrhea, social activity will be stagnated and obstructed wealthy. It is suitable to Robert Nisbet's theory. He revised ideology of developmental and evolutional of materialism

history. He stated that social development and alteration have been not naturalistic and absolute, but there were special factor natured by social history of a society.

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Forms of Social Interactions of People in Coffee Shops in Banda Aceh

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Abstract

The objective of this study was to find out the forms of social interactions that took place among the coffee shop customers in Banda Aceh. This study used survey method with observation conducted in three sample coffee shops in Banda Aceh involving 14 informants. Data analysis was conducted from the time prior to making the field visits, during the field visits and after the field visits by using coding procedure as guidance, namely open coding, axial coding, and selective coding. The result of this study indicated that social interactions that took place in coffee shops were associative in nature, resulting in various forms of collaboration, an attitude caused by the relaxed cultural room in coffee shops where such collaborative attitude could develop profusely, enabling to bridge various structural and cultural differences among the coffee shop customers. Traditional form of collaboration and harmony is the image of Acehnese community cultural activities that take place among the customers in the coffee shops. The form of collaborative bargaining and coalition in coffee shops occurring in coffee shops is relatively free of psychological and sociological encumbrance so that various forms of social interaction can manifest without any negative propensity among the customers. Coffee shops in Banda Aceh have become a non-formal arena where cultural contacts occurs, social structural barriers become dissolved, going on within the corridor of politeness.

Key words: Forms of social interaction, coffee shops, Banda Aceh city.

Introduction

Aceh is one of western-most provinces in the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia, which has special cultural structures. One of them is coffee shop culture which has been going on since the time when Aceh was ruled by sultans. Coffee shop or Keude KUPI (Acehnese) is a kind of shop where 'sell and buy' takes place particularly coffee in the form of beverage. The fact that coffee shops also sell various kinds of

other beverages such as tea, syrup, and bottled or canned beverages, and various kinds of light food such as noodle (called mi Aceh), “martabak” Aceh, and Acehnese cakes (Khairani, 2014).

Coffee shop has become a sign of strengthened new identity of Acehnese people, developed through the meetings of people of all kinds, various institutions, different social statuses, and those with multicultural identities. At such a stage of a shifting mode as this, coffee shops could colour the emergence of cultural narration that crosses Acehnese cultural boundaries. On the one hand, coffee shops have been able to become a kind of cultural cohesion, which is acceptable to all different social levels, on the other hand the creation of such community centres as these can become part of cultural escalation process that can bring about the emergence of new identity in the young generation in Aceh. In line with this, at this stage there should be followed with some forms of delicate and more critical reading of the cultural change phenomena (Mujib, 2009).

Mushalla (meunasah, praying house) as well as coffee shops (keude kupi) are two social institutions in Acehnese community, which are inseparable in their daily life and have become part of Acehnese community itself. The existence of the two institutions has largely spread in all corners of Aceh and the two institutions have similar functions as media for socialization and interaction activities among the people of the community. While the existence of Meunasah could be described to have been present in Aceh since the time Islam was initially spread in Aceh, the existence of coffee shop, on the other hand, could hardly be traced historically. Coffee shops, however, are presumed to have been present since the time of Dutch colonization, and it was there where people at that time could probably socialize and associate freely.

Formerly coffee shops were mostly developed within the vicinity of the mosques, which were taken as a place where participative cultural system and positive climate were inspired in the life of Acehnese community. It was these places that eventually brought about the birth of Islamic civilization in Aceh, which was renowned to the entire world. When the call for prayers was made, the people would in groups hurry to the mosques. When it was the time for ‘religious course’, they would leave the coffee shop for the place where they would learn religious teachings and other general fields of study. In addition, when there were problems in the community, they, in full respect of moral codes, would discuss in the coffee shop to seek solutions to the problems, and then they would take the case to the mosque if the discussion in the coffee shop met a stalemate.

There was indication that coffee shops turned to be so popular during the 1980s through mid-1990s when DOM (Military Operation Region) was imposed on Aceh. There was even a discourse that said that coffee shops also became coordinating media and as well among the commanders of the Free Aceh Movement (GAM), and this place was also used for informal peace negotiations between GAM and TNI (Indonesian National Military). However, in various news media the spotlight was only beamed on the uncountable number of coffee shops and the habit of the Acehnese people sitting idle in coffee shops. Up to the present there has been no information that describes in details whatsoever was there behind the habit of

sitting idle in coffee shops as such and what forms of Acehese people's social interactions that take place in the coffee shop ambiance.

Research Methods

Research location refers to the definition of place or location of social research, which is characterized by the existence of three elements: the actor, the place, and the activity that can be observed. The research was conducted during the year 2013 in three locations, namely 3 (three coffeeshops) in separate locations of Banda Aceh city area. Coffeeshops which were deemed representative as the objects of this study were: Warung Kopi (coffee shop) "Cut Zein", "Solong coffee shop", and "Cek Juke coffee shop". These coffee shops were regarded to represent all other coffee shops in Banda Aceh city. These coffeeshops were fixed as objects of the study based on several reasons: business experience, customers elements, and the locations being in Banda Aceh. Cut Zein is a coffee shop managed in relatively traditional nuance. "Solong coffee shop" represents all coffee shops that have been operating for a long time in Banda Aceh and have spread to several other towns in Aceh. Cek Juke coffee shop represents those that were classified as new and modern with high number of customers. All of these coffee shops are those most called on by visitors from outside Aceh.

Study approach which was regarded suitable in this study was Descriptive Qualitative Research with the objective being to develop the natural traits of an individual, situation, symptom, or of a certain group, and/or to determine the frequency or the spread of a phenomenon in the community at present (Koentjaraningrat, 1991), Moleong (2006). To develop a theory at substantive level, it was needed a model analysis known as grounded theory approach (Strauss dan Corbin, 1990). Formulation of theoretical interpretation was based on the data resulting from field observation.

Grounded theory is a theory inductively originated from the study of phenomena that represent it. Those phenomena were about the discovered, the developed and the provision of statistical data through data collection and data analysis that represented a phenomenon. Thus the collection and the analysis of data and the theory, were based on reciprocal relation of one with another.

The study about the forms of social interactions in coffeeshops was conducted directly coming down right to the field without having any concept, theory or hypothesis. The expectation was so that the researchers would not be tricked into verificative study that would use emperical level adjusted to conceptual-theoretical desire, and they would fully be able to catch the reality based on the field facts, both in describing what happened and in explaining why such thing happened.

Thus in theorecal formulation, the concept about the forms of social interactions in coffee shops was really based on the data resulting from obervation, which was developed inductively. The study was focused on the forms of Acehese people's social interactions that take place in coffee shops, with indicators being as follows: (1) Associative cooperation with indicators and subindicators as follows; cooperation that covers spontaneous cooperation, direct cooperation, traditional cooperation, harmony, bargaining and coalition; (2) Culturalization or culture contact, a social process that emerges as the result

of cultural attitude of accepting elements of an alien culture without causing the negation of the Acehese people's own cultural dignity.

The determination of samples in this study was the kind of nonprobability due to the fact that it was very much dependent on the researcher's choice and objective. The most important thing in sampling technique in qualitative research is how to determine key informant or certain social situation and condition, which are full of various kinds of information relevant to research focus. Therefore the determination of samples in this study used purposive sampling technique.

The researcher chose informants who visited the coffee shops and the managers of the coffeeshops who were considered having deep and incredible information to be data sources. In determining informants or respondents, the researcher referred to Rahan's statement (2011) and Bakri's (2002), namely: (1) the subject should be long and intensive enough being united with the activity or with the field activity about which information was inquired; (2) the subject was still actively involved in the environment or activity which was the object of the researcher's attention; (3) the subject had sufficient time to be interviewed; and (4) subject, in giving information, should not be inclined to manipulate or to be prepared in advance. In order to obtain the diversity of study result, informants were fixed to be 14: (1) the owners or the managers of the coffeeshops, 3 persons; (2) civil servants, 3 persons; (3) businessmen, 2 persons; (4) politicians, 2 persons; (5) ordinary people, 4 persons.

Data analysis technique in this study also used those as developed by Strauss and Corbin (1990) in *Basic of Qualitative Research, Grounded Theory Procedures and Techniques*, that is coding procedure consisting of three stages; open coding, axial coding, and selective coding. The process of analyzing the data was done before the researchers came down to the field, while in the field and after completing work in the field. In the data analysing process, the researchers used coding procedure as guidance, namely open coding, axial coding, and selective coding.

The validity of all of the research data was done by using triangulation, that is a technique to check the validity of data by using something other than the data as comparison against the data that have been collected from the research objects (Bungin, 2009). Triangulation can be done by using different techniques (Nasution, 2003); interview, observation and documentation. Triangulation used in this study covered triangulation with data sources, observers, theory, and triangulation with methods. This triangulation was not only used for checking the validity of data but also used for enriching data. Other than this, triangulation could also be of use to assess the validity of the researcher's interpretation of the data, therefore triangulation is reflective in nature.

Results and Discussions

The Form of Associative Cooperation

Spontaneous cooperation that is cooperation that emerges spontaneously and immediately. The result of the study indicated that spontaneous cooperation in coffee shops emerged without being planned in advance. The coffee shop customers got together and mixed with themselves, paid the bills for what they

had consumed together in the coffee shops; cooperation in the use of information media facilities or any other information aid available in the coffee shop area.

Whereas Directed Cooperation, it is a cooperation that takes place because there is an order from the top or the one in authority. This kind of cooperation often comes about in coffee shop in response to the command from the top of an organization, either a formal or a non-formal one. This direct cooperation in coffee shop took place Banda Aceh community just like what happens in direct cooperation of bank marketing, promotion and selling activities, as well as services such as safety lockers of various products.

Contractual Cooperation is a cooperation based on certain stipulation jointly agreed upon for a certain period of time. In this case the visitors deliberately come to the coffee shop to discuss cooperation related matters in certain field and conclude with a contract document. What is going on in the coffee shop is only limited to discussion about aspects needed to be considered in order to achieve mutual understanding between the parties, either regarding the requirements, obligations, and duties and responsibilities, time limit, and other matters deemed as necessary. The result of the study about contractual cooperation taking place in coffee shops shows that a contractual cooperation that takes place in coffee shops is usually one that is designed and agreed upon in coffee shop space, stipulating matters about leasing of buildings and vehicles, heavy equipment, products, projects and services.

The role of coffee shops as information centres in Acehnese community is still going on until now. With presence of printing media, electronic media, coffee shops provide newspapers, and television, as well as internet connections free for their customers. This is done so in order to attract customers, because people need information, and therefore while enjoying drinking coffee the customers would access to information they need. Sometimes the customers receive various kinds of information from other customers. All kinds of information are talked about in coffee shops, from issues that are flowing at the village level to international issues. This is because coffee shops in Aceh are a public place accessible to all community elements. Therefore various forms of associative social interactions can take place in coffee shops, as customers' background, coffee shop atmosphere, and the facilities are very supportive of the occurrence of people's social interactions (Hayati, 2015).

As a phenomenal public space, the presence of coffee shops creates pluralism culture in the community of the coffee shop customers. Pluralistic in cultural diversity, social situation, social stratification, gender egalitarianism; and even religious differentiation is not recognized in a coffee shop. Everyone can freely come into a coffee shop. This condition has been able to create an acculturation form of social interaction, harmony, coalition, and even traditional cooperation.

It is understandable that coffee shop culture has the tendency toward values and norms identical to modern culture, a culture that is always tolerant to the various differences in existence. So coffee shops become a medium in creating associative social process like brotherhood (ukhuwah) and friendship and it is gender respective (Khairani, 2014; Khoironi, 2009).

Harmony, Bargaining and Coalition

Another form of cooperation which often occurs in coffee shop is cooperation for harmony aimed at developing activities which are mutually carried out. This kind of cooperation takes place in amongst village government officials of a village in planning a mutual work activity in the village (Kampung or Desa). The social interaction with cooperative in manner also often occurs in the community at the commemoration ceremonies of Islamic Holidays such as the Prophet's Birth Day, Friday's cleanliness mutual work, and mutual work to build a mosque. In several areas of Banda Aceh, coffee shops also function as a place where bride or bridegroom escorts will get together, and those in the activity to pay condolence visit to a family suffering from a calamity or to an ailing one.

In human life there always occurs some kind of reciprocal relationship, there always occurs an interaction according to a traditional system which is perpetual in manner. Several kinds of social process in the life of a community turn to be identifications of perpetual interactions (Cita, 2015). Such relationships have been illustrated by Abdullah (2007) and Wibowo (2004), identifying the existence of Acehese people in four icons: Aceh is known as a territory where religion and tradition become two important pillars of the social structuring; Acehese people are known as brave; having high confidence attributable to their pride as Acehese; and upholding collective values as reflected in their habit of getting together, visiting one another, having activities, and reflected in the coffee shop phenomena, and in ceremonies that involve a large number of people.

Bargaining is an agreement implementer regarding the exchange of goods and services between business agencies or organizations through bargaining process. Based on the result of the study it was found bargaining cooperation that takes place in coffee shops was often done by coffee shop customers whose professions were sale agents of various products and services; among others, selling and burying cars and motorcycles, land, shop buildings, houses, and goods, and bargaining in carpentering services, labour, and rental or leasing services.

Coalition is a form of cooperation in social interaction, which is a merging between two organizations or more that have the same objectives. Regarding the social interaction in the form of coalition in coffee shops, it is obvious in the coalition in the use of the coffee shop space between the food sellers and the managers of the coffee shop. The coffee shop manager often rents some space of the coffee shop to food sellers, such as rice, noodle, and "martabak" sellers.

On occasion, there are coffee shops that develop coalition with other parties by allowing the coffee shop space to be the an activity/program or by renting it to an institution like legal aid, or renting it as a boarding place, or as office of an organization.

The form of social interaction of coalition type in coffee shops is obvious in the way the customers sit together by combining the tables and the chairs into a unified unit, and in the sharing of the coffee shop space between the manager of the coffee shop and the food sellers in the coffee shop, or between a certain social organization and a banking institution.

Coalition as a type of cooperation in a social interaction in coffee shops in Banda Aceh downtown, generally occurs between the coffee shop management and government or non-government institutions, and social organizations. A number of the said coalition forms which are often encountered within coffee shop space are, among others: (1) coalition between a banking institution and the coffee shop, a bank would install an ATM unit at one of the corners of the coffee shop; (2) coalition between the coffee shop and a social organization, like the coalition with the “Forum Silaturrahmi Kopi Beurawe” (Forsilakubra); (3) coalition between government institution and the coffee shop, usually in the form of dissemination of leaflets from the Mayor to every coffee shop, and these leaflets carry calls to the public; and (4) collaboration between a food and beverage producer and the coffee shop.

Social interactions taking place in coffee shops are relatively free of psychological and sociological hitch, therefore it can to eradicate any negative prejudice among the customers. Coffee shops are a social interaction arena that accommodates friendliness attitudes and therefore it can eliminate conflicts among the customers of a coffee shop. The customers are so aware that coffee shops have become a public forum and therefore the customers are more attentive toward other’s feeling and as the result they communicate vigilantly by advancing or fostering togetherness and mutual respect.

Coffee shops and cafés (especially in Banda Aceh city) have become a ‘non-formal’ arena, where social structural barriers are temporarily disregarded though still within the acceptable corridor of politeness. People, especially the youth, would find a more lax or slack arena where for the time being they can find themselves free of economic burden, social structure, authority pressure, or probably of the shadow of past psychological pressure due to the long conflict (Elip, 2010). The local wisdom that has developed as cultural ideology in Aceh is in need of identity symbols which of course are not only acceptable to the Acehnese people with their various created moral consensuses, but also able to bridge the diverse aspects that come from the various subcultures that develop in Aceh (Mujib, 2009).

Of the factors that render the sense of peace and convenience to the people in coffee shops are the mutual respect, the sense of togetherness, and the sense of mutual work. According to Prihartanti, Taufik, and Thoyibi (2009: 114), mutual respect is recognition or reciprocal acceptance that every individual has the right and freedom to manage himself/herself primarily in actualizing their respective convictions, and that everyone has his/her own natural propensity, which should not be necessarily the same as that of other person.

Acculturation

Acculturation or *culture contact* is a social process that emerges as the result of a culture receiving elements of an alien culture without causing own identity and culture to be ignored. The advent of acculturation in coffee shops is often obvious in the fashion culture, particularly of women; Muslim fashion and national fashion or non-Muslim fashion of women among coffee shop customers. The culture intended here is among others the culture of visiting coffee shops by women, something rarely done by women before tsunami. The reason was coffee shop was a place for men to get together. So there was

the feeling of shame or discomfort for women to sit and drink coffee in a coffee shop. An acculturation thus has occurs in coffee shops, that is the cultural contact has resulted in the change of cultural value in the life of women who now have begun to visit coffee shops, something which was before regarded as taboo or shameful now has become common and taken for granted. Acculturation is also obvious in the way people greet one another in coffee shops.

Coffee shops as public space are understood as a space that can be used for conducting open critical discussions for everyone. In this public space, private persons get together to form a public (community) whose logical reasoning are led to social, economic, cultural and political activities. Public space is assumed to have freedom of speech and freedom of gathering, press freedom, the right to freely participate in all aspects of discussion such as political and decision making. Furthermore, public space in this case consists of information media like newspapers and television, and internet. In addition, included in public space are drinking places, coffee shops, meeting halls, and other public spaces where socio-political discussions may take place (Jasmadi, 2011; Firmansyah, 2014; Cita, 2015).

Coffee shops have widened cultural space in Aceh. On the one hand, in the past not many Acehese women participated in coffee shop cultural processes as such. At present, quite a few Acehese women begin to fill in coffee shop cultural spaces (Khairani, 2014). On the other hand, the entrance of global culture post-tsunami Aceh also has indicated various traces of change at various levels. From life style, life view, mentality, imagination, to materialistic values, all have expanded into the very heart of the Acehese people (Derwentyana and Dharmawan, 2011; Mujib, 2009).

During the period of rehabilitation and reconstruction program in Aceh until now social interactions with cultural nuance remain solidly visible in coffee shops. Foreign workers can be recognized easily based on the skin colours, physical movements, and the language they use. Similarly as well, the workers from outside Aceh obviously appear to be different in the language and the way they are clad. Language plays a large role and becomes important basic identity in a community. Language issue and its relation to culture in theoretical frame work are known as utterance ethnography that is it has something to do with language study and linguistic practices (Mahali, 2008).

In a more macro view, coffee shops also are a part of subculture that brings into contacts various new cultures and identities. It could thus be imagined the emergence of large global culture in Ace, which slowly but certainly has formed orientation, mentality, life style, and even the formation of new social capital that will usher Acehese people dissolved in political symbols of culture. Social capital is the power that can move people, developed through various social interactions and social institutions (Rudy, 2006). According to an initiator of social capital, Robert Putnan, social capital is a part of social organization and mutual trust that facilitates coordination and cooperation for common interest (Putnam, 1995). Thus no wonder, coffee shop culture politics, when the time comes, will become a new agent toward the emergence of openness culture in Aceh.

Conclusion

Social interactions that take place in the space of coffee shops are associative, resulting in various forms of cooperation. This has been due to the laxness culture space in the coffee shop for the cooperative attitude to develop, and to be able to bridge the various structural and cultural diversities of the coffee shop customers.

The form of traditional cooperation and harmony are the image of cultural activities of Acehnese people that occur among the customers in the coffee shops. Bargaining cooperation and coalition in coffee shops relatively free of psychological and sociological hindrance so that various forms of social interactions could exist without negative prejudice among the customers.

Coffee shops in Banda Aceh city have become a non-formal arena where cultural contacts take place, social structure barriers become fused in coffee shops but all remain within the corridor of politeness. Customers cross gender boundaries by adjusting fashion culture, expressions of greetings, and tolerance attitude in an interaction that takes place.

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Acehnese Cultural Heritage: Between A Black Portrait and Hope

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Abstract

This paper is concerned with the Acehnese cultural heritage that must be explored as an effort to build the cultural consciousness in Aceh. In the conflict era, it seems that Acehnese cultural heritage had been destroyed by political system in Indonesia. The power of political instrument was used by Indonesian government seem to have impact toward Acehnese society in the way of thinking, and the way of life in the daily activities. The values change and money oriented become the dominant problem in the future, without taking care of human values. Therefore, the cultural revitalization becomes the important thing to gain the didactic values through cultural activities like cultural documentation, cultural studies, and cultural exhibition in Aceh. In another word that the impacts of political system in the past seem to have a bad impact toward Acehnese cultural heritage like a black portrait, but in another side that we still have the horizon of hope by doing human values revitalization and creating the success myth based on the history of Aceh in the past.

Key words: Acehnese cultural heritage, black portrait, revitalization.

Introduction

When standing a nation state named Indonesia, Aceh has directly mounted as an integral part of the unitary state of Indonesia (NKRI). But if we reflect further, it seems that Aceh as an area that can't be separated in distress, especially when politics has become a "commander" in this country. Various assumptions negative stereotypes that have been attached to Acehnese has occurred. Aceh is seen as an area of conflict, separatist rebels, to the famous as well as the number one region marijuana fields in Indonesia and various other negative things. This situation is certainly not all true, but Indonesia seems to have conditioned the political situation in Aceh like that and it is no wonder that people from outside of Aceh and other peoples from various parts of the world are reluctant even harder to visit Aceh.

The situation and condition likes above make Aceh has been lost in the world of tourism both locally and foreign countries. And even more ironic is that Aceh throughout history is seen as a nation that likes to fight, not only to fight against Dutch colonialism, but also the fight against the occupation of his own people Indonesia, and also have ever occurred a civil war or perhaps there will be a civil war which only caused by political interest and economic group of humans who have covered his soul by humanitarian values. The condition like this seem to have a negative impact on the people of Aceh as if Aceh was closed for other nations in the world and if it is not corrected through the truth of course, also be harmful to the morale where the Acehnese is a nation that is loaded with values become Muslim in Mecca's porch country.

In other words that the political situation in Indonesia has brought disorder to the peoples of Aceh are not only physically and mentally, but also has destroyed the Acehnese civilization through historical heritage and culture of Aceh and it will be unclear situation caused by prolonged conflict for more than 30 years. Therefore, it is need to revitalize the various historical and cultural heritage of Aceh, where it is not only belong to the nation's heritage of Aceh, but also can be seen as a world heritage which are located in different parts of the world.

History has shown that the conflict situation in Aceh coupled with natural disasters such as earthquakes and Tsunami, make Aceh better feel devastated again. This situation impacts on the system of development in Aceh are not balanced between physical development to the development oriented precisely the values contained in the various local heritages and different artefact charged seen the values of local wisdom. This is where we need to realize that development of values oriented is as important as the development of economic and development-oriented physical material. Therefore, it should be carried out various development activities of values as an effort to maintain the balance of life more meaningful and unseen.

What is meant by the development of values in Aceh is in the form of activities that are not only the reconstruction of various artefact of Aceh that has been lost, but also necessary for revitalization of the values contained in it and to build a sense of moral responsibility which have reciprocal relationships between history and the results of culture with the people of Aceh as the owner as well as with the local government of Aceh which was already responsible ought to be able to accommodate some things like this. The series of activities within the framework of the development of values through the exploration of various wisdoms that exist, can systematically be done in the form of activities: 1). Documenting the cultural heritage and history of Aceh, 2) .maintenance of the Acehnese heritage as a priority , 3) .doing assessment that can reveal the existence of values and a variety of local wisdom that exist, and 4), do the exhibition (exhibition of culture) in order to promote tourism and cultural history of Aceh that could increase the country's foreign exchange through tourism visit to Aceh more Islamic.

Because of the 4 series of activities that had to be integrated with each other, then as a first step in this activity need to be an understanding in advance of how important the documentation and preservation, and will then be forwarded to the program further the assessment and attributed to the tourism world

history and culture of Aceh. It is necessary to involve a wide range of experts from both within the country and abroad with the interdisciplinary approach, so that the cultural heritage of Aceh will be understood as a whole (total studies). In other words that the existence of the history and culture of Aceh during this can be seen as a portrait of black, of course, would be a hope that can provide enlightenment for the people of Aceh and for the world community.

Data Collection and preservation (maintenance) of Aceh's heritage as an effort to build the cultural consciousness

Although it can be said that the period of war and conflict in Aceh is a period of darkness (the dark ages), but the people in Aceh seem to never feel hungry. This is because it is the natural wealth of Aceh were very supportive and coupled with a sense of social attitudes which should help one another fellow human beings in the midst of the people of Aceh are also very pretty good. Even at the time of the tsunami in Aceh people are not starving because of the food aid, clothing, housing, and other demands of other nations in the world. Unfortunately, since the state (nation state) Indonesia, apparently through its policy, it has been exploiting natural resources benefit of the people in Aceh for the central government in Jakarta. The political situation like this has conditioned the people of Aceh as a nation are marginalized, deprived and full of pace, especially in the economic field which will have an impact on other fields such as education and culture. This situation also continued during the post-conflict and post-tsunami where Aceh ethnography is a portrait as a nation that must grapple with a variety of economic activities.

The condition as above, directly or indirectly have the affects on the pattern of thinking, way of life, and Acehnese world view. In the political and economic situation that is uncertain as it is, it seems there has been a paradigm shift in thinking that as if no money everything can't be up and running as it should, so it does not have time to think about values and various wisdom that can maintain the balance of life, In other words that there is a tendency to think pragmatically for the people of Aceh post-conflict and tsunami that practical thinking where what matters is "peng" (money). Hence activities of documentation and preservation of the cultural heritage of Aceh is considered not so important because it is practically regarded as activities that can't produce economically. For that is necessary to build cultural awareness so that the Acehnese people will not lose his soul as a nation of Aceh that has values and various wisdoms through documentation and do the preservation of historical and cultural heritage of Aceh.

The efforts to build the cultural awareness for the importance of documentation and preservation of the cultural heritage in Aceh would not be successful without the people amend thought patterns that appear to have been dominated by a way of life oriented to the physical material culture and money. For that need to be instilled awareness orientated values that can build the character (character building) of Acehnese themselves which are believed to exist and had triumphed in the past were photographed through the relics of cultural heritage. In other words, the act of doing the data collection and preservation of cultural heritage will not succeed entirely without returning the function of the value to the community owner of the culture.

If the Acehese people have realized that all forms of Acehese heritage will give the value to the life functions as the moral values and the various values of didactic values, then the data collection and conservation measures will be easier done. It is due to be the emergence of collective consciousness that is a sense (sense of belonging) to the cultural heritage. Furthermore, if we have created an atmosphere of feeling a sense of belonging, it is easily to make the steps of mapping and preservation (maintenance), and it can be done in an integrated manner with the cultural community. For those, the involvement of community leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, local governments and various other related institutions is necessary, and this is what is meant as an attempt to build an integrated cultural awareness and not merely political interests and benefit projects for a particular party and contemporary nature only.

The effort of documentation and preservation of historical and cultural heritage of Aceh today is an effort to revive the Acehese civilization through the values that had been destroyed by political instrument in Indonesia. The strength of the political instrument through republic of Indonesian armed forces has deep wounds and black portrait which is an act of destruction of Aceh civilization .It is not wonder if in the midst of the bitterness of the people in Aceh, revealed the words addressed to the government of Indonesia namely: "come take M16, brought home 16M". Coupled with a system that did not reflect the culture ministry in favour of the public needs that should not be repeated. That is why the revitalization of values through the preservation of cultural heritage Aceh becomes very important.

Conduct a study of the legacy of Aceh as efforts to revitalize the values.

Until now, it seems that a review of the various Acehese heritage is still very little compared to what has been done as a scientific tradition in Western countries and Europe. The background which depicting the prolonged conflict situation in Aceh is certainly no excuse for not bounce in building a more civilized society in Aceh. That's why, it need to be replicated back to the various forms of culture in Aceh either the form of culture that are non-physical and physical culture (artefact) to uncover the return values contained in it, so that any Acehese culture form will be viewed not only as a spectacle but also guidance in cultural life behaviour.

As has been mentioned above that the documentation and preservation of the heritage of Aceh in principle is to maintain the authenticity and continuity, but there is still more important that is to use it as an object of study that may reveal the spirit of the times (zeitgeist) to be used in building values through existing of social system. An example is the *saman* dance is one of Aceh art products that have been registered in UNESCO as a non-physical cultural heritage needs to be studied and reflected further. *Saman* dance that has a lot to amaze audiences from all over the world seem to have a pattern of hand gestures with the rhythm and the time is so fast and devastating, but it looks so beautiful, harmony, and it never happens clash fellow dancers on the stage that will lead to an unpleasant sight. If we reflect further, the meaning is that the people of Aceh also never crash fellow Aceh and also among others, which means that the *saman* dance here may also be viewed not only as a spectacle but also as a guide that provides lessons on the audience.

However, in fact that the people of Aceh are still also always experience the horizontal conflict among the Acehnese and causing social conflict in the midst of the society, this means that we have not learned through Saman dance and also do not make the *saman* dance as an instrument of culture that can be used as instructional media. Therefore, students of culture today or cultural researchers have to be able to bridge uncover values and various wisdom contained in the cultural heritage of the people of Aceh to the owner. Thus, all forms of cultural heritage of Aceh in the future can be used again as an instrument of culture, where it is very important as same as a political instrument. In other words that the approach used to build the Acehnese society that would be more dignified is a cultural approach, and using the instrument of culture will be better than a political approach where during this time it will produce a wide range of policy and political decisions in favor of the interests only.

It is very sorry for this country if the cultural heritage of Aceh had seemed lost, the suburbs, and even may have been exploited only for the sake of money and positions in which the holders of power that has been given a mandate by the people just behave politically as if it had thought through rules and regulations which have been made. While some of non arts universities in Aceh also has rightly providing support to the development of the values of cultural heritage, and not otherwise make products of Acehnese arts such as *saman* dance, it has been used as an instrument of political imagery to be sold outside the country as if also promote culture but the substance of what has been promoted seem empty. It would be like an empty keg tinny sound. In 2010, I and some friends lecturer in one of the non-arts college in the land of Mecca porch has won the goodwill proposal of arts abroad which to some Asian countries with funding of Higher Education Jakarta. For me this is the first step in post-conflict and tsunami to revive Aceh's cultural heritage through a program which includes the Higher Education; goodwill arts, performing MOU with several universities abroad, and no less important is the cultural discussion after the signing of the MOU in order to reveal and inform important substance contained in the cultural heritage of Aceh. But what is happening today? Various attempts to uncover vital substances through the cultural heritage of Aceh had apparently been politicized for political gain university imaging. It would not be ethical we as citizens are only able to manipulate other people's efforts to be success as a track record in order to win the goodwill institution-goodwill subsequent arts abroad and only for mere imaging without cultural understanding.

The above situation is quite so sad as Aceh Islamic nation. Never imagined if a college is supposed as an agent of moral strength and social change, was actually behave manipulative because just to cover his great inability and so is seen by the public. Consciously or unconsciously, it is a reality that should not be repeated. Therefore scientific tradition must be rebuilt through total studies. Various studies of the cultural heritage of Aceh after tsunami and conflict must be done by involving the kinds of experts from both within and outside the country. It is possible if the various values and local wisdom that there are also the universal values that apply to all nations, and it is time for the Aceh government to be more open to the presence of other nations to each other which can contribute in building the wisdom of the nation.

Currently, the studies relating to the cultural heritage of Aceh both done within the scope of local, national, and international numbers are still very little compared to what has been done in Java and elsewhere in Indonesia. It has occurs because of the political situation and the economy in Aceh unstable and greatly influence the mindset and way of life of the people in Aceh who tend to be pragmatic. It means that the people of Aceh are now more inclined to build its economic life in accordance with the realities of life there rather than to think about anything else. While the organizers of governance in Aceh apparently still running in place and have not thought about let alone accommodate the problems of cultural heritage as it may be regarded as a project that can't make money or provide direct economic benefit. How to think like that should not happen in the effort to build values and local wisdom through cultural studies. Instead they should be constructed balance between economic needs as the demands of life with the needs of these values as character development efforts of the nation.

In other words that the efforts to revitalize the values through studies of the cultural heritage of Aceh can be done not only to be supported by the government and related institutions, but also by the paradigm of thinking of the people in Aceh. That is why, the study results will be important to be understood and to be published, so that the public will also be easier to get the information of culture. In addition, the study results also will be recommended to the government as contribution for Aceh and other related institutions and to be considered more objective in taking policies. Here, the position of the cultural heritage of Aceh will have more significance, so it will be a cultural instrument that can provide the educational sustainable.

Acehnese cultural heritage significance will be clear to the public as the owner if it is done by deeper understanding through cultural studies, seminars, workshops, and a variety of other discussions. So it will be revealing various cultural elements that reflect the way of life of the Acehnese as how it is used in the system of social and religious, Acehnese language, Acehnese arts, system of livelihood, system of technology used, and how the way of life of people in Aceh (Acehnese world view) are reflected in it. The dance of *Ranup Lampuan* for example, has shown that how arts of Acehnese who not only can be enjoyed from the values of aesthetics only, but also illustrates how the Acehnese always respect other people (guests) are photographed through certain events such as *Preh dara baro* (waiting for the bride), *Preh linto baro* (waiting for the groom) and social events as well as various other ceremonial. Not only those, where the people of Aceh have also been attached to the tradition of glorifying the guest (*tradisi pemulia jame*) that if we reflect further basically, Acehnese society is a society that is always open (welcome) to the presence of various other ethnic groups and not as imagined has always been closed to other nations that may also be the political provocation which seems as the truth, especially when linked with the small door of Aceh as a symbol that seems to indicate a boundary that covers the entry of other nations.

From the description above, of course, can be traced further that all Acehnese cultural heritage both physical and non-physical form, now it is time to be used as an instrument of national character building. In this case, the strategy is certainly needed as cultural strategy (not political strategy), and that is a way to build the values-based on society and a variety of cultural heritage. An example is if it had been done

the exhibitions and promotional products of Acehese culture both at home and abroad, but substantially apparently has not happened something "catchy" (for something that can evoke feelings and thoughts) are positive, and has a unique of its own, as well as the wisdom and something that can be taken that are not included in the territory of other cultures. This is where the cultural strategy is necessary not only through exhibitions and promotions, but also have to do with creating a cultural provocation or reconstruct myths that illustrate the successes and the figure of the Acehese in the past time.

Conducting the exhibition and promotion of the heritage of Aceh in order to build the success myth of Acehese as a cultural strategy

If in America we know the dream of the American people to make himself successful (American dream), then there is no harm in also if today we build the myth of the successful people in Aceh (Acehese success myth) that can be used as inspiration, motivation, and at the same time a dream that will translate into success in the land of Mecca's porch. What is meant by success myth for Acehese people here is something that is believed to exist in the mindset of the people in Aceh as something form the successes that have been made by the ancestors of the nation of Aceh in the past. Forms of success that will be revealed through various forms of cultural heritage that reflects the life of the nation is a wise and prudent of Aceh in the past time, such as the Acehese believe their heyday during the Sultan Iskandar Muda who has provided the best of all aspects of human life. Here we need a cultural strategy by doing an exhibition and promotion as well as to reconstruct the myths of success (success myth) that exist in the cultural heritage. So the exhibition and promotion of Acehese culture is not solely for the benefit of the development of tourism as it will increase the number of tourists to the province and will be also increased foreign exchange income, but also to build the mindset of success as had happened in the history and culture of Aceh in the past.

In other words that all forms of Acehese heritage here can be viewed as an instrument of culture which used to revive the flow of public awareness that there is something important (significant) which may be taken as a learning cultural heritage reversed itself. It means that the cultural heritage of Aceh not only seated as relics merely just "stroked" and "hailed" for his prowess in the past, but also something which can lead to the creation of the myth of success both successful in the economic, social, constitutional, literary, and others. The next steps here is that the successful in the past should be promoted in the mindset of society so that they can also build the new dreams towards a better life. During this time we stopped at the level of exhibition and promotion of culture, so that not yet have maximum impact on social life and others.

Building a successful myth in the middle of the Acehese people must also be supported by the government of Aceh as the strengthening of culture as well as cultural pride that will have an impact on confidence as a nation of Aceh that had been destroyed by various political conspiracy in Indonesia. No one is sure of the Acehese people today who are not proud of the series of names like; Sultan Iskandar Muda, Malikulsaleh, Syiahkuala, until lately appeared Tun Sri Lanang name the legacy of the region of Samalanga Bireuen district of Aceh, and many more series of other names. Although the people of Aceh

has experienced the change from one generation to the next, but the feeling of pride in the names of the above example will still dwells in every generation of Aceh. This is due to the belief that in all activities and the whole heritage legacy attached to themselves to have the values of success in his time that can be used as examples in the life of mankind in the past, present, and future.

It is different with what has been true in America that the myth of the successful of American people seem to have packed into the dreams of Americans (American dream) who believes that America is the land promised by God (promised land) as a land that promises to anyone who want to be success and come to America for making the dream become successful. But what has happened in the midst of the people in Aceh just the opposite. Various myths of success that essentially there had to be resurrected and revitalised, it seemed obscured by the situation and the political situation in Aceh. All the dreams of the people of Aceh have been destroyed by various political machines either from the start of operational areas of Indonesian army to national parties or local filled with promises and dreams, but in reality it has destroyed the civilization of Aceh. The existence of the power of the political machinery of Indonesia has made the people of Aceh is now losing references that refer to his ancestors, so do not be surprised if there are deviations of behaviour and ways of life of the Acehnese ostensibly seem like a nation of Aceh in general. And this is where a variety of local wisdom and something that can be taken from the Acehnese ancestors is due to maintain the cultural identity and re-establish the values that should not be sacrificed in the interests of the political machine.

To rebuild the successful creation of the myth of the people in Aceh so that's not run over again by the political machine in Indonesia would need to be created first; build self-confidence and pride in the cultural heritage of Aceh with the substance of everything that exists. It means that the people of Aceh should be proud and not ashamed to be the Acehnese as a whole with all its inherent ethnicity. Secondly, strengthening identity as a nation of Aceh with dignity caused by the power of the values as had happened in the past, and not dignified because the legitimacy of political correctness that is oriented to the contemporary interest. Third, make values and a variety of local wisdom that exist, as well as various myths of success in the past to strengthen the local identity which automatically will support the national identity. Because in essence that the substance of national culture are various ethnic cultures that exist in all parts of Indonesia, including Aceh and also with their culture.

Furthermore, it is also necessary demonstrated to the world through a variety of information of technology that the people of Aceh is not as bad as what might be imagined by people from outside of Aceh, and it has been caused by the political provocations that divide the nation. Therefore, it is necessary to do an exhibition and promotion of cultural heritage of Aceh which charged the values and various wisdoms that can create a successful myth of the Acehnese. However, it should be noted here that the myth of success referred to in this article is not related to the myths associated with the world of the mystical and superstitious example of what is happening on the island of Java, or the myth of success figures of mafia or figures thuggery in Medan, North Sumatra, but is related to the myth of success and

wisdom of the people of Aceh and also for creating the horizon of expectations (horizon of hope) to get up to success for generations in the future.

Conclusion

As a citizen of Indonesia that should already guaranteed in the Basic Law 1945 and various government regulations that exist to undergo various life activities well, but in fact the people of Aceh seems to be fighting for his life from a variety of political action in Indonesia with various of the political instruments has been ravaged the Aceh civilization. Moreover, if politics had acted as a "commander" who have done in the name of the interests of the integrity of the nation and the State unitary republic of Indonesia and nationalism, then the political situation is certainly Aceh in position cornered and is regarded as separatist, rebels, and others which must be destroyed by political machine. This situation once had destroyed various cultural activities and replaced with activity area of war and conflict.

The above situation coupled with the earthquake and tsunami on December 26, 2004, it was complete that the Acehnese people with all their cultural heritage looks like a portrait of an increasingly dark days, turned into months and years of increasingly unclear changed his ethnicity. The lack of clarity is due to the criminalization and decay of the cultural values and religion as well as a variety of local wisdom in the midst of the people of Aceh who have been conditioned as an area of conflict. Acehnese cultural values that do not conflict with Islamic law and values of religion (Islam) which is an absolute need in the midst of the people of Aceh are 100 % Muslims appear to have hegemonized by national political interests. This means that the people of Aceh have lost their rights in social life, culture, and religion that should be accommodated in order to establish the dignity of the people of Aceh and not even done the decay of the substances contained.

In such conditions above, there should be a variety of efforts to revitalize the cultural heritage of Aceh in order to restore the integrity of the national identity of Aceh who have been marginalized. And one strategy is to reveal the return values and the various existing wisdom through various cultural heritage in Aceh both cultural heritage in the form of physical culture (artefacts) and intangible cultural heritage. Further departing from the values that can be used as the best of the way of life of the people in Aceh, and to be recreated the myth of success that will build a positive mindset, and that is the mindset of a successful dignified that reflect on the success of his ancestors in the past. And this is one of hope for the people of Aceh which be able to bounce back from the various adversity. Insha Allah.

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Agriculture as the Basis of Indonesian Culture: Understanding Agriculture as the Basic Ability of Civic Education

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Abstract

Agriculture in general is defined as the effort to take advantage of natural resources by farming, livestock breeding, fishing and other industrial attempts like the fish industry etc. Through agriculture, and of course by society being able to utilise agricultural technologies and agricultural yield, Indonesia can achieve self-dependency. Agriculture is a fundamental part of Indonesia, therefore, has to be cultivated into further generations. The effort of cultivating through civic education has three domains; civic knowledge, civic skills and civic disposition. From these three domains, civic skills constitute and appropriate means of agricultural cultivation. Civic skills are skills that are developed by civic knowledge so that the knowledge attained can become useful and fully utilised in order to solve problems in society. These problems have to be viewed holistically because the scope of human life is not only humanity itself, but also the earth and all its inhabitants. Agriculture helps students understand human problems in a more holistic manner. Understanding the importance of agriculture as a substance is plants produce oxygen for human life which means a place to life, due to this an increase of population in Indonesia should be balanced by an increase in plants. Agriculture as a basis of civic skills is the ability for every young generation of Indonesia to identify and describe, explain and analyse, evaluate, decide and hold on personalities or opinions that are part of public problems in a holistic manner that is useful not only for the continued living of humans in Indonesia but also the Indonesian ecology. Strategies for agricultural cultivation as a basis for cultural civic skills must be done in stages and through the education system by making use of green education.

Keywords: Civic Skills, Agriculture, Culture, Green Education

Introduction

Agriculture to the Indonesian people is not only a form of occupation, it is a cultural part of Indonesia and has been done since 2500 to 3000 BC. Agriculture in general is defined as the effort to take advantage of

natural resources by farming, livestock breeding, fishing and other industrial attempts like the fish industry etc. (<http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pertanian>). Through agriculture, the Indonesian people can fulfil the needs of the economy as a primary producer and as a means to create a balanced ecosystem.

Civic education becomes very important in creating a stable ecosystem by following the first goal of civic education, developing good and smart citizens. In order to fulfil the aforementioned goal, civic education has to pay attention to 3 components identified by Margaret S. Branson (1999:8) that are civic knowledge, civic skills and civic disposition. These three components complement each other and can't be separated, even so the component that best fits agricultural cultivation is civic skill because by planting awareness about the importance of a stable ecosystem cannot be through theory alone, it has to be implemented into agricultural skills in order for students to fully understand the nature of an agricultural nation. Implementation of agricultural skills in civic education is best implemented in the domain of civic skills, that involve the ability in order for students to be democratic citizens that can fully master a wide array of intellectual skills and participatory skills required by living in a society.

The relation between agriculture with civic skills namely; First on the terms of the nature of Indonesia, the implementation of civic skills which includes two components are always based on the interests of agriculture. Second, the implementation of democracy in a country based on the active participation of citizens. It is very important to instil an understanding of agriculture to students as a fundamental basis of civic skills.

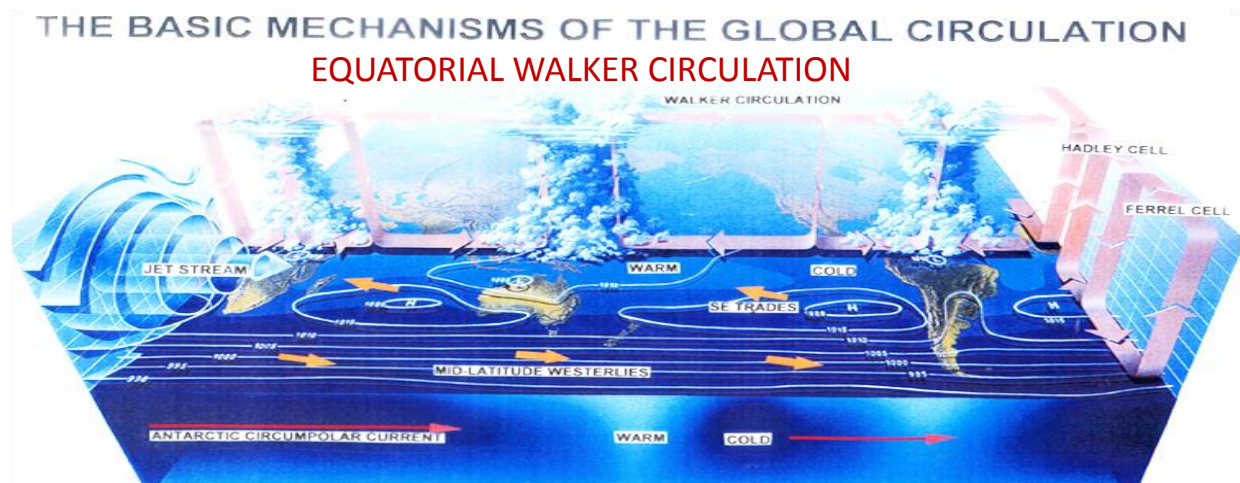
Discussion

Views on civic skills and the role of agriculture in life in Indonesia

Civic skills are, with respect to the learners, skills in order to become democratic citizens by mastering a number of abilities, further Margaret S. Branson (1999: 70) stated; *"If citizens are to exercise their rights and discharge their responsibilities as members of self-governing communities, they not only need to acquire a body of knowledge such as that embodied in the five organizing questions just described, they also need to acquire relevant intellectual and participatory skill"*.

From the statement above, civic skills include intellectual skills and participatory skills in society. Intellectual skills are essential for the formation of citizens who are knowledgeable, effective, and responsible. Those skills, among others identify and describe, explain and analyse, evaluate determine and maintain the attitude or opinion with respect to public affairs. While participatory skills are the skills required for the participation of citizens knowledgeable, effective and responsible in political processes and in civil society such as the skills to interact, monitor, and make a difference (Branson. et.al, 1999).

Agriculture's role in the life of the Indonesian people is that Agriculture is a series of activities that cultivate plants and animals on a piece of land for the necessities of life without damaging the plants (Tati Nurmala, et al., 2012). Plants and animals that are processed from agriculture are very important in the balance of the ecosystem in Indonesia and has a major contribution in the production of clouds in the air.



(Source: IndroyonoSoesilo/ Kompas/ Sabtu 17 Mei 2003 - Hal 33/ Zadra/ Mezak/ Pr/ Sobirin-Mubiar/ DpkIts-2003)

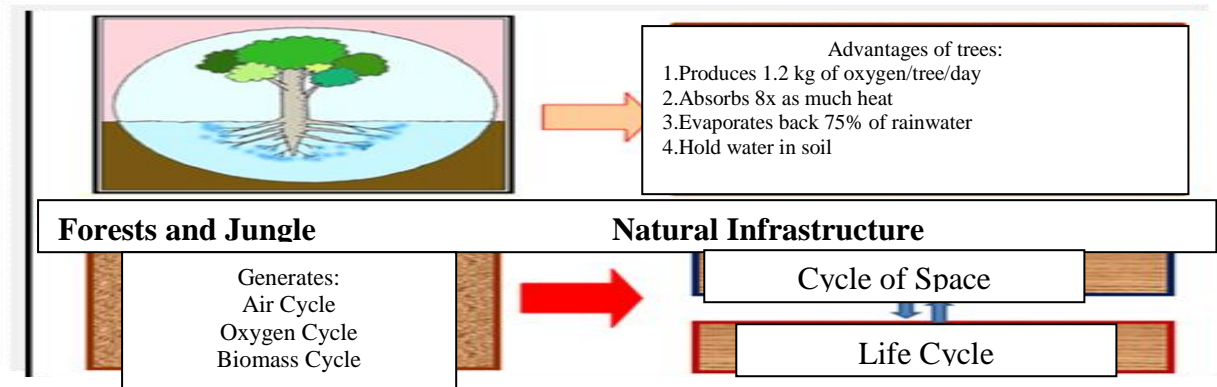
Indonesia, Brazil and Central Africa are the region most active in cloud formation and as a centre for global or macro climate changes, environmental damage in these areas can disrupt the global climate. Mostly Indonesia over Brazil and Central Africa, as it has wide and shallow seas and abundant amounts sun, resulting in very active convection currents. Due to this, imbalances in the Indonesian ecosystem could lead to global climate changes. In turn it is almost mandatory for the development of industries in Indonesia be focused around agriculture in order to keep the ecosystem balanced (Putrawan, 2014).

Economic needs are divided into three types: primary, secondary and tertiary need. Primary needs that are fundamental to human life is food obtained from agriculture. But industrial development is not based on agriculture and the government adopts a capitalist economy. As a result, industries have been growing more rapidly consuming agricultural lands and waste generated by these industries have damaged agricultural lands surrounding industrial land sites (Daryanto, et al., 2013).

Analysis of Agricultural Relations with Civic Skills

Analysis of agricultural relations with the civic skills of Indonesian people based on some rational consideration, namely; first, the function and role of agriculture is fundamental to life and living for the people of Indonesia; Second, the balance of the ecosystem - affects the social system; Third, agriculture is the implementation of the philosophy of Pancasila in Indonesia.

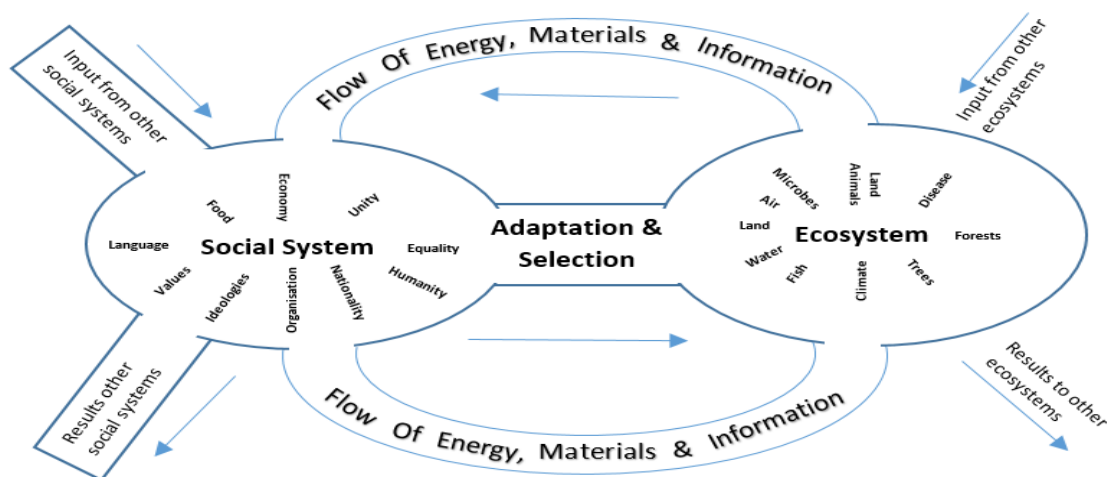
First, the implementation of agriculture in the broad sense that takes into account the balance of the ecosystem is the duty of every citizen, because every human life is always in need of oxygen. Each of the plants produces oxygen and absorbs carbon dioxide, therefore for every population growth there must also be a proportionally equal amount of plant growth.



Source: Mubiar P, 2015

Agriculture is the main solution in order to protect the living space of Indonesia, this is based on the fact that Indonesia is made up of thousands of islands with the majority of the territory being water. On the basis that the main interest of life is to maintain the presence of oxygen, civic skills in Indonesia is designed around the importance of nature conservation based on agricultural value. Agricultural values developed based on the philosophy of Pancasila modelled through the rice crop. Rice crops consists of roots, stems, leaves, flowers, and the fruit, which in turn is the basis of civic skills.

Secondly, the balance of the ecosystem affects the social system. Agriculture functions as providing the nutritional needs of the Indonesian people as economical needs, but aside from that plays an active role in the balance of the Indonesian ecosystem. The social system is strongly influenced by the ecosystem, the relationship between the social system and the ecosystem is built by the interaction between them. The interaction is described as follows.

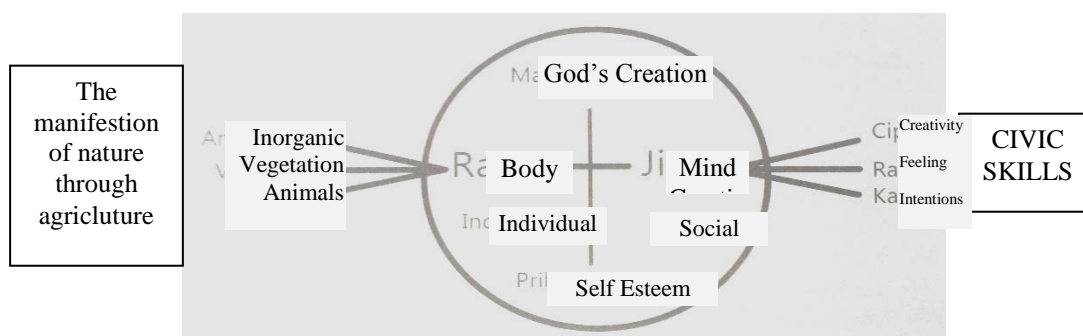


Source: A. Terry Rambo (1983) in Amos Neolaka, (2008)

The imbalance of the soil, water, air and other parts of ecosystem will affect the flow of energy, materials and information submitted to the social system, and more so, the social system would otherwise affect the

ecosystem. The reciprocity between them means that selection and adaptation happens to each individual citizen. To strike a balance between adaptation and selection between them, intellectual skills and citizen participation must protect the balance through agriculture.

Third, agriculture is the implementation of the Indonesian philosophy, which is Pancasila. Pancasila excavated by Soekarno from the nature of Indonesia and agreed upon by the Indonesian people through BPUPKI conference. The origins of Pancasila being the basis of Indonesia is the fact that Pancasila is dug from the morals and life views of the Indonesian people. (Kaelan, 2013). Human of Pancasila in Indonesia is described as follows.



Source; Sunarjo W (2014).

Humans of Pancasila are inspired by the values of Pancasila and are hierarchically related to one another, meaning that the meaning of the 1st values precepts the principle of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th values. While the 2nd values, based on the 1st. and precepts the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and so on for every value that is above precepts the underlying principle of the one underneath (Sapriya et al., 2013). Implementation of civic skills, that consists of intellectual skills and participatory skills inspired by Pancasila, is then used as the basis for the implementation of good agriculture as an attempt to balance the ecosystem and life of the Indonesian people through the fulfilment of primary needs. Nature conservation through agriculture and as a fulfilment of primary needs is as follows.

Civic Education and Skills through the implementation of agriculture

Understanding agriculture for students in the education system as a fundamental basis of civic skills can be done by implementing agriculture into the curriculum. Implementation of agriculture as an intellectual skill of citizens by 'Taman Siswa' has been held the in year 1941 in Jogjakarta. (Ki Hadjar D, 2013). The principle of kindergarten is a representation of the values of Pancasila, this is evidenced by the statement Soekarno made in the book 'Celebrating 30 years of Taman Siswa'. The principles of 'Taman Siswa' include the underlying fundamentals of nature, independence, nationality, culture and humanity. Human nature means that humans are a biological and psychosocial entities, between these two entities lie an entity of true self or God Almighty (Kierkegaard in Hendrik R.Wulf MD, et al., 2015). The biological human entity relates to nature and the psychosocial entity is associated with intellect, the mind and the heart which is the basis of civic skills. Independence is the independence of the mind and heart to achieve happiness. Culture is the wisdom of every citizen of Indonesia in filtering and associating foreign cultures

for the advancement of the nation's culture. Nationality manifests from the uniting of all ethnic Indonesian cultures for the sake of unity and a sense of purpose through all the hardship, for a happy life. While humanity is the need of well-being from every human being to another human being for the sake of happiness and peace of mind

IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRICULTURE AS AN ABILITY OF CITIZENSHIP				
	Principles of Taman Siswa	Operationalising the values of Pancasila into agriculture by using the philosophy of rice crops	Components of Civic Skills	Civic skills relate to
	Principles of Nature	The roots are used to absorb water and nutrients from the soil and distributed to the rest of the plant, which mirrors the how humans absorb knowledge	Intellectual Skills	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ability to communicate argumentatively in Bahasa Indonesia with the basis of social responsibility. 2. The ability to organize in an environment with full awareness and social responsibility. 3. The ability to participate in a school or community environment intelligently and with full personal and social responsibility. 4. The ability to make smart and responsible decisions as an individual or group. 5. The ability to implement individual or group decisions smartly and responsibly with the
	Independence	The stem mirrors human logic that process the knowledge		
	Culture	The leaves mirror the human heart that guide logic so that the information processed has moral values		
	Nationality	The flower mirrors the processing and synthesising of knowledge and wisdom so that the information becomes useful		

	Humanity	The fruit is useful for other living beings and bows down in order mirror the implementation of said knowledge without arrogance	Participatory Skills	<p>appropriate context.</p> <p>6. The ability to communicate smartly and ethically in the right context.</p> <p>7. The ability to influence public policy in accordance with the norms applicable in the context of a socio-cultural environment.</p> <p>8. The ability to build teamwork on the basis of tolerance, understanding and mutual interests.</p> <p>9. The ability to compete to achieve better and be more useful.</p> <p>10. The ability to actively discuss social issues intelligently and responsibly.</p> <p>11. The ability to oppose various forms of harassment against civic skills in a way that is socially and culturally Acceptable.</p> <p>12. The ability to resolve social conflicts in a way that right and acceptable.</p> <p>13. The ability to critically analyse social problems by using a variety of existing sources.</p> <p>14. The ability to lead community activities in a responsible manner.</p> <p>15. The ability to support</p>
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			<p>and give responsibility to future leaders in their environment.</p> <p>16. Students have the ability to provide healthy and sincere support to the democratically elected leaders.</p> <p>17. The ability to perform a variety of social obligations as members of society with full awareness.</p> <p>18. The ability to build mutual understanding between different ethnicities, religions, races and classes in order to maintain the integrity and spirit of family.</p> <p>19. The ability to establish mutual understanding among nations through various social and communication medias available</p> <p>20. The ability to strives and improve personal abilities and socio-cultural activities with the awareness to do better.</p> <p>Source: Udin S. Winataputra 2001</p>
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Model developed by Ruslan

Conclusion

In a democratic society, citizens are decision makers. So to make decisions that reflect smart and good citizenship, civic skills have a significant role. Due to that, decisions made by citizens must be supported

by a set of civic skills. Civic skills include intellectual skills participatory skills in society (Margaret S. Branson, 1999).

The civic skills of Indonesia are based on some rational consideration, namely; first, the function and role of agriculture is fundamental for life to the people of Indonesia; meaning, on the basis that the main interest of life is to maintain the presence of oxygen, civic skills in Indonesia are based on the interests of nature conservation from agricultural values. Agricultural values are developed based on the philosophy of Pancasila, which are values derived from the rice crop. The philosophy of rice crops consists of the roots, stems, leaves, flowers and fruit, which in turn is the basis of civic skills. Secondly, the balance of the ecosystem affects the social system. That is, an imbalance the soil, water, air and other parts of the ecosystems will affect the flow of energy, materials and information given to the social system, and vice versa. The reciprocity between them means that selection and adaptation happens to each individual citizen. To strike a balance between adaptation and selection between them, intellectual skills and citizen participation must protect the balance through agriculture. Third, agriculture is the implementation of the philosophy of Pancasila. That is, the implementation of civic skills. Skills that consists of intellectual skills and participatory skills inspired by Pancasila which is then used as the basis for the implementation of good agriculture as an attempt to balance the ecosystem and life of the Indonesian people through the fulfilment of primary needs.

On the basis of these ideals, understanding of agriculture for students as a fundamental basis of civic skills can be conducted using aspects of civic skills described above by implementing agriculture through the education system based on the principles of 'Taman Siswa'.

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How English Infiltrated Into Acehese Language

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Abstract

Throughout of its history, the Acehese language had adopted a vast number of loan-words from the English language. Most of the loan-words had gone through slight variation in morphology, pronunciation, and meaning, but the words are still easily recognized that they are derived from English language. The process of this adoption is called *borrowing* in linguistics. The borrowing naturally happens in any language as a consequence of intensive interaction between two nations speaking different languages. The British and the Dutch who once lived in Aceh and used English when communicating with the Acehese people had allowed this borrowing to take place. Because of the limited space, the writer only presents 30 data (words) in this presentation, among of them are six data having the similar pronunciation and the meaning but a little difference in the morpheme, while the other 24 data have slightly changed in the morphology, the pronunciation, and the meaning. The data were collected from the literatures (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, Acehese – Indonesian – English Thesaurus and Linguistics) and field interview. The interviewees were the elders living in Aceh, who had once communicated with the Dutch during colonization era. So, the *borrowing* had allowed the English language to penetrate into the Acehese language.

Keywords: Acehese, English, borrowing, loaned-words, similarity, slight variation

Introduction

A great deal of words in the Acehese language (a local language used by the Acehese people) are nearly similar in morphology, pronunciation and meaning with the words of English language. Even though most of these words had gone through variation in the morphology and the pronunciation, but they still remain similar in the meaning. The slight variation in the morphology and the pronunciation was mainly caused by the adaptation to the tongues of speakers and the span of time that took for centuries of their usages. It is assumed that the intensive interaction between the Acehese and the English people

for centuries ago had allowed the Acehese language to borrow a vast number of loaned-words from the English language.

Princess Elisabeth of England (1558 – 1603) sent Sir James Lancaster with four armadas which were full of the British to Banda Aceh on 26 May 1602. Since then, the relationship between the Acehese and the British flourished until the military conflict flared up in 18th century (aulia87.wordpress.com). It means that the relationship between the Acehese and the British blossomed in 200 years. In that long period, the Aceh language was infiltrated by the English; this infiltration occurred when Aceh people borrowed the English words to enrich and develop the Acehese language.

Another assumption for this language borrowing is that the Dutch, who colonized Aceh for quite many years (1873 – 1942) used English as lingua franca when they communicated with people in Aceh. This assumption was based on the interview conducted to the elders, who once lived in Aceh and interacted with the Dutch in the time of the Dutch colonization. The Dutch might think that English was an appropriate medium of communication with the indigenous people because they were once exposed to English when the British lived in Aceh before the Dutch arrived.

Language borrowing is a word or phrase which has been taken from one language and used in another language (Jack Richard, 1985:30). And the borrowing naturally happens in any language as a consequence of intensive interaction between two nations who speak different language. For instance, English adopted a great number of loan-words from other languages, including *alcohol* from Arabic, *boss* from Dutch, *piano* from Italian, *tycoon* from Japanese, *yogurt* from Turkish, and *zebra* from Bantu.

The loan-words may slightly change their morphology, pronunciation or even meaning for at least 2 reasons: First, the speakers adapted the words to their tongues. Second, the words were used for centuries. Here are some examples: Japanese borrowed the word *supermarket* from English then it becomes *suupaamaaketto*, *radio* becomes *rajio*, etc. English borrowed the words *salaam* from Arabic then it becomes *so long* (Alice Oshima, 2006) and borrowed the word *ubermensch* from German and it becomes *superman*, *lehnwort* becomes *loan-word* (Refnaldy, 2003:4.28), Indonesian borrowed the word *organization* from English then it becomes *organisasi*, *management* becomes *manajemen*, Acehese borrowed the word *batu* from the Indonesian language and then it becomes *batèe*, *baju* becomes *bajèe* etc. In short, the *borrowing* had allowed the English language to penetrate into the Acehese language and a loan-word might slightly change due to the time span and adaptation to the tongues of the speakers; however, the loan-words still can be easily recognized that they originated from the English language.

Methodology

The methodology used for this study is the library research and field interview focusing on words in the Acehese and English languages which have similarity in morphology, pronunciation, and meaning. The data source is the Acehese language words listed in Acehese – Indonesian – English Thesaurus and

the English language listed in the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary and the field interview conducted to the Acehese elders living in Peusangan, Bireuen Regency.

Result and Discussion

The data were listed in the table which describes some similarities in the morphology, pronunciation, and the meaning between Acehese and English words. The English words were defined by referring to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary and the Acehese words are defined by using Acehese – Indonesian – English Thesaurus or the data obtained through interview in the field. The phonetic symbols of words for both languages are also referred to the phonetic symbol used in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Due to the limited space, the writer only presents 30 data; whereas there are still a lot more data stored in my file.

Table of Data Display

English	Acehnese	Remarks
Road /rəʊd/, hard surface built for vehicle to travel on	RŌt /rot/, hard surface built for vehicle to travel on	Data 1
Crux /krʌks/, the most important or difficult parts	Krak /krʌk/, the most important part	Data 2
Dance /dæns/, series of movements and steps that are usually performed to music.	Dèn-dèn /dændæn/, series of movement and steps that are usually performed when one is feeling severely hurt.	Data 3
Broken /brəʊkən/, that has been damaged or injured.	Brŏk /brəʊk/, that has been rotten or damaged.	Data 4
Wring /rɪŋ/, to twist and squeeze clothes, etc	Hréng /hreiŋ/, to twist and squeeze clothes, etc	Data 5
Prate /preɪt/, (disapproving) to talk too much in a stupid or boring way	Prak /prʌk/, (derogatory remark) to talk too much in a stupid or boring way	Data 6
Rewind /ri:waɪnd/ to make a tape in a cassette player etc to go backwards	Riwang /riwɑŋ/ to return or go backwards	Data 7
Good /gʊd/ of high quality or an acceptable standard	Gŏt /gət/, high quality or an acceptable standard	Data 8

Lame /leim/ unable to walk because of an injury to the leg or foot	Leumiek /leumiek/ soft, unable to walk because of an injury to leg or foot	Data 9
Male /meil/ belong to sex that does not give birth to babies	Malé /malei/ (esp. female) that does not give birth to babies	Data 10
Yoke /yøk/ a long piece of wood that is fastened across the necks of two animals, especially oxen so that they can pull heavy load.	Yök /yøk/ a long piece of wood that is fastened across the necks of one or two animals, especially oxen so that they can pull heavy load.	Data 11
Up /ʌp/ to suddenly stand up and do something suddenly	ôp , /əp/ to stand, especially an order given to a toddler to stand up and move	Data 12
Sieve /slv/ to sort out things between small size and the big size by using net	Seut /seut/ to sort out grain between small size and the big size by using winnow	Data 13
Rampage /ræmpeidʒ/ to remove through a place in a group, usually breaking things and causing damage	Rampôt /rampət/ to remove through a place in a group, usually breaking things and causing damage	Data 14
Shield /ʃi:ld/ a plate or screen to protect the machine or person using it from damage or injury	Seung /seuŋ/ a makeshift shelter to protect person from sunlight	Data 15
Grunt /grʌnt/ to make a short low sound in your throat especially to show you are in pain, annoyed or not interested	Gram /grʌm/ to make a short low sound in your throat especially to show you are in pain, annoyed or not interested	Data 16
Plunge /plʌndʒ/ to move or make somebody move suddenly forward	Plueng /pluəŋ/ to run or move suddenly forward	Data 17
Hint /hint/ something that you say or do in an indirect way in order to show somebody what you are thinking.	H'iem /h'im/ puzzle or something you say or do in an indirect way in order to show what you are thinking.	Data 18
Chance /tʃa:ns/ possibility of something happening, especially something that you	Can /tʃa:n/ good opportunity or possibility of something happening, especially something	Data 19

want	that you want	
Glee /gli:/ a feeling of happiness, usually because something good has happened to you.	Gli /gli:/ a feeling of fun or excitement when you are tickled	Data 20
Pause /pɔ:z/ to stop talking or doing something for a short time before continuing	Posé /pɔsei/ to stop playing game for a short time before continuing. It is commonly used in football game.	Data 21
Burping /bɜ:piŋ/ to let out air from the stomach through the mouth, making noise	Beuténg /beuteiŋ/ suffering from stomachache where the stomach is full of wind	Data 22
Plateau /plætəu/ an area of flat land that is higher than the land around.	Panté /pʌntei/ an area of flat land on river beach	Data 23
Blank /blæŋk/ an empty space on a printed form	Blang /blʌŋ/ an empty space of land in which no tree grows, usually rice is grown in it.	Data 24
Drop /drɔ:p/ to fall or allow something to fall by accident	Drap /drɔ:p/ to make an opponent fall to the ground in order to stop them running (in a football game)	Data 25
Kiosk /ki:ɔst/ a small shop/store open at the front, where news paper, drinks, etc. are sold.	Kios /ki:ɔs/ a small shop/store open at the front, where news paper, drinks, etc. are sold.	Data 26
Be good /bi:ɡud/ behave in a good manner.	Beu gôt /beu ɡət/ be careful.	Data 27
Hook /huk/ fasten something on something else using a hook.	Huk /huk/ fishbone fasten on the flesh in your throat when you eat fish, or bullets fasten in a rifle barrel.	Data 28
Dogged /dɔɡd/ showing determination; not	Dok /dok/ engrossed in something, showing	Data 29

giving up easily

determination and not easy to switch the
attention to something else

Sway /swel/ movement from side to side

Suwé /swel/ propeller (the device with two
or more blades that turn quickly from side to
side)

Data 30

If the words pairs (English and Acehnese in the table) are compared, you cannot encounter the exactly similar morpheme and pronunciation; they have been slightly adapted to the speakers' tongues and modified by the centuries of their uses; nevertheless, the meaning remain similar even if it changes slightly in the context and the situation.

The following is a description showing the slight variations both in meaning and morpheme.

Data 1. The words *road* and *rŌt* have slight variation in morpheme and pronunciation but have the similar meaning.

Data 2. The words *crux* and *krak* have slight variation in the morpheme but they are rather similar in the pronunciation and the meaning.

Data 3. The words *dance* and *dèn-dèn* have slight variation in the morpheme (the word is pronounced twice in Acehnese) but the meaning is fairly similar; the difference is only the context in which the word is used.

Data 4. The words *broken* and *brôk* have a little variation in the morpheme and the pronunciation but have a similarity in meaning.

Data 5. The word *wring* and *hréng* have a little variation in the morpheme but they are fairly similar in the pronunciation and very similar in the meaning.

Data 6. The word *prate* and *prak* have a little bit variation in the morpheme and pronunciation but completely similar in the meaning.

Data 7. The words *rewind* and *riwang* have a slight variation in the morpheme, the pronunciation and the meaning. *Rewind* has a specific meaning that is to make a tape in a cassette player etc. to go backwards; *rewang* is used for wider meaning that is to return or go backwards that includes making tape in a cassette player to go backwards.

Data 8. The words *good* and *gôt* have a little variation in the morpheme and the pronunciation but they are completely similar in the meaning.

Data 9. The words *lame* and *leumiek* have a difference in the morpheme and the pronunciation but have similarity in the meaning.

Data 10. The words *male* and *malé* have the similar morpheme, the only different is the use of apostrophe on the letter *e*. The pronunciation and the meaning have a little variation; *malé* means a female who does not give birth to babies.

Data 11. The words *yoke* and *yôk* have a little variation in morpheme but they are very similar in the pronunciation and the meaning.

Data 12. The words *up* and *ôp* have a little variation in the morpheme but have the similarity in the meaning. The only difference is that the word *ôp* is specifically used when asking toddlers to stand up.

Data 13. The words *sieve* and *seut* have the slight variation in the morpheme and the pronunciation but have the same meaning. The difference only with the tool used to sieve.

Data 14. The words *rampage* and *rampôt* have a slight variation in the morpheme and the pronunciation but they are quite similar in the meaning.

Data 15. The words *shield* and *seung* have variation in the morpheme, the pronunciation, and have a little change in meaning, but the similarity is at the material used to protect person from injury. *Seung* is a makeshift structure whose roof is made of coconut leaves or hay. It is used in the rice paddy to protect people threshing rice from sunshine.

Data 16. The words *grunt* and *gram* have a tiny change in the morpheme and the pronunciation but they are similar in the meaning.

Data 17. The words *plunge* and *plueng* have a little variation in the morpheme, difference in the pronunciation, and have a little bit difference in the meaning.

Data 18. The words *hint* and *h'iem* have a slight difference in the morpheme and the pronunciation, but they have the same meaning. The only difference is that *h'iem* can also mean puzzle.

Data 19. The words *chance* and *can* have a little difference in the morpheme and the pronunciation but have similarity in the meaning.

Data 20. The words *glee* and *gli* have a slight difference in the morpheme and the meaning, but have similarity in the pronunciation.

Data 21. The words *pause* and *posé* have a little difference in the morpheme, the pronunciation, and meaning.

Data 22. The words *burping* and *beuténg* almost have the same morpheme, the pronunciation, and the meaning. The obvious difference is that *burping* to let out air from stomach but *beuténg* the situation where stomach is suffering from excessive wind.

Data 23. The words *plateau* and *panté* almost have the same morpheme but have the difference in the pronunciation but they are nearly similar in the meaning. The only difference is that *panté* is the flat land beside the river, but *plateau* is the flat land in general.

Data 24. The words *blank* and *blang* almost have similar morpheme and pronunciation, and have a similarity in meaning. The difference is in the use of the word, *blank* is the space on the printed form but *blang* is the space on the land.

Data 25. The words *drop* and *drap*, *drop* has general meaning but the word *drap* has specific meaning, it is only used in football game.

Data 26. The words *kiosk* and *kios* almost have the similar morpheme and pronunciation but have a similar meaning.

Data 27. The phrases *be good* and *beu gôt* have a little difference in physical form and pronunciation but have similarity in meaning.

Data 28. The words *hook* and *huk* have the similar pronunciation and the meaning, but the morpheme is slightly different.

Data 29. The words *dogged* and *dok* have the similarity in the pronunciation and the meaning but a little difference in the morpheme.

Data 30. The words *sway* and *swé* have the similarity in the pronunciation and the meaning but have slight difference in the morpheme. *Swé* is almost similar with the windmill but its blade is made of wood strip. In Aceh, it is a kind of game played in the rice paddy in the harvesting season.

Conclusion

It is assumed that the existence of many English words in Acehese language was caused by the intensive interaction between the Acehese and the British or the Dutch. Both foreign peoples used English in their communication with the Acehese; therefore, the Acehese people adopted some English words from those foreigners in order to enrich their language. This borrowing naturally happened in all languages as the consequence of intensive interaction between two nations who speak the different language. For instance, English adopted a huge number of loan-words from other languages as Arabic, Dutch, Italian, Japanese, Turkish, etc. the Indonesian borrowed some loan-words from the English, the Acehese borrowed from the Indonesian. Even though the loaned-words changed, but their origins remain recognizable.

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The Uses and Effects of Online Social Media among Acehnese Students

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Abstract

Students on Social Media have dramatically increased in recent years. Online media such as Facebook, Instagram, Path, LiNE, WhatApp and Twitter allows millions of students to create their personal profiles and also learn about bridging and bonding relationship. Using the uses and gratification theory approach, the study was written with the intent of discovering study about common typologies of Social Media use generally. The study purposed to find out the reasons and effects of students used Social Media to satisfy their needs and wants. This exploratory study examined students through survey and in depth interview on Acehnese Students Community. This theory is expected to help communication researchers enhance a better understanding of the powerful influence Social Media have on students. Based on the results acquired through the questionnaire quantitative approach, it was discovered that there were actually three typologies which were *information, entertainment, and social interaction* underlying the Social Media usage. Therefore, specifically many students shared that they used Social Media to inform their friends about information and events quickly.

Keywords: Social Media and Uses and Gratifications

Introduction

Social Media has become the most popular networking site on the web today, such as: US, Indonesia, Japan, and Malaysia, Philippine as the five largest Social Media users in the World (E-marketer – 2015). Now, Social Media is not only an integral part of college students' vocabulary, but it has also become a verb. Students exclaim to new acquaintances." Social Media has become, like Google before it, something to do and not just somewhere on the internet to be. (Sarah K. Foregger - 2008). Social Media allow students to present themselves, articulate connections with others and built their social networking. In addition, it's also enables to maintain social capital that assessing bonding and bridging on Social

Media. Individuals can develop their own home page to include their information, messages, music, and photos. Many online social media such as Facebook, Instagram, Path, LiNE, WhatApp and Twitter have attracted millions of students who socialize with other students on the university. In addition, many of Social Media are of students.

Social Media became popular as social networking site among students in Indonesia. Therefore, few academic studies seek to theoretically understand its popularity. This study utilized the uses and gratifications approach, which has long been employed to understand the audience appeal of mass media and the assumptions of which are particularly applicable to interactive media. Students oriented social networks because these networks offer wealth of personal data to built relationship and share about information. Social Media has brought different lifestyle and has been known to make changes to the way students communicate. In fact, now students have new communication channel and tools than before. Despite the large number of studies that have recently examined kind of social media, there continues to be a gap in our understanding of why people use Social Media among local students in Aceh. This study is expected to help communication researchers and educators develop a better understanding of the powerful influence of Social Media have on students.

Social Media

Social media define as social network sites which are the web based services that allow individuals to (1) construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system, (2) articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection, and (3) view and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system. The nature and nomenclature of these connections may vary from site to site. (Boyd and Ellison, 2007). What makes social network sites unique is not that they allow individuals to meet strangers, but rather that they enable users to articulate and make visible their social networks. This can result in connections between individuals that would not otherwise be made, but that is often not the goal, and these meetings are frequently between "latent ties" (Haythornthwaite, 2005). Social network sites may help individuals create and maintain social capital because the technical and social affordances of Social Media enable interaction, and therefore reciprocity, with a larger network of social connections. These large networks are more likely to include "weak ties," such as acquaintances and friends of friends, who are more likely to provide new information and diverse perspectives (Joan M. DiMicco, IBM Research, 2007). Therefore, Social network sites (SNSs) have the potential to fundamentally change the character of our social lives, both on an interpersonal and a community level (Nicole B. Ellison, Michigan State University).

Social Media may foster relationship building by allowing users to track other members of their community. People more likely to participate in online surveys may also be more likely to be Social Media participants (Cliff Lampe, Nicole Ellison, Charles Steinfield, 2008, Michigan State University). Social Media enable individuals to play an active role in the socialization process and in constructing their own identity (Mark A. Urista, et al 2008 - University of Pacific). Every month, more than 70% users engage in Platform applications. More than 15,000 websites, devices and applications have integrated Social Media

Connect since its general availability in December 2008. More than 1.6 million active Pages on Social Media and have created more than 5.3 billion fans. Social Media, a social networking site that began with a focus on colleges and universities, but now includes high schools and other organizations, has been studied (Acquisti and Gross, Lampe, Ellison, and Steinfield, Stutzman, 2007). The use of technology to carry out communication leads to persistence (Erickson and Kellogg, 2000). The web traffic data for Social Media, a social Networking site oriented towards college students, shows 15 million unique US visitors a month (QuantCast, 2007). Social Media is an online social networking community that has become popular at academic institutions (Anne Hewitt and Andrea Forte, GVI Center, Georgia Institute of Technology, 2006).

Uses and gratifications

According to Ruggiero (2000), what mass communication scholars today refer to as the *uses and gratifications* (U&G) *approach* is generally recognized to be a sub tradition of media effects research (McQuail, 1994). Early in the history of communications research, an approach was developed to study the gratifications that attract and hold audiences to the kinds of media and the types of content that satisfy their social and psychological needs (Cantril, 1942). Much early effects research adopted the experimental or quasi-experimental approach, in which communication conditions were manipulated in search of general lessons about how better to communicate, or about the unintended consequences of messages (Klapper, 1960).

The uses and gratifications approach focuses on the audience member rather than the message. This approach imagines the audiences' member to be a discriminating user of media (Stephen W. Littlejohn, 2002:323). Many researchers believe that uses and gratifications approach is well suited for studying the internet (Eighmey & McCord, 1998; Johnson & Kaye, 2004; Ko, et.al, 2005; Ruggiero, 2000; Stafford, 2004). The uses and gratification perspective as focusing on "the social and psychological origins of needs, which generate expectation of the mass media or other sources, which lead to different patterns of media exposure resulting in need gratifications and other consequences" (Katz & Foulkes, 1962; Ruggiero, 2000). Furthermore, the uses and gratifications approach is especially well suited for studying the internet, as the interactive nature of the internet underscores the "core notion" of uses and gratifications; that of audience choice (Ruggiero, 2000). However, Katz proposed that we should focus more on the question "What do people do with the media?" than on the question "What do media do to people?" (Katz, 1959). Other researchers reopened the basic question of "what do we use the media for" by beginning with focus groups (Charney & Greenberg, 2001). This resulted in the discovery of "new" gratifications that were either downplayed in conventional mass media Uses and gratifications research (e.g. interpersonal communication, Papacharissi & Rubin, 2000). The uses and gratification perspective as focusing on "the social and psychological origins of needs, which generate expectation of the mass media or other sources, which lead to different patterns of media exposure resulting in need gratifications and other consequences" (as cited in Rubin, 1994, p. 419). Uses and gratifications assumptions which

are: communication behavior is goal-directed, purposive, and motivated, people select media, many factors guide media selection (Rubin, 1994).

Studying Social Media with the uses and gratifications approach (Blumler & Katz, 1974) may help people to enhance better understanding and answer questions about student use. Social Media is most often labeled as a social-networking site. Social Media such as Facebook, Instagram, Path, LiNE, WhatApp and Twitter according to Ellison, et.al. (2006) are "online spaces where individuals are allowed to present themselves, articulate their social networks, and establish or maintain connections to others. Social Media is, as he states, a way to share information through the "social graph" - a term that Zuckerberg defines as a digital map of our real-world connections (Social Media.com; Levy, 2007). The network feature of Social Media distinguishes it from other Social Media where users typically meet new people online and then move toward offline friendships (Ellison, et.al., 2006). Uses and gratifications research emerged as a distinct shift away from the traditional media effects perspective toward a more functionalist approach (Katz, et.al., 1974; Rubin, 1994)

Research Questions

Using an analysis of survey and interview responses, this study attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What are factor affecting Acehnese students used Social Media?.

The questions purposed to find out the typologies of students use Social Media.

2. Why Acehnese students used Social Media?

The questions purposed to find out the reasons and effects of students use Social Media

Research Methods

The study of an online social media designed for students in a specific media to meet specific needs. To answer the research questions, this study used mixed-methods. First, study using a quantitative online survey. Second, study a series of qualitative in-depth interview. Survey results provided demographic data about respondents, frequency using Social Media and described activities of online communities and related to factor affecting students of using Social Media at a particular point in time. Follow-up depth-interviews will be conducted to further explore purposefully selected participants' online community needs to explore why students used Social Media as Social Media.

Survey

Survey user on Social Media allows respondents to answer more specifically. Another Important way researcher use e-mail is to participate in electronic discussion groups (Rubin, 2005, p.87). The survey respondents need to choose a suitable answer in form of questionnaire. Purposive sample was used because the study was more exploring the correlations between Social Media use and the uses and gratifications of seeking dominant factor affecting student's use of Social Media.

The survey was pre-tested by 11 students recruited from the any school in all over university in Aceh who are concern with media development. The students took the survey and then were interviewed to determine whether questions were ambiguous or unwell utterance. The pre-test helped this research improve the validity of the survey. The survey was available for responses for three weeks. After pre-tested, 192 students examine demographic, frequently using and online activities of Social Media, as well as the uses and gratifications factor affecting the student's use of Social Media specifically. The survey was entered onto Zoomerang.com and surveymonkey.com. The results of the survey were analyzed using SPSS. Statistics descriptive were run to obtain uses and gratification of Social Media in general.

Interview

The purpose of in-depth interviewing is not to get answers to questions, nor to test hypotheses, and not to "evaluate" as the term is normally used. The root of in-depth interviewing is an interest in understanding the lived experience of other people and the meaning they make of that experience (Irving Seidman, 2006, 7:10). A total of 11 students were interviewed: 7 male and 4 female participants using a different question asking if they would be willing to participate. Furthermore, a qualitative component was used to ask more in-depth questions on how students used Social Media to satisfy their needs and wants. These interviews ranged in length from 25 to 40 minutes, and consisted of a series of questions asking about why students used.

Participant

The participant took Acehnese Students Community. The rationale for these populations was students because they are the largest number users in Aceh. Researcher also feel attracted to Acehnese students because the assumptions that they are far from crowded of capital city which only small village that far away from technology development. Thus, they need Social Media also to bridging, bonding and maintaining a relationship. Therefore, participants were 192 Social Media users who recruited through a number of different methods: postings to the 'wall', email, and private message.

Result and Discussion

Students in Acehnese Students Community completed a survey on Social Media. Respondents' majors represented all school that enrolls undergraduate and postgraduate students. Demographics Respondents' majors represented all Students in Aceh that enroll as Acehnese Students Community. The sample size is 192 respondents based on PPI group members on Social Media. The respondents ranged in age from 18-32, with a mean age of 22.26 (SD=1.69).

Table 1. Level in School

Level in School	Male	Female	Total
Undergraduate	42	27	69
Graduate	31	13	44
Master	26	11	37

Doctoral	19	3	22
Total	118	54	172

+20 "no responses" for sex were not included in this table: 17 undergraduate, 5 graduates, and 3 'other';
2 students did not provide their year in school.

Table 2. Frequency Using Social Media

Respon	Male	Female	Total
More than once in a day	42	27	98
Once a day	31	13	66
More than once in a week	26	11	20
Once a week	19	3	11

Table 3. Information

Factors 1	N	Min	Max	Mean
to look at pictures of my friends' friends	165	1	5	2.82
to see if my friends in common	173	2	5	3.72
to look at the photo of people I know	171	1	5	2.91
to help me put faces to names	177	2	5	3.60
to see who knows who on it	176	2	5	3.41
to find out what friends are up to now	171	2	5	3.34
<i>Valid N</i>	103			

Table 4. Entertainment

Factors 2	N	Min	Max	Mean
just to waste time	176	2	5	3.28
using Social Media is enjoyable	166	2	5	3.34
because it's interesting	171	2	5	3.63
when I'm using Social Media, I'm entertained	166	2	5	3.27
for me, Social Media prevents boredom	155	2	5	3.37
when I'm on Social Media, time flies by	164	2	5	3.56
because it's fun	168	2	5	3.42
when I don't want to study	169	2	5	3.25
to pass the time	181	2	5	3.08
<i>Valid N</i>	59			

Table 5. Social Interaction

Factors 3	N	Min	Max	Mean
is a great way to contact out of state friends	172	2	5	3.12
to find out what family are up to now	175	2	5	3.21
to keep in touch with High School friends.	183	2	5	3.86
to keep in contact with friends of my friends.	170	3	5	3.87
I am part of the offline community.	175	3	5	3.69
I trust Social Media friends.	192	3	5	3.70
I ask my friends to do a small favor for me.	179	3	5	3.89
I feel like a part of a larger online community.	167	3	5	3.81
to find information about a job or internship	178	3	5	3.80
There is someone at Social Media I can turn to for advice	192	3	5	3.64
to find out about events in another town	192	3	5	4.03
<i>Valid N</i>	89			

Based on the categories revealed by the analysis run on the online survey, the interview transcripts were reviewed for similar themes of *social interaction, entertainment, information or surveillance*. As the findings of researchers that uses and gratifications approach is well suited for studying the internet. Therefore, expectations of Social Media which lead to different patterns of media exposure resulting in need gratifications and other consequences". The overall convenience of using Social Media was predicated social interaction was also frequently mentioned as a use of Social Media. It offers a kind of communication methods for students to use to keep in touch and make new friends.

Some students use Social Media for entertainment. They report using and liking Social Media simply because: its fun interesting, or entertaining. Social Media is a way to pass time. It's also a convenience came up as a reason for using Social Media, in particularly relating to the communication properties of the social network.

So if it wasn't information specific to a user's friends, surveillance was one of important factor in why the interviewees used Social Media. Furthermore, the students reporting using Social Media for information. Many students volunteer that they use Social Media to observe what is going on in the lives of those also on Social Media. "I use Social Media to check up on my friends". A few of the closed-ended questions asked whether students used Social Media to find out information such as events or announcements, and several students wrote informational purposes, such as finding out the latest new gadget, book and movie release.

Other interviewee said that additional function of Social Media. Many students feel a Social Media more easily to send email, save contact and address. In response to close ended questions, students reported logging onto Social Media to upload photos to their albums and log on in order to adjust their profile information. Checking sell and buy stuff was also reported to be a reason for using Social Media. One

student mentioned using Social Media 'in lieu of Yahoo Messenger and Twitter. However, some scholars (Ferguson & Perse, 2000) have used the uses and gratifications approach to examine how then-new technologies replaced older ones (i.e.: internet replacing television).

Discussion

This study is concerned with patterns of consumptions in typology and process of Social Media use among student. Survey follow up with interview will explore factors affecting students use Social Media and other issues about the use of Social Media because the uses and gratifications approach focuses on the audience member rather than the message (Stephen W. Littlejohn, 2002). The respondent indicated they felt four dominant factors of Social Media use: *Social Interaction, Entertainment, Information/Surveillance, and Function*. Social interaction is the most frequently mention based on mean scores for factors, the overall maintenance of using Social Media is often predicated as replacement function in lieu yahoo messenger to Social Media chat.

Each major piece of uses and gratifications research has yielded its own classification scheme of audience functions (Katz, Blumler and Gurevitch). This is an important finding when considering the potential of Social Media as a tool for directory function that enable students to maintain contact and information their friends. The student assumes that using Social Media is used to maintain their social. Social capital is "the ability of people to work together for common purposes in groups and organizations" (Fukuyama, 1995). "Social capital can be defined simply as the existence of a certain set of informal values or norms shared among members of a group that permit cooperation among them". Social Media considered being part of the daily routine of student in a social searching. "Social capital is defined by its function. It is not a single entity, but a variety of different entities having two characteristics in common:

They all consist of some aspect of social structure, and they facilitate certain actions of individuals who are within the structure" (Coleman, 1990). This process of Social Media seemed to indicate that social interaction such as: establish old ties, seeking was more important in how interviewees sought out social capital found on Social Media. Woolcock define social capital as "the information, trust, and norms of reciprocity inhering in one's social networks" (1998). Recently, this study has emphasized the importance of online social media for the strenght of weak ties. Additionally, on Social Media, I come into contact with new people all the time." It is enables that new pattern of social capital and relationship developing will occur in Social Media as social network sites enables several other students to solve their problems each other.

Conclusion

Based on survey and interview in this study, Social Media used by many Indonesian students and seem to see Social Media as *a social interaction tool, an information source and entertainment*. Social Media allow them to articulate their social networks, and establish or maintain connections with others. Now, Social Media enable students to play an actor in socialization process. The social interactions among students through online social media help to assessing increase social capital. Both the quantitative and

qualitative data suggest that Social Media was an easy to use tool that enabled users to effectively communicate with friends. Uses and Gratifications researchers, communication on the Internet also leaves a trail that is easily traceable. Messages have time stamps, accurate to one hundredth of a second. Content is readily observable, recorded, and copied. Participant demography and behaviors of consumption, choice, attention, reaction, and learning afford extraordinary research opportunities (Newhagen &Rafaeli, 1996). For Indonesian student such as: text, voice, pictures, animation, video, virtual reality motion codes, and even smell have already become part of the Internet experience (Newhagen and Rafaeli, 1996). James et al. (1995) also suggested internet forums such as Social Media fulfill many expectations of both mass and interpersonal communication. Hence, if the Social Media is a new dominion of human activity, it is also a new dominion for Uses and Gratifications researchers.

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Epistolary Technique in A. Hasjmy Novels

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Abstract

This study is about epistolary technique which is normally used in the novels written by A. Hasjmy, an Acehese writer. The aim of the study is to analyze such technique of epistolary as a technique to express opinion/ideas and narration. The study is quantitatively approached. The finding of the study shows that Hasjmy commonly used two kinds of letter writing in developing his novels, viz., fully-letter and partly-letter. Epistolary technique in the form of fully-letter consists of the following categories: (a) fully common letter, (b) fully diary letter, (c) fully-letter inserted into diary, (d) fully-letter followed by poem, (e) fully document letter, (f) fully-letter as novel ending point. The epistolary technique in the form of partly-letter is considered as partially letter which is inserted into novel. The analysis concludes that literary writing may be developed by means of epistolary technique, through which A. Hasjmy expounded his novel as if it is the factual phenomenon, in which it brought about the impression of the perfectness of story line and conveyance of gist of the story. Such impression represents the nuance of specific notion for the characteristics of his (Hasjmy) novels.

Key word: epistolary, novel, A. Hasjmy

Introduction

Based on study on the content of A. Hasjmy novels, it can be said that his novels could deliver many messages. He used a range of techniques in delivering the problems and one of them is the epistolary or correspondence technique among others such as speech, diary, poem insertion, and footnote. The application of epistolary technique will be discussed aiming at finding how work of literature takes role in delivering various matters and stories.

A Hasjmy is a writer, a muslim leader, a culture expert, a historian, a statesman, politician, and also an academician. He is an Indonesian novelist from Aceh that had started his works in the colonial era as the era of Angkatan Pujangga Baru (the generation of new artists) in 1930s and continued to the

Independence and post independence era. He was born on March 28, 1914 in Montasik, Aceh and died on January 18, 1998.

The study of the epistolary technique is based on seven of his work of literature, namely (1) *Melalui Jalan Raya Dunia* (Through the world's main road) (1938), henceforth will be mentioned as MJRD; (2) *Bermandi Cahaya Bulan* (Moonlight shower) (1939), henceforth will be mentioned BCB; (3) *Suara Azan dan Lonceng Gereja* (Azan and Church Bell) (1940), henceforth will be mentioned as SALG; (4) *Nona Pressroom* (Miss Pressroom) (1951), henceforth will be mentioned NP; (5) *Elly Gadis Nica* (Elly the girl of Nica) (1951), henceforth will be mentioned as EGN; (6) *Meurah Djohan: Sultan Aceh Pertama* (Meurah Djohan: The first Sultan of Aceh) (1976), henceforth will be mentioned as MJ; and (7) *Tanah Merah: Digul Bumi Pahlawan Kemerdekaan Indonesia* (Tanah Merah" Digul The land of Indonesian National Heroes) (1976), henceforth will be mentioned as TM.

Discussion

Epistolary means correspondence (refer to Lodge, 1992:21-24). The epistolary technique is dominant in A. Hasjmy novels in delivering various messages and stories. The technique is one of storytelling technique as well as a media for him to develop his novels. There are twenty seven letters in his novels.

The letters in A. Hasjmy novels are divided into two kinds, namely fully-letter and patly-letter. Fully-letter is the letter that appeared completely, meanwhile partly-letter means only parts of the complete letter were discussed.

Fully-Letter

The delivery technique in full letter is used by A. Hasjmy for some category, namely (a) fully common letter, (b) fully diary letter, (c) fully-letter inserted into diary, (d) fully-letter followed by poem, (e) fully document letter, (f) fully-letter as novel ending point.

a. Fully Common Letter

The ordinary full letter used by A. Hasjmy in his novels has some characteristics. First, the letters are explicitly mentioned in the chapter such as "Surat-surat dari Hamid" / Letters from Hamid (BCB 53), Surat-surat dari Medan/ Letters from Medan (BCB 76) and Dua Pucuk Surat/ Two letters (SALG 57). Second, the letters are appeared continuously as if attach in series. This kind in two situation, there are (1) among those letters label as 'the first letter', 'the second letter', 'the third letter', and 'the fourth letter' (BCB 53-61), and (2) among those letters without any explanation followed as in five letters in BCB (76-85) and two letters in SALG (57-65).

Four letters in BCB that come in series of a special chapter entitled 'Letters from Hamid' are the letters from Hamid for Zuraida (three letters) and to Halim (one letter). In Hamid's first letter to Zuraida, A Hasjmy describes the nation fertility along Hamid's journey from Kutaraja-Medan-Deli to the West Sumatra. The topic of the nation prosperity is related to the ownership by the foreigners and the labor

conditions of being underpaid. The image of prosperity is highlighted by referring Aceh as *Tanah Rencong*, Deli as *Dollarland*, Medan as the *Paris van Sumatra* or the *Mesir van Andalas* (BCB 53-4).

The progress of religious practice is mentioned in the second letter. Here A. Hasjmy describes West Sumatra as the center of Indonesian Islamic development. The fact that people of that area pilgrimage to the grave of Syekh Burhanuddin in Ulakan, Pariaman and the Tabut celebration on 10th day of Muharram; the first month in Islamic calendar are criticized by A. Hasjmy since those practices are forbidden in Islam. He also admit that "... *Sumatera Baratlah menjadi jiwanya kebangunan ummat Islam Indonesia.*" (the West Sumatra is truly the spirit of the Moslem awakening in Indonesia.) Even so, the expression, "*Tidak tahukah, orang muda, bahwa kalau genap tujuh tahun berturut-turut menziarahi kuburan itu di bulan ini, sama pahalanya dengan pergi naik haji?*" *jawab perempuan tua itu dengan yakinnya.*" (don't you know young man, that if you pilgrim for the straight seven years to the Syekh grave in this month, the reward is similar if you go on Hajj to Mecca?' answer the old lady confidently.) this fact is the sign that the Islamic practice is far from the true practice (BCB 53-7).

The similar description is also applied for Hamid letters to Halim. In those letters Hamid informed the terrible condition of the Java people whose lands and plantation are taken over by the foreigners. For seeing those conditions that finally Hamid decided to join the political party to stand for the true practice of Islam and improve the economic condition of his people. These two things are ultimate objective of Hamid's struggle in BCB (57-8).

In the next letter, also through Hamid, A. Hasjmy expresses his nationalism in term of social levelling. A. Hasjmy intends to change the condition. He delivers the message through Hamid's letter to Zuraiada, one of which as follows:

Jika di zaman kita masyarakat masih membagi-bagi manusia, sehingga satu golongan terlarang berjalan seiring, dengan golongan yang lain dalam melalui jalan raya di taman hidup ini, janganlah sampai di anak kita tetap demikian juga., marilah sama-sama kita dengung-dengungkan semboyan: Hiduplah persaudaraan! Hiduplah persamaan! Hiduplah persatuan! (BCB 58—60) (If in our era the society still divide people so that one social group of people are forbidden to walk along with other social group on the road of this life garden, hopefully in our children's era things are improving. let's unite to shout: Long live brotherhood! Long live equity! Long live unity! (BCB 58-60)

Those four letters are designed by giving words or expressions of connection as '*surat pertama*' or '*surat kedua*' (the first letter or the second letter) and so worth in between the letters. The next discussion will be on the letter insertion of continuous letters that does not mention as the above expression.

In the chapter "*Surat-Surat dari Medan*" (Letters from Medan) all the letters are for Hamid. In those letters the ideas of A. Hasjmy about patriotism, the spirit of independent struggling particularly in omitting feudalism in the life of the nation. The letters express A. Hasjmy persuasively, for example in the first letter (BCB-76-7), Rusli, the character admits, "... *Hati saya yang keras, sebagai seorang politik yang selalu*

menghadapi soal-soal yang pelik...” (... My tough hard, as a politician always experiencing complicated problems...) is weaken at seeing Zuraida’s condition after the disaster. Here, before closing the letter, Rusli informed her the efforts that the party made in east Sumatra were satisfying especially because there are party’s branches in most places. The third letter (BCB 80-3), contains complaints of Zuraida on Hamid effort to avoid her. She informed him that she needs his help urgently. Zuraida regretted how Hamid has neglected her where she suffers alone. She still remembers that Hamid promised her to fight together against the inequality in the society particularly practice by the feudal. The idealism of the struggle is continuing in the next letter (BCB 83-4), the letter from Halimah informing Hamid that Zuraida was saved as the access of the struggle. Zuraida found her identity as to fight for her nation because of Hamid’s letters.

Next, there are also fully letter appear continuously without spacing, that are the letters from Amiruddin to Ramayati and Ramayati’s reply to Amiruddin (SALG 57-65). The term “*Dua Pucuk Surat*” (Two Letters) is used as the title of the chapter. In the first letter, Amiruddin stated after he returned from Aceh, he is now in Jakarta with new ideas and ideology, that is the awareness of his religion, and starting to leave his way of life as an urban person. Amiruddin asked Ramayati to think about their will of a marriage of two different religions.

The next letter is an independent common full letter. It means the letters are shown once in a time based on the novel’s context. One of those letters is the letter from Hamid to Halim that informed about Zuraida’s family had a train accident in Medan. Hamid also informed that he will continue his journey to Aceh in order to spread his party’s idealism. Hamid expressed his satisfaction on Halim success in developing the farmer union as a political movement in every village in Aceh. (BCB 66-8)

b. Fully Dairy Letters

The second category of epistolary technique is applied by A. Hasjmy in BCB novel. In one of the letter (BCB 38-46) of eight-page long from Hamid to Zuraida that contains Hamid daily notes. In that letter, Hamid expressed his disappointment of Zuraida’s father refuse his proposal. The refusal is caused by their social level difference. Hamid wrote, “It is my fault of not considering first before I proposed you to your father, has it come an era where my request is not on the right place? ... that ‘equal society “ has not come real yet, it is in my ideas.” Hamid also expressed that he is freed from the disappointment. He hopes that young people of his age should be alert on whatever situation they face. The young people should not behave negatively if they face problem in life. It can be concluded that through this letter A. Hasjmy conveys his ideas to lit up the spirit of the young people.

c. Fully-Letter Inserted into Dairy

The example of this technique is found in NP novel (22-4). The letter is written by Nila Kesuma to Suryadi contains her reply of Suryadi suspicion that she deserted to the enemy. There are many things expose in the letter. There is an image of argumentation among the characters and certainly will add to the logic of the story itself. Through it A. Hasjmy wants to show how persistent the warriors are, men and women, all

take part in the freedom of the nation. The confession of Nila Kesuma in her letter is the proof of women involvement in the struggle. She worked as the informant in the Ministry of Information, in the Indonesian Radio Broadcast and also in the state intelligent agency. Through this letter A. Hasjmy shows women contribution for the nation. Nila Kesuma involved in the aggression done by the Dutch. In the first aggression, she entered Semarang to contact the sabotage army where she stole the Dutch map of defense area in Semarang and the ammunition storage of the Dutch.

d. Fully-Letter Followed by Poem

This technique is found in NCB and MJRD. In BCB (80-83), the letter is written by Zuraida to Hamid. Here the poetry is to beautify the letter which means the poetry is not used as the technique to deliver A. Hasjmy ideas.

Full letter with poetry insertion is also found in MRJD novel of totally five letters. In one of Ridwan letters, he wrote, "... in our village the paintings of nature are beautiful that brings to wonder the bless of The All Mighty and the beauty of our nation. Our land is beautiful indeed, Rusmawar," Ridwan also mentioned about making the graveyard of a certain honored person as the worship place by some people. To him, it is a sign of awareness of the people in the religious practice. He hopes that one day the forbidden practices will vanish in this nation. It is what the young people fight for. Ridwan also tells about the hospitality of the people who served him in a hut with coconut drink and coffee leaves in a coconut shell bowl. All are from coconut, which is the symbol of Indonesian land. According to A. Hasjmy, agriculture is one of the noble works in achieving the people prosperity. He thinks that a country will be in destruction if its people neglect the agriculture and underestimated by the young generation. Through this letter, A. Hasjmy reminds the importance of loving and appreciating agriculture sector.

e. Fully Document Letter

It is found in EGN where the withdrawal of the nation independent declaration was mentioned. First, the letter is in the form of secret document on the betrayal of the feudal that is the agreement made by Raden Sastra Atmaja aiming at asking the Dutch to govern Indonesia again (EGN 42-3). The letter signed on January 3rd, 1946 contains information such as the statement that Sunda, not Indonesia as the nation identity. Besides being anti-colonialism, A. Hasjmy also shows his hatred on the royal by describing their foolishness. It is indicated with the harsh language in the letter.

Second, the letter also mentioned some ideas about Indonesia as a republic, some made countries by other party such as Pasundan State, Indonesian State, Eastern State of Indonesia and Dutch Indies.

f. Fully-Letter As Novel Ending Point

Full letter is also used by A. Hasjmy to end his novel. It is found in EGN novel. It is Elly's letter to Raden Sastra. She informed that she is caught by the republic spies, Rusmiati (EGN 57).

Through the letter Elly requested Raden Sastra Atmaja to tell the Dutch to realize their mistake. She also hoped that the Dutch not *"... lagi terus-menerus memperkosa Kedaulatan Negara Republik Indonesia."* (to

keep raping the dignity of the Republic of Indonesia.) On the other hand, the Dutch should withdraw themselves from all the islands of Indonesia, *"agar rakyat Indonesia mendapat kesempatan menjusun tanah airnya sendiri."* (so that the people of Indonesia have the chance to manage their own country.)

Partly-Letter

A. Hasjmy is persistent in using epistolary technique also found in partly-letter form. The letter is inserted in the diary such as in NP novel (15-6 and 19).

In the other letter (NP 19) contains Suryadi suspicion that Nila Kesuma has betrayed and pro the Dutch. Through his letter, Suryadi expressed his disappointment. He informed her that *"... aku telah berangkat untuk menunaikan kewajibanku sebagai putera bangsa. Kemana dan dimana aku tidak perlu engkau ketahuinja."* (... I left to fulfill my responsibility as a child of the mother nation. Where I am and where I go should you not concern about. ...) Suryadi really shows his hatred to his lover for double crossing the nation. Suryadi's attitude is actually the reflection of A. Hasjmy himself, the nation's dignity is above everything.

In TM novel, besides 50 words mention letter, there are three letters that their parts are inserted explicitly. The first one is the letter from father (Teungku Syahkobat) that was received by Jalaluddin on his 23rd birthday and was reread when he turned 25 (TM 59-64). As a flash back, the letter is not completely exposed; hence it is only as a clip. There are many issues discussed in the letter, particularly concerning to Indonesian condition in the physical revolution era, the post-independence era, including the era when Indonesia started to build its nation. Teungku Syahkobat told his son that in the physical revolution era (1945-1949), the people of Indonesia were gambling with god's name to defend the independency that was withdrawal by the Dutch. However, after the nation gained its victory by the sacrifice of its people that 95% of them are Moslem including the Digul warriors that are mostly Moslem, the Islamic practice is taken for granted. Syahkobat was worried if the victory gained would be in vain if god curses the people of Indonesia. People have forgotten that the victory after the Dutch is the blessing from god to the Indonesian people. In his letter, Syahkobat also mentioned about many issues around Aceh; security recovery, the development of education (Kopelma Darussalam), the development of Islam, and also about communism. It is shown that A. Hasjmy through Syahkobat letter has given a special concern on Aceh. Also, the attention is also given for Irian Jaya, especially Digul where he was expelled by the Dutch. Syahkobat expected his son, Jalaluddin willing to devote himself to Tanah Merah since there are four kinds of enemies he would face; false beliefs, stupidity, illnesses, and poverty. He expected Jalaluddin to be able to improve the condition of his nation that has been deteriorated.

Pada akhir surat, ayah memberi nasehat kepadaku, agar aku tetap taat kepada Allah, tekun belajar, berbakti kepada Agama dan Tanah Air, membela rakyat jelata yang tertindas. Ayah mengharap aku mengabdikan kepada tanah tempat ayah dibuang. (At the end of his letter, father advice me to worship Allah, study hard, devoted myself for the religion and the nation, defend the

weak and the oppressed people. Father expected me to devote myself to the place where he was expelled.)

The second one is in the letter from Markus Kaisiepo, a native Papuan. The letter is for the Dutch government that was posted in the newspaper *Penyuluh* published by NICA in Brisbane, on Saturday, September 8, 1945 (TM 83-4). The content of the letter was memorized by Hamra. It was about the hope for the Dutch government to free Papuan from colonialism.

The next one is the letter from Salahuddin to his brother, Jalaluddin, that was written in Tanah Merah on September 1962 and send through Port Darwin (TM 94-9). The letter was about parachute troops landing and the struggle of Salahuddin with his friends in West Irian and the death of Hamra parents in Irian. The letter described Salahuddin experience in an ambush of the city of Tanah Merah in the dust of August 17, 1962. With the force of a fully armed troop and 35 people from Mandobo tribe armed with poisoned arrows, they defeated the Dutch-Indo troop and the city of Tanah Merah was taken over. Hamra parents died in the ambush and were laid in The Heroes Cemetery in the city of Tanah Merah.

In addition, some of the A. Hasjmy novels also mention about the existence of the letters. It means the letters do not exist, but their existence is still mentioned as the method of narration. For example, beside the letters inserted in the letter as parts of the text, correspondence is also mentioned among the characters in MJRD novel. One of the issues is about the request of an official letter from the Sultan of Aceh by the Engku Penghulu (the traditional leader) when Ridhwan reported to Batu Sangkar (60-70), about Ridhwan correspondence with his mother (91-91, about Rusmawar who missed the letter from Ridhwan who was still in Aceh (105) and letter to Rusmawar and his family when he was about to return to Padang (108), and other issues. Correspondence is very much highlighted in MJRD. It is proven by mentioning the word letter for sixty nine times. A. Hasjmy also does not mention the letter when describing Hamra's intention to send letter to his parents in Irian Jaya and it would be sent through Salahuddin (TM 89). Also in MJ, there are many issues deliver through letters, but the letters are not inserted in the novel. Another example is the narration about the request of Indera Purba military to the Islam sultanate of Perlak that is sent via special messenger.

There are some indications why A. Hasjmy uses lettering techniques in delivering his ideas. The first one is the development of knowledge and technology of the era when he became a writer that is the era of the New Writer (1930s) (Nasution and Sartuni, 1980), also influence his way of writing. The trend of era was on correspondence technique. The second reason is that A. Hasjmy was used to write letters in his daily life. He even wrote two books that contains letters, that are *Risalah Akhlak: Surat-Surat Ayah kepada Anak* (The moral notes: Father's letters to his children; A. Hasjmy, 1976c) and a book of *Surat-Surat dari Penjara: Surat-Surat Ayah kepada Puterinya* (Letters from the prison: The father's letters to his daughter; A. Hasjmy, 1976d). The third reason, epistolary technique is easy to develop and comprehend easily by the readers. The fourth, letters can provide a space between the author and the characters so that the readers feel that it is the character's letter not the property of the author. Lodge (1992:21-24) stated that a letter is always to a particular addressee, that enable the respond estimation in the paragraph. Rethorical

letters are very complex and interesting, that is sometime appears as a dramatic monolog. The technique develops the text to be a kind of writing that exposes the first person narration, although it is not as compact as autobiography, and the process is 'in progress.' A fictional letter certainly differenciabile than the real one.

Conclusion

The literature concept as an imaginative work of art that can develop well through epistolary technique. Through it, A. Hasjmy has shaped his novels as if they are exist. He use this technique to deliver various messages in his novels and he uses it to provide impression of the perfection of a novel and significantly shaped it. It is obvious that through epistolary technique applied by A. Hasjmy, he expressses his own background and it becomes the characteristic of his novels.

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Analysis of Organizational Culture and Job Rotation Regional Secretariat on employee performance in Bireuen

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Abstract

This study analyzed the influence of organizational culture and job rotation on performance. The aim of this study was to determine the influence of organizational culture on employee performance and how the effects of job rotation on employee performance. This study is expected to provide additional references to the object of research is Government Bireuen, particularly the Regional Secretariat of Bireuen in an effort to improve employee performance, as well as a contribution to the development of management science, especially relating to the management of Human Resources (HR), is also expected to provide information additional or comparison to other researchers whose research is similar. To answer the problem posed in this study, the data obtained from 208 employees at the Regional Secretariat Bireuen using questionnaires. The collected data was then analyzed using quantitative and qualitative research methods. The analysis showed that organizational culture does not significantly affect the performance of employees, while job rotation influence on employee performance.

Keywords: Organizational culture, job rotation, employee performance

Introduction

Successful organizations affected by the performance of employees. Therefore, employees are assets of an organization or enterprise, because employees can be achieved through the activity of a common goal. To achieve this common goal, an organization needs to make improvements to the performance of employees.

Organizational culture is growing and is well maintained will be able to spur the organization towards better development. The values of a strong organizational culture embraced an organization including a

government organization is indispensable, particularly to overcome the various problems in the development and adaptation of external changes (globalization) and the integration of the internal forces (autonomy).

Bireuen District with a total headcount of 9,600 people (Report of February in 2013), in the post-conflict era broad autonomy in Aceh province, an organizational culture that had previously been relatively well organized, there was a shift values of habit adopted by government organizations. This is because of the strong influence of external political forces. The indicator looks at the lack of involvement of employees in decision-making in government organizations (internal), factors outside the government (ektern) is more dominant in influencing any decisions and measures taken by the government.

The phenomenon that occurred in recent years seen happen disharmony regional leaders and between leaders and subordinates, and among fellow employees. The indicator visible from the lack of harmony in the relationship and the performance of employees in some tribal agencies in the Government of Bireuen. This phenomenon is seen by many officials, especially former officials eseloning formerly had positions in government and when there are no more positions decreased productivity.

While the indicators related to the organizational culture of adaptability within the organization there is no obstacle, especially since they occupy a new government buildings since the year 2010. Government employee Bireuen, especially in the ranks of the Regional Secretariat employees who occupy government headquarters also always involved in every activity and in the mission of the organization in the government.

Another factor of concern in addition to the organization's culture is job rotation. Job rotation is a consequence of a change in organizational structure, job rotation policy aims to meet the need for human resources to run the system from the office that has been modernized.

Based on observations, this time in the Aceh Government both at the provincial and district governments and municipalities across the province of Aceh frequent job rotation. Surely perotasian process on employee work will greatly affect the performance of employees. In Bireuen, as job rotation has become a routine agenda of government. Rotation intentioned, namely that the addition of new capabilities in the new working environment, gain new knowledge for employees, and reduce the saturation level in the work environment long even be counterproductive if done too often, because the rotation is often done to cause discomfort among employees. This phenomenon is visible in Bireuen District Government, especially at the Regional Secretariat Bireuen. At least in the last five years, namely from the year 2007 - 2012 has occurred 25 times rotation job.

Based on the phenomenon and the above mentioned problems, the object used in this study is an employee at the Regional Secretariat Bireuen. Objects have been selected Regional Secretariat Bireuen is one part of the Government Bireuen, which is considered to be very heterogeneous, as a reflection of the attitude of employees in Bireuen.

This study were conducted to: 1) determine the influence of organizational culture on employee performance; and 2) determine the effect of job rotation on employee performance.

Literature

Organizational Culture

Organizational culture and values is a product of the interaction between the selection process, the function of managerial, organizational behavior, structure and processes as well as the environment in which the organization is located. It is as disclosed Robbins (2006). Organizational culture is a system of shared meaning held by members of the organization that distinguishes the organization from other organizations. Organizational culture is a system of values that is acquired and developed by the organization and the pattern of habits and basic philosophy of its founder, which is formed into the rules that are used as a guide in thinking and acting in achieving organizational goals. Cultures were grown to become a strong organization capable spur towards better development.

Further, Robbins (2006) state Cultural change can be done by: (1) to make management behavior as a model, (2) creating a new history, symbols and customs and beliefs in accordance with the culture you want, (3) selecting, promoting and supporting employees, (4) determine the return process of socialization to the values of the new, (5) to change the reward system with new values, (6) replace the norms that are not written with formal rules or written, (7) scrambles sub-culture through the rotation position, and (8) increased cooperation group.

Meanwhile Robbins (2006) also said that strong cultural organizations will have certain characteristics that can provide attraction for individuals to join, think, act and behave in accordance with the values of the organization. Correspondence between the organizational cultures with the values held by members of the organization will lead to job satisfaction, thus encouraging individuals to survive in one company and a career in the long term.

Based on some opinions on the above, it can be concluded that the organizational culture as a system of meanings, values and beliefs held together in an organization that is a reference to action and differentiate one organization to another organization. Organizational culture is also a system of shared meaning held by members of the organization that distinguishes the organization from other organizations. Organizational culture with regard to the context of organizational development, cultural meaning is rooted in the history of the organization, is believed to be together.

Definition of Job Rotation

Rotation has an important role in the implementation of employment system of an organization. There are at least three benefits or interests that may be drawn from the rotation, the official interests, the interests of the concerned officials, and the public interest.

Robbins (2006) explained the strength of job rotation is able to reduce boredom and increase employee motivation through diversification activities. Of course it also has indirect benefits for the organization,

because the employees with a wider range of skills that give management more flexibility in scheduling work, adapt to change, and fill in the blanks personnel.

Furthermore, Maznah (2012) verivy the purpose of the rotation job (job rotation) is to give employees more variety in his work. Job rotation to move employees from one particular job field to other fields. Employees are trained and given the opportunity to do two or more jobs in a rotation system. With this job rotation, the manager believes can stimulate the willingness and motivation of employees when providing a broad perspective of employees in the organization. Another advantage in this job rotation is to increase flexibility and simplify scheduling employees because the employees have been trained to do different jobs.

From the above it can be concluded that the rotation has an important role in the implementation of employment system of an organization. The strength of job rotation is able to reduce boredom and increase employee motivation through diversification activities. Of course it also has indirect benefits for the organization, remain at least 3 (three) benefits / interests that may be drawn from the rotation, the official interests, the interests of the concerned officials, and the public interest. Then the more important of the rotation is is to give more variation in the work of employees.

Understanding Employee Performance

In the theory of human resources, mentioned performance is a result that has been achieved than has been done, is done in executing the work or task. Performance is the result or the overall success rate of a person during a certain period in the duty compared to the various possibilities, such as the standard of the work, the target or targets or criteria that have been determined in advance and have been agreed. Performance is the translation of the word performance.

Robbins (2006) vevy employee performance is a function of the interaction between ability and motivation. In a study of employee performance management there are things that need consideration are important because individual performance of an employee in the organization is part of the organization's performance and can determine the performance of the organization. Success or failure of performance of employees who have achieved the organization will be affected by the level of performance of individual employees or groups.

From the definition presented above it can be concluded that the performance of employees is a result achieved by the employee in his job. It is obtained from a function of the interaction between ability and motivation. Success or failure of performance of employees who have achieved the organization will be affected by the level of performance of individual employees or groups.

Results

Profile of Respondents Research

a. Gender

Number of male respondents as many as 108 people (51.92%) while the number of female respondents as many as 100 people (48.08%). The sampling of respondents by sex is almost balanced between men and women suggests that employees who work at the Regional Secretariat Bireuen not distinguish gender in the work, it is because it is in the field of administrative services.

b. Age

Civil Servants Regional Secretariat Bireuen respondents in this study is based on the age composition is aged less than 30 years as many as 50 people (24.04%), aged 31-40 years as many as 109 people (52.40%), aged 41-50 years were 38 people (18.27%), and age over 50 years as many as 11 people (5.29%). That the largest percentage of respondents aged 31-40 years which at that age, including the productive age group and still be able to work optimally because of physical conditions support so that a positive impact on the work he does.

c. Rank / Group

Based on an analysis of the 208 respondents obtained data on rank / class of Civil Servants in the Secretariat Bireuen that 107 people (51.44%) have a rank / class II / A-II / d, while the rank III / A-III / d 92 (44.23 %) and rank / class IV / A-IV / d as many as 9 people (4.33%).

d. The duration of work

Based on the results of the analysis of the characteristics of respondents by length of work indicates that respondents who work period of less than five years as many as 83 people (39.90%), years 6-10 years as many as 72 people (34.62%), 11-15 year tenure as many as 53 people (25.48%). This shows that in general Bireuen District Secretariat employees already have a working life 6-10 years.

e. Educational level

Based on the analysis of the obtained data on 208 respondents last education level of respondents, the highest composition of the Regional Secretariat staff Bireuen is S1 as many as 89 people (42.79%), then SMU as many as 74 people (35.58%), D. III as many as 40 people (19.23 %) and S2 as many as 5 people (2.40%). This indicates that the majority of respondents in this study educated Strata-1 (SI). Level of education like this allow the respondent's ability to answer the questions properly accountable.

f. Description of Respondents Statement Against Research Variables

To get an overview and information on the research variables used in this study. Description of the variables descriptive statistics were used in this study includes the minimum, maximum, *range*, *mean* and standard deviation of the dependent variable and independent variables. Descriptive statistics illustrate the character of the sample used in this study. More descriptive statistics is shown in the following table:

Table 1. Analysis Descriptive Statistics

	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation	
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
Organizational Culture	2.25	4.75	4.0280	0.03097	0.45299
Job Rotation	1.67	5.00	3.9798	0.03581	0.52392
Employee Performance	3.14	4.86	4.0227	0.02293	0.33547
Valid N (<i>listwise</i>)					

Source: Primary data (2013)

At the data processing descriptive statement of the respondent to variable showed that respondents chose the answer for each instrument question revolves around the value 4 (agree), this result can be seen from the average value of the mean of respondents for each indicator question. Lowest answer to the whole question was 1.67, and the highest is 5:00.

Description of Organizational Culture

From table can be explained that the answer scores lowest (minimum) is the answer scores of 2.25 and the highest (maximum) was 4.75, with a range of 2:50. The average score of the response variable is the standard deviation of 4.0280 and 0.45299, so that the standard deviation is smaller than the average value. This indicates that the distribution of the data related to the organizational culture variables (X1) at the Regional Secretariat Employees Bireuen is good.

Description Job Rotation

From table can be explained that the answer scores lowest (minimum) for the variable rotation of the work is equal to 1.67 and scores the highest response (maximum) is 5:00, with a 3:33 range. The average score of the response variable is the standard deviation of 3.9798 and 0.52392, so that the standard deviation is smaller than the average value. This indicates that the distribution of the data associated with the variable job rotation (X2) at the Regional Secretariat Employees Bireuen is good.

Description of Employee Performance

From table can be explained that the answer scores lowest (minimum) for the variable performance of employees is equal to 3.14 and scores the highest response (maximum) was 4.86, with a range of 1.72. The average score of the response variable is the standard deviation of 4.0227 and 0.33547, so that the standard deviation is smaller than the average value. This indicates that the distribution of the data related to employee performance variable (Y) to the Regional Secretariat Employees Bireuen is good.

Discussion

Influence of Organizational Culture against Employee Performance

Organizational culture has a positive influence direction but no significant effect on employee performance, thus it can be concluded that the culture of the organization but not significant positive effect on employee performance.

The results of this study reinforce some of the results of previous studies, such as research conducted Miswan, (2008) which showed that organizational climate affect the performance of lecturers by 1.3%. That is the organizational climate showed a positive effect but not significant. Interpretation of the effect it indicates a change in an employee's performance as a result of the influence of organizational climate is not real.

The influence of positive and not significant between the culture of the organization with the performance of employees at the District Secretariat Bireuen caused by organizational culture that formed today in the Regional Secretariat Bireuen not yet have specific characteristics in the institutionalization of a culture that is real and concrete, which can be understood or accepted by all employees as something that is believed to be true value which is positive towards the development and progress of the organization.

Effect of Job Rotation against Employee Performance

Based on the results of the analysis found that the direction of rotation of the work has a positive and significant influence on employee performance, thus it can be concluded that job rotation significantly influence employee performance.

Results of this research generally supports much previous research, especially in terms of the direction of a positive relationship and such studies that have been conducted Mansur (2009) showed that the estimated parameters variable job rotation positive effect on employee performance.

Conclusions

1. Rotation direction of work has a positive and significant influence on employee performance. Plus the value of job rotation on the performance of employees at the Regional Secretariat Bireuen caused by the rotation of jobs capable of providing a change so that it is positive towards the development and progress of employee performance.
2. Cultural organizations but not significant positive effect on employee performance. Then work motivation was also not mediate organizational culture on employee performance in the Regional Secretariat Bireuen.

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Role of Wage and Gross Domestic Product in Declining the Rate of Unemployment in Indonesia

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of wages and gross domestic product (GDP) toward the rate of unemployment in Indonesia in the period 2000-2013. The data used in this research is secondary data about the Provincial Minimum Wage, GDP at constant prices in 2000 according to the sector of business and open unemployment rate in Indonesia. The method of data analysis used in the study is the multiple regressions. The study concluded that simultaneously the variable of wages and GDP influence significantly toward the rate of open unemployment. Partially variable of wages positive and significantly influence toward the rate of the open unemployment but the variable of Gross Domestic Product negative and significantly influence the rate of open unemployment in Indonesia in 2000-2013.

Keywords: Unemployment, Wages, Gross Domestic Product

Introduction

Unemployment is a serious problem and become one of the major problems to be overcome by developing countries. This may have an impact on the country's economy. Unemployment occurs as a result of the lack of jobs that cannot absorb the entire workforce. The total population grow brings as a result of the increase in the labour force every year. It means that the number of people seeking jobs will increase and labour will also increase. Many workers are not able to be absorbed. It will cause unemployment (Murniasih, 2014).

Indonesia is a country with a population very much. It will actually provide benefits for Indonesia if it is able to run well. A lot of human resources must be used carefully so that it will produce quality goods and

services which in turn will increase state revenues. The quality human resource can be done by increasing skills and improving education. The fact that a lot of human resource are not able to be managed properly. The economy of Indonesia is in bad performance. The negative impact of human resources is not well managed as the unemployed.

According to BPS (2014) From 2000 to 2006, the percentage of open unemployment rate continued to rise significantly, namely in the unemployment rate by 6.08% in 2000 reach 10.28% in 2006, or for 6 years has increased by 4,20%. Of course, a fairly high unemployment rate is a burden of development and can worsen the country's economy. Meanwhile in 2007 to 2013 the unemployment rate in Indonesia began to decline significantly from 9.11% 2007 to 5.80%. It occurred because the government realized that high unemployment will aggravate economic activity so that the various efforts such as increased employment opportunities, the government's effort succeeded in lowering the unemployment rate. Yet still the unemployment rate in Indonesia is still relatively high. Therefore, the government should make greater efforts to reduce unemployment in order that the existing workforce can be absorbed.

The Government needs to avoid unemployment by taking into account factors that are strongly associated with unemployment such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and wages. GDP is the market value of all final goods and services produced in a country during a certain period. GDP measures the total income at the same time the total expenditure on various goods and services of an economy. While GDP per capita measure of income and average expenditure per capita of the economy is concerned (Mankiw, 2003).

Dornbusch (2004) explains that Okun's Law states that 1 additional point of unemployment weigh on 2 percent of GDP. Some related studies found mixed results, among others; Murniasih et al (2014) who conducted the research in Bali found that GDP variable has positive and significant influence toward unemployment. Research conducted by Kurniawan (2013) in Malang. The result of research that variable of Gross Regional Domestic Product has a negative effect on unemployment. Variable of City Minimum Wage has a positive effect on unemployment. Wijaya (2014) conducted a study on the use of data Gerbangkertasusila years 2007-2012. The results obtained, a variable of minimum wage has a negative correlation to the rate of unemployment. GDP variable has a positive relationship to the rate of unemployment. Utomo (2013) said that the wage variable has a significant impact on unemployment in Indonesia during the period 1980-2010. Mansur et al (2014) said that the variable of wage has a significant negative impact on unemployment in the city of Manado.

Literature Reviews

Unemployment

BPS (2014), unemployment is someone who does not work but looking for work or are preparing new venture. Besides unemployment can also be said of people not looking for work because of despair or find it impossible to get a job (discourage workers) or people who are not looking for work because they accepted to work or have a job but have not started to work.

According to Sukirno (2012) said that there are three types of unemployment based on the circumstances that caused, among other things:

1. *The frictional unemployment* refers to unemployment caused by the actions of someone workers to leave work and seek better employment or in accordance with his wishes.
2. *Structural unemployment* refers to the unemployment caused by structural changes in the economy.
3. *Unemployment conjuncture* refers to unemployment caused by excess natural unemployment and applicable as a result of a reduction in aggregate demand.

Marius (2004) stated that unemployment can be divided into three types, namely:

1. *Open Unemployment* is the labours that really do not have a job. Unemployment is happening because it has not got a job when I have tried to the maximum and some are too lazy to find a job or lazy to work.
2. Disguised Unemployment is unemployment that occurred because of too much labor for one unit of work while reducing the work force to keep a certain amount does not reduce the amount of production. Underemployment could also occur because someone who works not in accordance with their talents and abilities, ultimately do not work optimally.
3. Under Unemployment are workers who do not work optimally because there is no job for a while. Some say that the workforce is underemployed workers who work less than 35 hours a week or less than 7 hours a day. For example, a construction worker who has completed work on a project, to temporarily idle while waiting for the next project.

Marius (2004) added that there are seven categories of unemployment based on its causes, namely:

1. *Frictional Unemployment* refers to unemployment caused by the movement of people from one region to another, from one job to another, and because of the different stages of the life cycle.
2. *Structural Unemployment* refers to unemployment is due to changes in the economic structure that causes weakness in other areas of expertise. Example: An area that had an agricultural (agriculture) into an industrial area, the agricultural sector will be unemployed workers.
3. *Unemployment Cyclical* refers to unemployment that relates to the conjuncture wave, namely the existence of a recession or a slowdown in economic activity. Example: In a company while advancing new labour needed for expansion. Conversely when the business losses continue, there will be layoffs (Termination) or dismissal.
4. *Unemployment Seasonal* refers to unemployment that occurs because of the changing seasons. Example: during the harvest season, farmers work hard, while previously many unemployed.
5. *Unemployment Technology* refers to unemployment relates to the use of technology tools that more modern.
6. *Political Unemployment* refers to unemployment relates to government regulations that directly or indirectly, lead to unemployment.

7. *Unemployment Deflatoir* refers to unemployment relates to the unavailability of jobs in the economy as a whole, or because the number of workers exceeds the employment, then unemployment arises.

The relationship among variables

The relationship between GDP and Unemployment

According to Okun's Law (Mankiw, 2003), there is a strong correlation and negative between the unemployment rate and the Real GDP. If rate of unemployment increases 1%, it will weigh on GDP by 2%. If the GDP increase, the demand for goods and services will greater. It means that the company will produce a lot of the goods and services. The increasing of production will increase the use of labour. However, there is strong correlation between the national income and the use of labour.

The relationship between Wages and Unemployment

Kaufman and Hotckiss (1999) said described that there is relationship between the wages and the rate of unemployment. The Labour will set the rate of the minimum wage at the rate of a certain wage. If the wage is offered under the wage rate, the labour will refuse the wages. It will consequently lead to unemployment. If the wage is set too low, it will result in high levels of unemployment. However, if the wage increases and the cost are quite high, it will reduce the efficiently spending so that employers will reduce labour in order to reduce production costs. This will result in an increase in unemployment.

Research Methods

This study uses secondary data collected and obtained in time series of the year 2000-2013. The necessary data for this study are: (a) Data on the rate of unemployment in Indonesia during the period 2000-2013 were obtained from the website of BPS Indonesia (2014), (b) Data on the magnitude of the national minimum wage in the period 2000-2013 were obtained from the website of BPS Indonesia (2014), (c) Data on the amount of the Gross Domestic Product based on constant prices were obtained from the website of BPS Indonesia (2014).

Methods of data analysis in the research used multiple linear regression analysis. In the study also test several the classic assumptions include multicollinearity, autocorrelation and normality test. Besides that the research tests the accuracy of the hypothesis as partial, simultaneous, correlation and determination. The function of the multiple linear regression analysis in this study can be denoted as follows:

$$\text{Unemployment} = f(\text{wages, GDP}) \dots \dots \dots 1)$$

The function can be transformed into a semi-log model equations are as follows:

$$\text{UNEM} = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{LnWG} + \beta_2 \text{LnGDP} + e \dots \dots \dots 2)$$

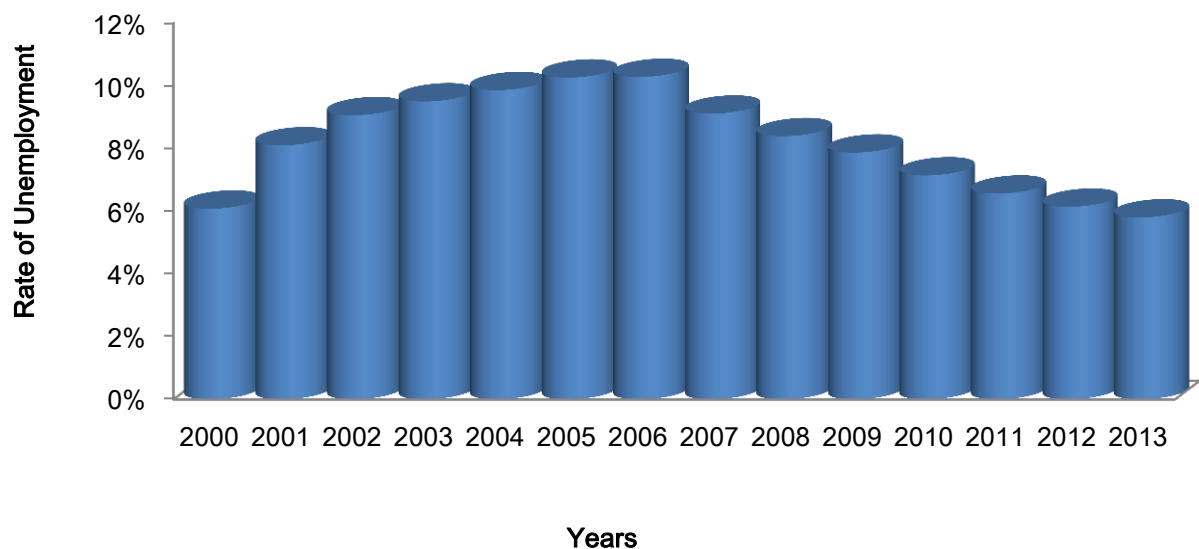
Where:

- UNEM : Unemployment Rate
- WG : Wages
- GDP : Gross Domestic Product

Results

Development of Unemployment in Indonesia

There are several causes of unemployment in Indonesia, namely; (1) the jobs available is smaller than job seekers. It means that job seekers cannot be absorbed fully, (2) the competence of job seeker is not in accordance with the demand of labour market. It means that the job seeker cannot be accepted on the labour market, (3) there is a lack of effective labour market information for job seekers, and many other factors. The development of the unemployment rate in Indonesia from the year 2000-2013 can be seen in the figure below:



Source: Indonesia Statistics (2014)

Figure1: Unemployment Rate (Unem) During 2000-2013

Based on Figure 1 shows that the unemployment experiences increasing from 2000 (6.08%) to 2006 (10.28%). In other words, unemployment increase 4.20% during the 6 years. It is caused by declining in economic growth rate because it is not able to absorb the new workforce. It is also caused due to the increasing cases of termination of employment. It is mainly due to the reduction activities of production in the manufacturing sector. It can be concluded that the economic growth measured by Gross Domestic Product continues. This is evident from the number of unemployment in Indonesia is likely increasing from 2000 to 2006. This condition encourages the Government of Indonesia to seek a way out in reducing the number of unemployment. These are creating jobs, increasing economic growth rate, increasing employment opportunities, preparing the workforce through training and so forth.

In 2007, rate of unemployment experiences decreasing from 9.11% to 6.14%. The rate of unemployment decrease meanwhile workforce increase. It means that rate of Labour Force Participation increase 0.23%

for one year. The increasing of working population is able to suppress rate of unemployment to 7.87% in 2009 and to 5.80% in 2013.

In 2008, Indonesia was ranked first in Asia in the highest unemployment rate. It is considered to threaten the stability of the region because the overall population of Indonesia is larger than Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Thailand and so forth countries. From an economic perspective, unemployment will be the economic burden of the family, community, nations and even can trigger the birth of new models of poverty. This is the poverty that occurs due to the difficulty of accessing employment.

In 2012, the unemployment rate experiences declining. It improves formal employment by 2.67 million and decreases informal employment by 1.54 million. This occurs due to the increase of investment in the real sector. From 2001 to 2005, the absorption of new employment opportunities is lower than the new workforce, resulting in rising unemployment. Only later in 2006 began to show improvement through 2012, new employment opportunities are greater than the new entrants so that the unemployment rate has now fallen to the level of 6.14 percent.

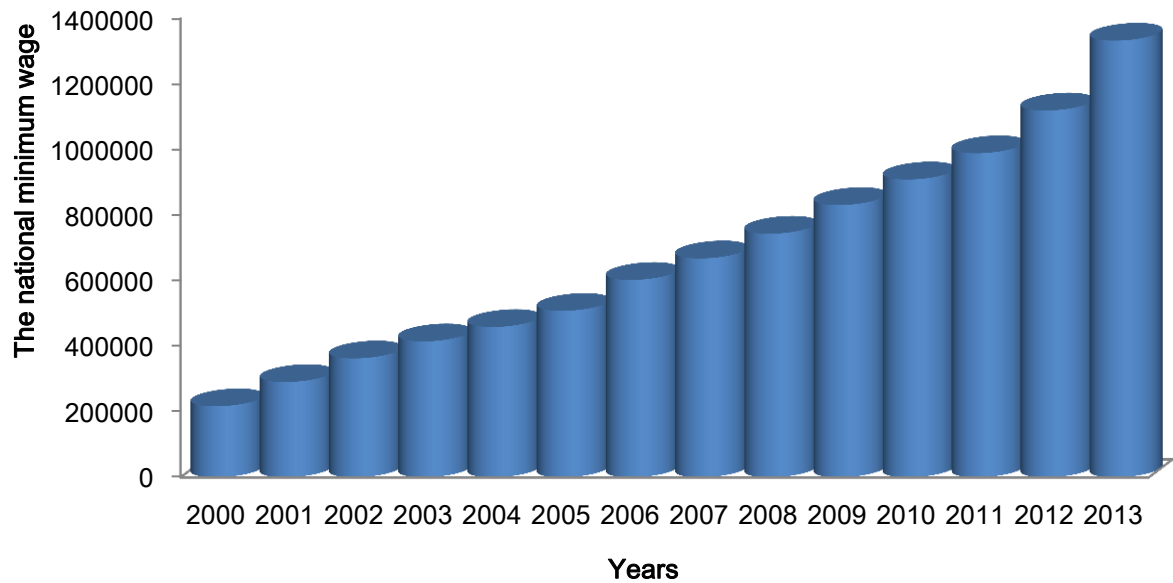
Development of Wage in Indonesia

Wage is the income of the employee in the form of money or goods that paid by the company or agency or employer after deducting the expenses, mandatory dues, income taxes, and so forth (CBS, 2009). Everybody do a particular job are entitled to receive wages for work that has been done. This has been regulated in Law Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 13 Tahun 2003.

Wage is too low, it will not be able to meet the needs of the workers decently. However, if the remuneration is charged to the company is too high, it will result in increased unemployment. Therefore, the government has authority to regulate matters concerning the people set minimum wages given to workers to prevent companies do not do justice to its employees as well as to prevent inflation. Here is figure of the development rate of wages in Indonesia from the year 2000-2013:

Figure 2 showed that the average minimum wage experiences increasing. It can be seen that the magnitude of the provincial minimum wage in the national average in force always increase from year to year. In 2000 the average amount of wages prevailing in the Indonesian province of Rp. 216 500 (in thousands of rupiah) and reached USD. 1.3324 million in 2013. Wages are very important for employers and workers, as this can indirectly related to the number of unemployed. The wages increase each year because the needs of workers increase over time. However, the increasing of wages could lead to rising unemployment if it is not accompanied by the addition of the company's revenue.

The wage directly increased the rate of unemployment from 2000 to 2006. Beside that unemployment decreased even though the wage still increased from 2007 to 2013. It is influenced by other factors such as rate of private consumption increased that led to demand for goods and services increased so that any additional labour.



Source: BPS and Kemenakertrans (2014)

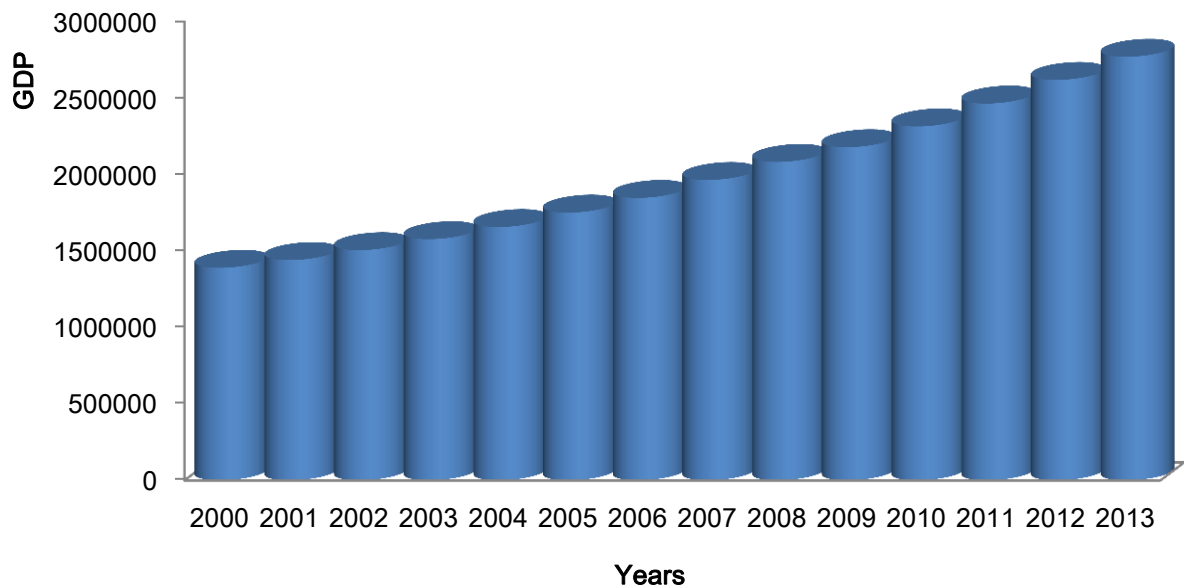
Figure 2: The national minimum wage in Indonesia during 2000-2013

The rate of unemployment has experienced decreasing while the production of goods and services increased so that revenue of company increased also. The company does not reduce their production costs by reducing their workforce. The other words, the wage increase be in equilibrium so that it does not cause unemployment.

Development of the GDP growth in Indonesia

The economy of a country will go well if it is able to absorb the entire workforce. It is very important for a country to maximize GDP. Here is a picture of the development of the GDP at current prices in Indonesia in 2000-2013:

Figure 3 showed that the GDP always increase from year to year in Indonesia. The magnitude of Indonesia's GDP in 2000 amounted to Rp. 1,389,769.9 billion and is increasing until 2013 amounting to Rp. 2,770,345.1 billion. GDP increased relatively slow and very little. This is evidenced by the movement of GDP from 2000 to 2006 can be said to be stagnant because very little movement. As a result of the movement of GDP is very low, in the year 2000 to 2006 the number of unemployed increased. It means that the amount of GDP is very low making economic growth has also become involved low anyway so it is not able to absorb the number of workers that exist in that year. Beside that there are cases of termination of employment. The Indonesia's economy is not stable after the crisis in 1997. The public real income decreased because inflation soared. It is also influenced rate of workforce participation tends to increase.



Source: Website BPS Indonesia, 2014

Figure 3. Gross Domestic Product In Indonesia During 2000-2013

It means that the number of people who want to work has increased as well so it requires the availability of new jobs. The government conducted stabilizing the economic circumstances in 2007 – 2013. The GDP growth has been slightly higher increase so that at least it is able to reduce the rate of unemployment.

The Classic Assumption Tests

Before analyzing the data further, it is necessary to be fully tested toward irregularities classical assumption. These need to be done in order to meet the criteria of the estimation BLUE (Best, Linear Unbiased, Estimator). Some deviation classical assumptions that need to be tested in this study are normality test, multicollinearity test and autocorrelation test.

Normality test is analyzed by non-parametric test-Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS). The results showed that data are normally distributed residuals. Multicollinearity test showed that there is not multicollinearity among independent variables. The other one is autocorrelation, the data residual random (random) or non-occurrence of autocorrelation between residual value.

Model Estimation Results

This study uses multiple linear regression analyzes were used to examine whether or not the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable. The independent variable in this study is wages and

GDP, while the dependent variable is unemployment by using a semi-log regression model. Model estimation results as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Regression Analysis

Variabel Independen	Koefisien Regresi (α)	Standar Error	t	Sig. t	F	Sig. F
Konstanta	318,025	32,902	9,666	0,000		
LnWG	12,893	1,569	8,218	0,000	47,620	0,000
LnGDP	-33,268	3,675	-9,052	0,000		
R	= 0,947					
R ²	= 0,896					
Adjusted R ²	= 0,878					
t _{tabel}	= 1.796					
F _{tabel}	= 3.982					

Based on the estimates of the analysis results shown in Table 1, the constant that is worth 318.025 has meaning if wages and GDP variables held constant, the unemployment in Indonesia amounted to 318.025%. Then the value of the variable wage (WG) has a coefficient of 12.893 means that if wages increased by 1%, the open unemployment rate will also be increased to 12.893%. Furthermore, -33.268 GDP variable coefficient means that the increase in GDP increased by 1% would be able to lower the open unemployment rate amounted to 33.268%.

Testing Statistics

Goodness of Fit Test

The goodness of fit of model can be seen from the correlation and can also be used the coefficient of determination (R²). The coefficient of determination (R²) is a number that gives the proportion or percentage of the total variation in the dependent variable (Y) which is explained by the independent variable (X) (Gujarati, 2006). The coefficient of determination is between zero and one. R² has small value means the ability of the independent variables in explaining the variation of the dependent variable is very limited. A value closes to one means of independent variables provide almost all the information needed to predict the variation of the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2012).

Based on the test results obtained by the R value of 0.947, which means that there is a strong relationship among the independent variables, namely wages and GDP toward the dependent variable is the rate of open unemployment. Furthermore, to determine the effect of the variable wages and GDP to variable rate of open unemployment in Indonesia can be seen in the value of R². From the test results obtained R² value of 0.896. It means that 89.6% of the variation changes in the rate of unemployment is influenced by variations in wages and GDP while the remaining 10.4% is influenced by other variables outside the variations of this research model.

Partial Test

The t statistical tests conducted to show the influence of an independent explanatory variable individually or in explaining the variation of the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2012). Based on the test results of the wage variable has a t_{analysis} value of 8.218 with significant at α 1%. It indicates that wages are positive and significant impact on the rate of unemployment in Indonesia. Furthermore, GDP variable has a t_{analysis} value of 9.052 significant at α 1%. It indicates that the GDP is negative and significant impact on the open unemployment rate in Indonesia.

Simultaneous Test

Based on the results of tests that have been carried out simultaneous showed that the F_{analysis} value of 47.620 with significant at α 1%. It indicates that wages and GDP simultaneously significant impact on the rate of open unemployment in Indonesia.

Discussions

Based on the partial testing, the variables wage significant impact on the rate of open unemployment in Indonesia. Results of this study are consistent with the theory of Mankiw (2003). The theory said that the curve of equilibrium wage rate explains that if wages imposed is above the equilibrium level, the quantity of labour supplied will increase while the demand for labour will fall. The excess supply of labour reflects the occurrence of unemployment. In addition, research is also consistent with the theory described Kaufman and Hotckiss (1999). They said that if viewed from the side of the employer or company, the wage increases and the cost is quite high, it will reduce the efficiency of spending so that employers would take the policy of downsizing working to reduce production costs.

This will result in an increase in unemployment so that it can be concluded that increasing the wage rate will increase the rate of open unemployment. Results of authors are consistent with previous research that conducted by Murniasih (2014), Kurniawan (2013) and Utomo (2013). It has the opposite result to the research conducted by Wijaya (2014) and Mansur (2014). It is because when the excess supply of labor that led to declining demand for labour in the formal sector when minimum wage increases, the excess supply of labour to migrate to the informal sector so that the open unemployment rate decreased.

The variable of GDP significantly influences the rate of open unemployment in Indonesia. The results are consistent with the opinion of economists that said that to reduce unemployment, economic growth must be a minimum of 7% annually. The economy of the country will go well and the country would prosper if it is able to absorb the entire workforce. That is to push the unemployment rate then the entire existing supply must be able to be absorbed by the labour market. A country will be able to absorb all the labour force each year when economic growth is high. Improving economic growth of a country is reflected in increasing GDP is earned by the country annually. In other words, increasing GDP would be able to absorb the available labour supply so that to reduce the rate of unemployment.

Results of this study are also consistent with Okun's Law (Mankiw, 2003) which suggests that there is a strong correlation between the rate of unemployment and the real GDP. There is a negative relationship between the rate of unemployment and the real GDP. Each of the 1 percent increase in rate of unemployment in a country, it will weigh on GDP by 2 percent. It means that if the GDP has increased, the demand for goods and services is greater so that the goods and services greatly that will be produced by the company.

Increasing production is done will increase the use of labour. Thus, there is a strong relationship between the national income/GDP and the use of labour. If the national income increases, the use of labour also increases in the economy.

Effect of GDP on unemployment is also consistent with previous studies conducted by Kurniawan (2013), but not in line with Murniasih's research (2014) and Wijaya (2014). They found that the GDP positive and significant impact on unemployment. This happens because of the economic growth in the regions they studied oriented capital intensive so many companies that reduce the cost of inputs to obtain the maximum benefit either by reducing human labour and replace it with technology.

Conclusions

The result of linear regression showed that increasing wage 1% will increase the rate of open unemployment amount to 12.893%. An increase in GDP of 1% would be able to lower the open unemployment rate amounted to 33.268%. From the results of correlation, there is a strong relationship between the independent variables (wages and GDP) and the dependent variable (unemployment rate) of 94.7%. Furthermore, result of determination test showed variations in changes in the rate of unemployment is influenced by variations in wages and GDP amounted to 89.6%.

The results of hypothesis testing showed that the wages positive and significant impact on the rate of unemployment in Indonesia. Furthermore, the GDP is negative and significant impact on the rate of unemployment in Indonesia. Simultaneously wages and GDP significant influence toward the rate of open unemployment in Indonesia in 2000-2013 with $\alpha = 0.01$.

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Effect of Competence, Task Attractions, Situational Factors toward Employee Motivation and Performance in Central Administration of the University of Almuslim

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Abstract

This research aims to identify the effect of competence, task attractions, situational factors to motivation and performance of employee at central administration of the University of Almuslim. There are 150 employees as samples of research. The analytical tool used Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) using AMOS device-20 (Analysis of Moment Structure). The results showed that the competence, task attractiveness, situational, have positive and significantly effect toward motivation of employees at central administration of the University Almuslim. Motivation has a positive and significantly effect toward performance of employees at central administration of the University Almuslim Matangglumpangdua. Motivations mediate with partial mediation the effect of competence, task attractiveness, and situational factors toward performance of employees at central administration of the University Almuslim Matangglumpangdua.

Keywords: Competence, Task Attractiveness, Situational Factors, Motivation, Performance.

Introduction

Today employees are viewed as one of the important organizational asset and need to be developed to support the survival of the organization. In order to create high employee performance, organizations need to improve the competence of employees, giving a load tasks in accordance with their expertise in order to increase the attractiveness of their duties, as well as situational factors that the organization is always ready to support each employee. Organizational performance is expected to increase with the employee's performance.

Administrative center is the venue for registration activities (recording), computing (processing), communication and information. The activity was organized to achieve administrative center of which is provide particulars complete and accurate, creating a harmonious working atmosphere and overall, achieve administrative work effectively and efficiently and provide optimal service to all stakeholders exists, be it employee, lecturers, students and the community to improve the performance of the organization, which in turn gives a good image of the organization itself later. Thus was the case with the University Almuslim Matangglumpangdua. The rise in the organization's performance is expected to give a good image of the organization.

This study aims to prove whether employees at the Central Administration of the University of Almuslim Matangglumpangdua also experienced the same thing as the alleged Fessler (2003), when the task was initially perceived attractive, incentive-based compensation will decrease the appeal on duty, so its performance will also be lower than when the duty is felt attractive with fixed compensation. And also the study of Arniati (2005) also found the same thing with Fessler (2003) only in research Arniati is unable to obtain empirical evidence about the situational factors (control) suspected that the subject controlled, are not interested in the job-based compensation incentives, performance will be better than the subjects that are not controlled, interested in the task and the fixed compensation. What distinguishes this study with research Fessler (2003) and Arniati (2005), namely the addition of variable competence and motivation variable in this research.

Motivated of the phenomenon and the results of previous studies, the researchers are interested to test the extent to which the "Influence of Competence, Fascination task, Situational Factors Employee Motivation and Performance at the University of Central Administration Almuslim Matangglumpangdua".

Research Methods

The object of this research is the employee at the Central Administration of the University of Almuslim Matangglumpangdua status as permanent employees. And this research is located at Jl. Almuslim Matangglumpangdua Peusangan District of Bireuen. The study was conducted at the beginning of April 2014.

The population in this study were all employees at the Central Administration of the University of Almuslim Matangglumpangdua totaling 158 people. In SEM ideal number of samples between 100-200 (Hair et al., 2009) and also should consider the number of existing indicators in the model. Hair et al. (2009) further says for the determination of the number of samples may amount to 5-10 on the number of indicators. In this research, there are 29 indicators so that the sample size could range between 145-290 respondents. The number of samples is determined by multiplying the number of indicators to 5 and the total sample of $29 \times 5 = 145$ respondents. Since the total population is 158 employees, then the sample is rounded to 158 respondents in case the occurrence of data outliers. Sampling using census method, ie the entire population sampled in the study (Usman & Akbar, 2008).

The variables that will be observed in this study is limited as follows: competence (X1), the appeal of the task (X2) and situational factors (X3) as the independent variable and motivation (Y) and performance (Z) as the dependent variable.

Form a flowchart full model with mediating variables of this study are shown in Figure 1 below:

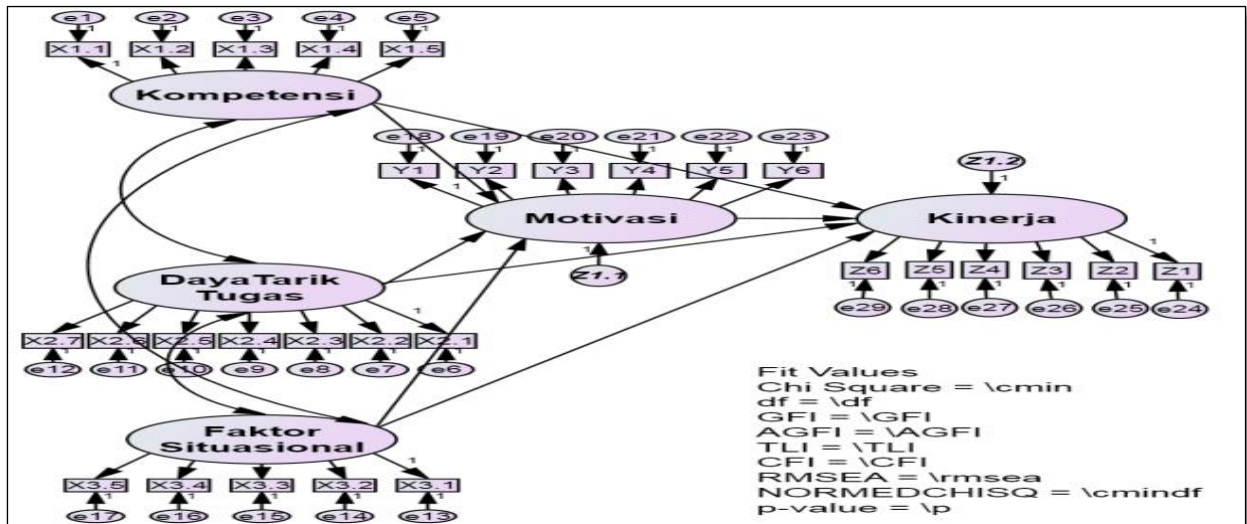


Figure 1. Research Models

Results and Discussion

Validity Test Instruments

1. Test Validity

In SEM validity testing performed by Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) each construct is to see the loading factor value of each indicator. An indicator is said to be valid when the loading factor value for each item or indicator is the greater of 0.50 although ideally is 0.70 or higher (Ghozali, 2013; and Hair et al, 2010).

1. Variable CFA Competency Test

To see if the construct of competence throughout the indicator variable is valid then tested the validity as in Figure 2 below:

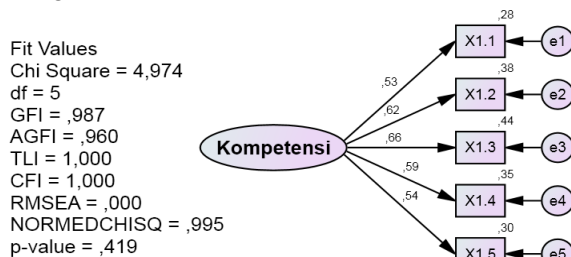


Figure 2. CFA Variabel Kompetensi

2. Fascination CFA test Variable Tasks

To see if a variable constructs Fascination indicator Task valid throughout the validity test as in Figure 3 below:

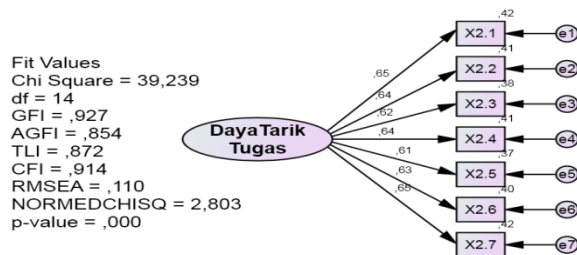


Figure 3. CFA Variable Task Fascination

3. CFA test variables Situational Factors

To see if the construct entire indicator variables Situational Factors valid then tested the validity as in Figure 4 below:

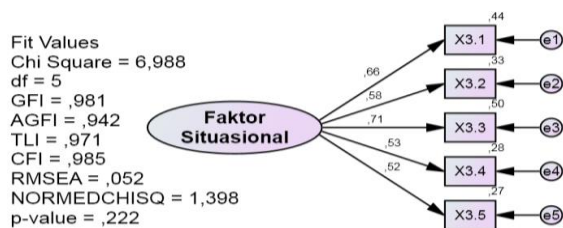


Figure 4. Variable CFA Situational Factors

4. Variable CFA Test Performance

To see if the construct of variable performance indicator valid throughout the validity test as in Figure 5 below:

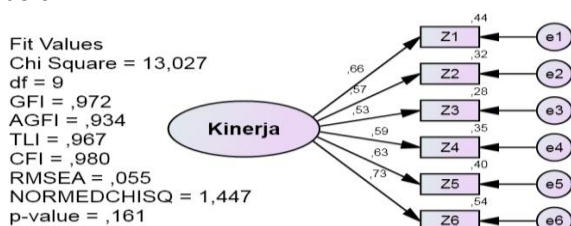


Figure 5. CFA Variable Performance

5. CFA Test Variables Motivation

To see if the construct of motivation throughout the indicator variable is valid then tested the validity as in Figure 6 below:

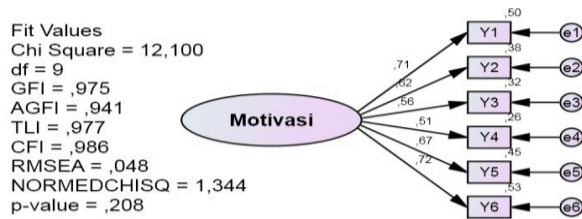


Figure 6. Variable CFA Motivation

2. Test Reliability

Reliability test results can be seen in Table 1 and Table 2 below:

Tabel 1. Uji Reliabilitas *Construct Reliability* dan *Variance Extracted*

NO	Variabel	Uji				Conclusion
		<i>Construct Reliability</i>		<i>Variance Extracted</i>		
		<i>Cut Value</i>	<i>Of Value</i>	<i>Cut Value</i>	<i>Of Value</i>	
1	Efektivitas Kerja	0,70	0,789	0,30	0,386	Reliabel
2	Motivasi	0,70	0,753	0,30	0,381	Reliabel
3	Komunikasi	0,70	0,726	0,30	0,348	Reliabel
4	Lingkungan Kerja	0,70	0,825	0,30	0,402	Reliabel
5	Kepemimpinan	0,70	0,739	0,30	0,365	Reliabel

Based on the data as shown in Table 1 that can be explained that the overall value of CR is above or greater than 0.70 and the value of VE is above 0.30. Thus the whole construct in this study is reliable so that the model established is eligible to be tested in the next stage.

Tabel 2. *Correlation Between construct and value Dicriminant Validity*

	Kompetensi	Daya Tarik Tugas	Faktor Situasional	Motivasi	Kinerja
	0,589	0,634	0,604		
Motivasi	0,193	0,445	0,399	0,617	
Kinerja	0,175	0,290	0,175	0,414	0,621

Based on Table 2 clearly shows that the latent constructs each have Discriminant Validity good, it can be seen from the square root of VE (\sqrt{VE}) each latent constructs a higher value than the value of the correlation between the constructs. Like the Discriminant Validity value to construct the competence of 0.589 is greater in value than the correlation between motivation.193 with a .175 performance. So is the value Discriminant Validity to construct the appeal of 0.634 tasks of greater value than the correlation between motivation 0.445 to 0.290 performance. Validity Discriminant value to construct situational factor

of 0.604 is greater in value than the correlation between motivation 0.399 to 0.175 performance. And the last is the value Discriminant Validity of 0.617 to construct motivation is greater than the correlation value is equal to 0.414 performances.

Testing Assumptions SEM

1. Sample Size

In the SEM analysis, appropriate sample size is between 100-200 (Hair et al., 1999). The entire questionnaire distributed as many as 158 questionnaires had been returned by the respondent and the whole are in good condition and can be treated. After the process of analyzing data using devices AMOS-20 with SEM models include 8 (eight) data outliers (data that is extreme or very different from other data), so that the data or samples x should be excluded from the number of samples, thus the number of samples remaining as many as 150 samples.

2. Normality Test Data

Based on the data as shown in Table 5:16 that the critical ratio value of skewness none univariate values that are outside the range of values ± 2.58 . It can be concluded overall univariate data are normally distributed, as well as multivariate kurtosis value of the critical ratio also were within ± 2.58 that is equal to $-$, 359 then it can be concluded with both univariate and multivariate data in this study are normally distributed.

3. Outlier Test Data

Figures extreme (outliers) is an observation that appears to value the extreme-value either univariate or multivariate, arises because of the combination of its unique characteristics and look very much different from other observations (Ferdinand, 2002: 52). In this study, the test data outliers using Mahalanobis Distance test, by comparing the value of p_1 and p_2 . P_1 and p_2 values above 0.05 indicates no data outliers again. Based on the analysis of data outliers seen that after the disposal of the entire data outlier data has a value p_1 or p_2 above 0.05 is thus all the data in the study there are data outliers.

4. Multicollinearity and Singuliritas Data

Based on the test results show the value of Determinant multicollinierity of the sample covariance matrix of 0.200 so far from 0, it can be said that there is no multicollinearity (perfect correlation or larger) between the endogenous variables in this study.

Suitability Test Model

Test the suitability of the model is done through flowcharts in full equation models, the tests performed on the entire both exogenous and endogenous variables that have been combined into one diagram (path) intact through variance or covariance matrix and the full model is referred to as a research model. Full model test carried out in two stages, the full model SEM prior to the modification and full model SEM after modification.

1. Full Model Before Modified

Test SEM full model before modification aims to see the extent to which the basic model established in this study meet the criteria for goodness of fit so that the model can describe the phenomenon of research without any modification. Full model SEM prior to the modification shown in Figure 7 below:

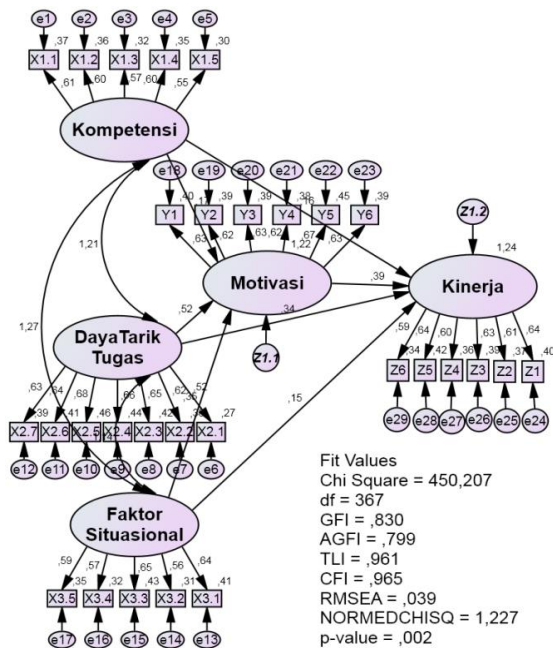


Figure 7. Full Model Before The Modification

Based on the data in Figure 7 above that not all values Goodness of Fit (GOF) meets the required criteria, for example the value of Goodness of Fit (GOF) meets the required criteria, for example the value of GFI is still marginal ($0.830 < 0.90$), the value of AGFI also still marginal ($0.799 < 0.90$) and the p-value is still poor. Thus the research model is not appropriate and has not been able to explain the research model with precise and well, so that the model needs to be modified.

2. Full Model After Modification

Test the suitability of the model after the modification is done by connecting the (correlation) between the errors on each indicator suggested by the system. The aim is to raise the value of GOF in order to correct and appropriate models to explain the research model.

In general all the constructs used to build the model of this research, has met the criteria for goodness of fit indices that have been set as the value of chi-square value of GFI, AGFI, RMSEA, TLI value, CFI, CMIN / DF, and P-Value.

Next will be presented the value of the dependent variable influence on the independent variable after being modified in Table 6 below. Table 6 where it will become the guideline by researchers to answer all

the hypothesis proposed in this study. To see how big the influence of exogenous variables (competence, attractiveness task and situational factors) on endogenous variables (motivation and performance) is shown in Table 6.

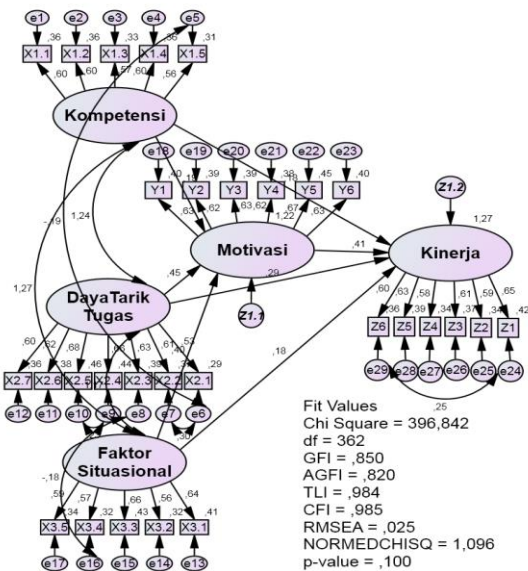


Figure 8. Full Model After Modified

Tabel 6. Regression Weight Full Model after Modified

			Estimate	Std. Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P
Motivasi	<---	DayaTarik_Tugas	,612	,445	,119	5,134	***
Motivasi	<---	Kompetensi	,217	,193	,043	5,041	***
Motivasi	<---	Faktor_Situasional	,395	,399	,073	5,424	***
Kinerja	<---	DayaTarik_Tugas	,402	,290	,094	4,275	***
Kinerja	<---	Motivasi	,418	,414	,073	5,697	***
Kinerja	<---	Kompetensi	,201	,177	,033	6,041	***
Kinerja	<---	Faktor_Situasional	,175	,175	,057	3,058	,002

Discussion

1. Effect of Competence Motivation

Based on the analysis of data can be explained that the effect of variable competence of the motivation was positive and significant coefficient standardized regression weight estimate of 0.193 (19.3%), the probability value or significance of *** or <0.05 (significant) and value CR amounted to 5,041. Which means that the null hypothesis is rejected and one accepted hypothesis. In other words that the

competence and significant positive effect on employee motivation at the centre of administration of Almuslim University.

2. Effects of Task Motivation Fascination

Can be explained also that the variable duty attractiveness has a positive and significant effect on the motivation. It can be seen from coefficient estimate standardized regression weight 0,445 (44.5%), the probability value or significance of *** or <0.05 (significant) and a CR value of 5.134. Which means that the null hypothesis is rejected and the second hypothesis is accepted. It can be concluded that the appeal of a variable duty and significant positive effect on employee motivation at the centre of administration of Almuslim University.

3. Situational Factors Influence Motivation Work

Variable situational factors have a significant positive influence on work motivation. It can be seen from the value of standardized regression weight coefficient estimate of 0.399 (39.9%), the probability value or significance of *** or <0.05 (significant) and a CR value of 5.424 greater than 2.58. Which means that the null hypothesis is rejected and the third hypothesis is accepted. It can be concluded that the variables of situational factors and significant positive effect on employee motivation at the University Almuslim Matangglumpangdua Administration Center.

4. Effect on Performance Competence

Variable competency has a positive and significant effect on performance. It can be seen from the value of standardized regression weight coefficient estimate of 0.177 (17.7%), the probability value or significance of *** or <0.05 (significant) and a CR value of 6.041. Which means that the null hypothesis is rejected and accepted hypothesis 4. It can be concluded that the competence variable positive and significant impact on the performance of employees at the centre of administration of Almuslim University.

5. Effect on Performance Task Fascination

Likewise, the appeal of variable assignment has a positive and significant effect on performance. It can be seen from the value of standardized regression weight coefficient estimate of 1.290 (29%), the probability value or significance of *** or <0.05 (significant) and a CR value of 4.275. Which means that the null hypothesis is rejected and accepted hypothesis 5. It can be concluded that the appeal of variable assignment positive and significant impact on the performance of employees at the centre of administration of Almuslim University.

6. Situational Factors Influence on Performance

Variable situational factors have a positive and significant effect on performance. It can be seen from the value of standardized regression weight coefficient estimate of 0.175 (17.5%), the value or significance probability of 0.002 (significant) and a CR value of 3.058. Which means that the null hypothesis is rejected and accepted hypothesis 6. It can be concluded that the situational factor variable positive and significant impact on the performance of employees at the centre of administration of Almuslim University.

7. Effect of Motivation on Performance

Motivation variable has a positive and significant effect on performance. It can be seen from the value of standardized regression weight coefficient estimate of 0.414 (41.4%), the probability value or significance of *** or <0.05 (significant) and a CR value of 5.697. Which means that the null hypothesis is rejected and accepted hypothesis 7. It can be concluded that the motivation variable positive and significant impact on the performance of employees in the centre of administration of Almuslim University.

Test Mediation

1. Motivation Mediating Relationships between Competence With Employee Performance On the Central Administration of the centre of administration of Almuslim University.

Based on the calculation coefficient found a lane, lanes b, c lanes, and lane c 'significant. In other words, work motivation variable partially mediates the relationship between competence mediation with the performance of employees at the University of Almuslim Matangglumpangdua Administration Center.

2. Motivation Mediating Relationships Between Task Fascination on Employee Performance In Central Administration of the University of Almuslim.

Based on the calculation coefficient found a lane, lanes b, c lanes, and lane c 'significant. In other words, work motivation variable partially mediates the relationship between attractiveness mediation tasks with the performance of employees at the centre of administration of Almuslim University.

3. Motivation Mediating Relationships between Situational Factors on Employee Performance On the Central Administration of the University of Almuslim Matangglumpangdua.

Based on the calculation coefficient found a lane, lanes b, c lanes, and lane c 'significant. In other words, work motivation variable partially mediates the relationship between situational factors mediation with the performance of employees at the centre of administration of Almuslim University.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion that has been described, this research may provide some conclusions as follows:

Competence variable direction and significant positive effect on employee motivation at the centre of administration of Almuslim University. In other words, the higher the competency of employees, the motivation of employees will also increase.

Variable appeal task has a positive and significant influence on employee motivation at the centre of administration of Almuslim University. This means that the higher the attractiveness of the employee's duties also increase the employee motivation.

Variable direction situational factors have a significant and positive effect on employee motivation at the centre of administration of Almuslim University. This means that situational factors that exist within the organization can influence employee motivation.

Variable competencies have a positive direction and significant influence on the performance of employees at the centre of administration of Almuslim University. In other words, if the employee's competency increases, the performance will also increase.

Variable appeal task has a positive and significant effect on the performance of employees at the University of Almuslim Matangglumpangdua Administration Center. This means that the higher the attractiveness of the employee's duties also increase the performance of employees at the University of Almuslim Matangglumpangdua Administration Center, where the influence of the task appeal against very strong performance (significantly).

Variable direction situational factors have a positive and significant effect on the performance of employees at the University of Almuslim Matangglumpangdua Administration Center. This means better situational factors that can support the performance of employees at the University of Almuslim Matangglumpangdua Administration Center.

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The Economic Community of ASEAN 2015 Trade Liberalization and Investment Trade and Investment Realize Southeast Asia Regional Economic Interaction

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Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the Asean Economic Community in 2015 Liberalization of Trade and Investment Trade and Investment Realize Southeast Asia Regional Economic Interaction. This study is a qualitative research. The analytical method used is descriptive and qualitative, which analyze the data that has been collected to determine the MEA. The ASEAN region has two great potential in global trade, which regulate global trade big capital can freely enter into the realm of production, distribution and allocation of MEA region. Cooperation between Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT) was established at the Ministerial Meeting (PTM) to-1 in Langkawi, Malaysia, on July 20, 1993. The IMT-GT is intended to enhance the prosperity and economic growth of the communities in the border area countries IMT-GT-states.

Keywords: MEA, IMT-GT

Introduction

ASEAN was founded by five countries initiators, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand in Bangkok through the Bangkok Declaration. The foreign minister signatories to the Bangkok Declaration when it was Adam Malik (Indonesia), Narsisco Ramos (Philippines), Tun Abdul Razak (Malaysia), S. Rajaratnam (Singapore), and thanat khoman (Thailand).

Brunei Darussalam became the first member of ASEAN in five countries outside the initiator. Brunei joined the ASEAN on January 7, 1984 (exactly a week after commemorating kemerdekannya). Eleven years later, again received a new member of ASEAN, namely Vietnam who became the seventh member on July 28, 1995. Two years later, Laos and Myanmar following the entry into ASEAN members, namely on 23 July 1997. Although Cambodia is planning to become members ASEAN with Myanmar and Laos, the plan had to be postponed because of the political problems in the country Cambodia. Even so, one year later Cambodia finally became a member of ASEAN, namely on 16 December 1998.

This cooperation includes not only economic, but juga ilmu fields of knowledge and technology, culture and information, security and development as well as other transnational cooperation. ASEAN + 3 is already doing some of meeting the energy security cooperation among ASEAN + 3 arise as a result of the increasing energy needs of both regional and world level. The first meeting took place on the ladder of June 9, 2004 in Manila, Philippines and ratify the Energy Security Forum program activities, Natural Gas Forum, Oil Market Forum, Oil Forum and Renewable Energy Stockpiling Forum. There will be many more meetings held ASEAN + 3.

There are several factors why ASEAN cooperation with the three countries, Japan. The role of Japan is expected to take a more assertive role of the economy. On the other hand, the Japanese themselves look passive in the role of political and military power because there is still a strong rival, namely the PRC. Japan still considers that the sovereignty of a country as the most important factor. Japanese interest in the region as we see now is: stability in the Southeast Asian region and the security of maritime / sea lines of communication. The elite of the Japanese government appears to be vigilant and proactive to any developments at regional level. Japan should give greater attention to regional stability. Moreover, Japan itself psychologically certainly still feel as a great nation in the Asia Pacific region. In implementing political role in the ASEAN region will arise differences of opinion with the United States. The most effective instrument to deal with the US is the economy. More gentle attitude of the Japanese people is needed to confront the US. Japan itself has planned a significant increase in its military strength. And directly or indirectly, this will impact on the member countries of ASEAN in the form of increased arms race in the region.

Dimensional contours of an increasingly complex multipolar require each ASEAN member country to be adaptive to the geopolitical and geo-strategic dynamics of the region. Such as the improvement of military capabilities PRC by the United States was seen as a threat. International Role PRC has been opened wide to invite capital and technology from the West and Japan. PRC apparently will continue to maintain their influence and strategic interests in the ASEAN region both politically and military. There are concerns about the actions of China a few years ago in the Spratley Islands. Development institutions stronger security in the region is needed. In the field of economic and industrial, step PRC encourage its citizens to migrate from rural areas to cities to create 270 million jobs in the next 10 years should be appreciated. The main interest of the PRC against Asian countries focused on rapid economic development, and for the PRC, to be recognized as a great Asian powers are also very important. In a novel published in 1997 that describes the global-scale war between the United States against the PRC, we are told that the trigger was a PRC attack to the South China Sea and the military invasion of the PRC to Vietnam. Although the novel is fictional, but still no correlation with conditions that occur at this time, and there are similarities with what is disclosed by US political scientist Samuel Huntington in his book *The Clash of Civilization*.

So also with South Korea, it is undeniable that the economy of the country is very advanced and the views of ASEAN partnership with South Korea goes smoothly as stated by the President of South Korea,

Lee Myung Bak in 2009 that trade in the ASEAN-South Korea has grown 11 times fold in the last two decades to be worth US \$ 90.2 billion last year, said Lee. The figure is even expected to increase to US \$ 150 billion in 2015. And plan to increasing better and besides doing cultural exchange and so on.

AFTA is the acronym stands for the ASEAN Free Trade Area. AFTA organization founded in 1992 in Singapore at the time of the Summit (Summit) ASEAN to IV. AFTA is an agreement established by the ASEAN countries to create a free trade zone. AFTA is deemed necessary in order to improve the economic competitiveness of the planned ASEAN region achieved within 9 years (1993-2002). This plan is executed by way of the elimination of the cost of tariffs (customs duties of 0-5%) and fee rates for the member countries of ASEAN. In this way, hoping AFTA ASEAN becomes the production base of the world and creating a regional market for ASEAN's 500 million population.

Cooperation between Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT) was established at the Ministerial Meeting (PTM) to-1 in Langkawi, Malaysia, on July 20, 1993. The IMT-GT is intended to enhance the prosperity and economic growth of the communities in the border area countries IMT-GT-states. Through the IMT-GT cooperation, the private sector continues to be driven into "engine of growth". For this purpose has established a forum for entrepreneurs in the region called IMT-GT Joint Business Council (JBC). JBC actively be involved in a series of SOM / MM IMT-GT annually.

Indonesian territory that became part of the IMT-GT cooperation is the provinces: Aceh, Bangka-Belitung, Bengkulu, Jambi, Lampung, South Sumatra, Riau, Riau, North Sumatra and West Sumatra.

Asean Economic Community

ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) which is made in the Declaration of Concord II in Bali, Indonesia, on 7 October 2003; at the 12th Asean Summit in January 2007, the leaders of ASEAN countries reiterated their strong commitment to accelerate the ASEAN community by 2015.

This leaves a big question mark until now for the experts and observers of economic, political, ecological, and cultural soial in addressing critically ASEAN community. Especially for the sustainability of the economic development of Indonesia, of which Indonesia is a member of the community. In general, fundamental and profound questions that they are asking yourself is how economic and political implications of Indonesia in the face of the MEA, how about the new leader (Jokowi-JK) in guarding the MEA, and how the impact to the welfare of the Indonesian people.

MEA needs to know that the goal of regional economic integration by 2015. The MEA has the following main characteristics: (a) a single market and a single production base, (b) a competitive economic region, (c) region of equitable economic development, and (d) region fully integrated into the global economy.

To achieve these characteristics then in need of ASEAN Connectivity through the development of infrastructure that connects the natural resources industry and trade which will facilitate international investment to do business in this region.

Market Liberalization

Economic growth in Asia Pacific, especially in the ASEAN region can not be separated from the development of international trade in the region. Trade liberalization that has been and will run is expected to increase international trade in ASEAN countries, so as to boost economic growth in the region. The liberalization of international trade makes the allocation and use of resources becomes more efficient, increased prosperity, and economic growth to be faster. World economic environment competitive world will increase the demand for labor and capital, so that resources will move to more productive sectors in response to the increased demand.

ASEAN countries are members of WTO and has given a commitment to the Uruguay Round agreement to run the trade liberalization. In addition, these countries also participate actively in APEC, which keikutsertaanya voluntary and more a pattern of unilateral trade liberalization. Each APEC members can submit their respective plans in the trade liberalization called IAP (Individual Action Plan). Free trades scheme is another form of free trade area between ASEAN countries has also been established with the name of AFTA. Thus, each ASEAN country to face at least three kinds of pressure to follow trade liberalization.

Regional Economic Integration

In a global world, many see the economic integration between countries like EU, CER, CARICOM, AEC and others indirectly represent developments with regard to interdependence. In general, all of those mentioned adopting integration single market as their primary goal. The meaning of the single market itself can not be described as an absolute into one definition of absolute, but the interpretation of each member involved as to what is meant by single market will impact vital to the implementation of the agreements that have been agreed (Lloyd, 2005).

The idea of the single market itself was first coined in the formation of the European Economic Community (EEC) under the Treaty of Rome in 1957. Previously, this idea is called the common market with a foundation called "four freedoms", namely the freedom to trade in goods, services, current capital, and labor (Lloyd, 2005). All of which are also required under "common policies" in four specific areas namely external trade, agriculture, transport, and competition. However, before the formation of the concept of common market, prior to the date of May 9, 1950, Robert Schuman presented his ideas in a European rescue missions that formed the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). ECSC was signed on 18 April 1951 by six countries pinior (the Inner Six) which is also a member of the Council of Europe, namely: France, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxemburg, and Italy (Krueger, 1997). The main objective the implementation of the ECSC is to eliminate various obstacles in the process of production and trade in the sectors of coal and steel, as well as creating a common market a product, labor, and capital from the sectors of coal and steel of the member countries can move freely ,

Then, because of the growing need finally born the Custom Union (CU) between these countries. CU is an effort for the elimination of customs duties, import quotas, and other trade barriers among fellow

members. After obtaining the elimination of customs duties, import quotas there are still some obstacles, including the movement of people and capital, and therefore made another deal that resulted in the Common Market (CM) (Krueger, 1997). CM was made to free up the movement of trade goods, services, capital and people among member countries (potential workers) until there are no obstacles at all. The existence of a common market (CM) runs very good, therefore the member countries belonging to the implementation feel the need to create a single market / Single Market (SM). The purpose of the establishment of BC is to create an economic standardizing every element involved (capital, goods, services, and human). However, the agreement proposal (White Paper) in 1985 not to use the term "single market" but "fully unified internal market". Only later, set off thinking about the idea of the establishment of the single market. In the end, the Single European Act in 1987 ratified the creation of the Single Market. The term single market here means more than the common market, due to the single market refers to "an area without internal frontiers in which the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital is ensured" (Lloyd, 2005). More specifically, single the market is expected to shape the market without discrimination to sources in the regional market, be it goods, services, and so forth. The harmonization of the laws and regulations between member countries are also increasingly enhanced in this regard.

ASEAN within the scope of the current form of the agreement is no longer in the form of economic cooperation but has an economic integration. In the study of international trade theory known several stages of regional economic integration. Standard integration scheme, in terms of the depth of integration consists of: (1) a preferential trade agreement (PTA); (2) free trade area (FTA); (3) custom union (CU); (4) single market; (5) monetary union; (6) political union (Balassa, 1962). Stages of economic integration is tiered, from the simplest, namely the Preferential Trade Arrangement (PTA) to the most comprehensive is political union (MIRUS and Rylska, tt). Within ASEAN, especially if associated with AEC as one part of the ASEAN Community (ASEAN Community). Summit IX ASEAN in Bali in 2003 and a new history for solidarity Southeast Asia with the achievement of the Bali Concord II, because it brings the three pillars of cooperation, namely, ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), ASEAN Security Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (Henry 2007). During the meeting resulted in the AEC blueprint that essentially that ASEAN as a regional trade center that is integrated and can be aligned with the EU community.

In the blueprint is there are four priorities within the framework of AEC namely, the flow of goods and services that are free (free flow of good services), regional economy competitive (competitive economic region), development of economic equity (equitable economic development), integration of entering the global economy (full integration into the global economy) and energy infrastructure, incentives, strengthen FTZ (Free Trade Zone) and establishing special economic region, the expansion of access to financing, simplification of the rules, as well as industrial development priorities and core competency areas (Henry, 2007). AEC aims to create a single market and production base characterized by free flow of goods, services, investment, skilled labor and capital movement of goods more freely.

This can be interpreted as the full integration, except in the financial and monetary fields. Trade consequences of participation in regional institutional actually depend on the extent to which it gives effect to the other aspects of the domestic sphere, such as the purpose of political, social and others. Here, some of the consequences of trade generally should be facing the country in participation. First, successful regional integration is usually accompanied by a decrease in rates for all partners. Therefore, regional trade figures may not rise despite the increased trading volume. Second, trade agreements which facilitate the removal or reduction in trading costs than those associated with formal trade policies (such as custom improves procedures) can stimulate trade from all sources. And three regional trade agreements that generally include non-trade issues such as investment, services, and labor. This can have important consequences for growth and income (siteresources.worldbank.org, tt).

Research Methods

This research is qualitative descriptive study that revealed the facts, circumstances, phenomena, variables and circumstances that occurred while running the research and presenting what it is. Interpret qualitative descriptive study and said that the data is concerned with the current situation, (McMillan & Schumacher, 2003). In addition it is also some of the information obtained from various sources of media, both newspapers and electronic media, all of which were applied to the interpretation applied in data analysis methods.

The object of this study is data relating to the MEA, while the subject of this study is the electronic media. The type of data used in this research is secondary data is data that is already available / researchers indirectly through an intermediary medium

In a study carried out this, the authors used data collection techniques literair or library research (literature). Therefore, materials used in this study are:

1. Library materials, such as books containing the opinion of the experts or practitioners or things that are closely related to the issues being studied.
2. Materials obtained from articles, journals, and the Internet that has relevance to the issues intended as a support in compiling analytical sharpness.

The technique of data processing is done by collecting all the data in the can, making it easier for authors to analyze the data and produce a conclusion relating to this study.

Results and Discussion

The ASEAN Economic Community or commonly abbreviated as MEA in a nutshell could be interpreted as a form of economic integration of ASEAN, which means all the countries located area of Southeast Asia (ASEAN) introduced a system of free trade. Indonesia and all other ASEAN countries (9 countries) have agreed on the MEA agreement or which in English is ASEAN Economy Community or AEC.

Approximately two decades ago, precisely in December 1997 when the ASEAN Summit held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia agreed upon the ASEAN Vision 2020 which essentially focuses on the establishment of

the ASEAN region that is stable, prosperous, and competitive with the growth ekonomi fair and equitable and can reduce poverty and social inequality.

Some time later, in October 2003 when the ASEAN Summit in Bali, Indonesia stated that the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) became the goal of regional economic integration in Southeast Asia region will be implemented in 2020. However, in fact, we know that this is the beginning of the year 2015 the implementation of MEAs. This is in accordance with the Declaration of Cebu, which is one outcome of the ASEAN Summit, the 12th of January 2007. At the summit of ASEAN leaders besepakat to transform ASEAN into a region with free trade of goods maupun jasa, investment, professional workforce, and also flow capital (funds).

Without felt no longer than 1.5 years Indonesia will enter a new world trade Asean countries. Trade liberalization Southeast Asian countries that are part of the Asean Economic Community cooperation (Asean Economic Community / AEC) will be effective December 31, 2015.

As is known, the AEC is part of the three pillars of cooperation Asean countries. Two other pillars are the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) and the ASEAN Social and Cultural Community (ASCC) The question whether the AEC into opportunities or otherwise a threat?

The entry into force of the single market is not just going to happen the flow of goods, but also services, investment, skilled labor and freer out in Asean countries. Under the deal, there are 12 priority integration sectors namely, agriculture, automotive, electronics, fisheries, healthcare, rubber, ICT, textiles, forestry, aviation, tourism and logistic services.

Seeing the cooperation experience of the free market, it turns out the Indonesian nation is not quite ready to face it. For example, when the Indonesian government signed a contract with China in CAFTA (China Asean Free Trade Area), was much surprised when the flood of products Bamboo Curtain country to the Indonesian market.

Director of ASEAN Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Amri Suyudhie Iwan admitted three pillars agreed Asean countries namely political-security, economic, social and cultural issues are critical and directly affect economic integration.

Indonesian people are not surprised by this Asean free market. Do not let the case of CAFTA happen again. Because the commitment Asean countries had actually been agreed upon since 2003, "he said.

If you see the potential of Indonesia in the world economy is quite large. Results of the study, Standard Chartered Global Research said the magnitude of the working age population in Indonesia will support economic growth in the medium and long term. This condition makes Indonesia a large domestic market and abundant labor.

A large domestic market will protect Indonesia from external shocks and strengthen the national financial resilience. While the transformation of labor from agriculture to other sectors with higher incomes will strengthen the middle class that became the backbone of the 'super cycle' in Indonesia.

Meanwhile HSBC study specifically mention that Indonesia has the best demographic profiles among the other ASEAN member countries sebagai destinasi foreign investment. Among others the population of the fourth-largest in the world, and continues to grow from 242 million people (2012) to 300 million (2050).

Availability of labor with a very large number of productive age population of 165 million people (2012) to 183 million people (2020). In addition, a dynamic domestic market by the number of middle class continues to increase, the rich natural resources of interest to the export market. The level of domestic demand is strong enough to grow above 6 percent of GDP in 2012-2013.

Seeing the great potential that it could be a big opportunity for the Indonesian people to fill the Asean market. Conversely, if it is not ready to AEC, the people of Indonesia will be a big loss. Therefore, the impact will take place instantly. In fact, Indonesia could become a great country that lost the market, because the exploited of other countries. Even the population of Indonesia is very big into attractive markets for foreign products. The signal is delivered Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the Kingdom of Thailand, Lutfi Rauf. According to him, the Board of Investment of Thailand has identified Indonesia, Vietnam, and Myanmar as an investment target for the White Elephant Affairs entrepreneurs.

The Thai government continues to encourage the expansion of investment of Thai businesses, especially SMEs to neighboring countries in the region. Board of Investment of Thailand has identified Indonesia, Myanmar, and Vietnam as an investment destination.

Discussion

Related MEA, the ASEAN region has two great potential in global trade, which regulate global trade big capital can freely enter into the realm of production, distribution and allocation of MEA region. Although judging framework MEA is regionalism, but in practice later is globalism. Two potential ASEAN region in the global trade is as a provider of raw materials (raw material) and the market for industrial production of developed countries including the items required in the construction of infrastructure itself.

MEA is no longer viewed with the perspective of "threat" that would turn off the local products in the regions. MEA instead should be viewed as an opportunity to introduce all the potential of Indonesia and mission of trade, tourism and investment within ASEAN. There is should be skeptical in advance with the inclusion of the era of MEA. I was skeptical analysis ASEAN infrastructure market which would seem to be a very big fight industrialized nations to channel their debt and industrial products related to infrastructure development.

How threatened not try? One that is expected to spur growth, development and empowerment in the ASEAN region especially and Indonesia in particular. Before entering the era of MEA alone in 2015, has been on the tourism potential of the islands in western Indonesia, the island Beetles in South Coastal District, West Sumatra offered for sale online by overseas sites www.privateislandonline.com worth 1.88 million US dollars States or around Rp. 22 billion. (Source: Compass, Edition 27.08.2014.) How ironic is not it? Not to mention the fate of trade and investment in Indonesia.

Dependensia refers to the theory put forward by Andre Gunder Frank, he made three hypotheses; (1) the structure of the relationship between the countries of the metropolis developed with the satellite countries backward, the metropolis will grow rapidly while the satellite will remain in the position of backwardness, (2) poor countries are now becoming a satellite, the economy can grow and be able develop industrial autonomous when it is not linked to the metropolis of the capitalist world, or the connection is very weak, and (3) areas that are now very underdeveloped and is in a situation similar to the situation in the feudal system are areas that in the past has nothing to do Strong with the metropolis of the international capitalist system. These areas are the primary raw material export earners were displaced as a result of international trade relations.

For MEA advantage of Southeast Asian Countries

Recent research from the World Labour Organization, or ILO mentions the opening of labor markets to bring great benefits. Besides being able to create millions of new jobs, these schemes can also improve the welfare of 600 million people living in Southeast Asia. In 2015, the ILO specifies that the demand for professional workforce will increase by 41% or about 14 million. While the demand for labor middle class will be up 22% or 38 million, while the labor force increased by 24% a low level, or 12 million.

Competitiveness and Prosperity

In order to establish the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015, ASEAN countries need to take the level of competitiveness of the city related to community economic development and investment opportunities. Competitiveness of the city will increase the comfort for the entry of businessmen to the ASEAN countries. Based on the order of US Chamber survey in 2014, ASEAN countries actually become a favorite investment destination, namely Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Myanmar, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Cambodia, Laos and Brunei Darussalam last.

When viewed from the side of the competitiveness of the city, not all the major cities in ASEAN are included in the survey the economist as cities in the world to achieve the best level of competitiveness in 2025.

The cities are:

1. Singapore (3rd). This city-state is still the best investment in the ASEAN region. Technology, human resources and investment policies are very supportive. Singapore as a transit hub world that became a big economic power in ASEAN.
2. Kuala Lumpur (31st). Malaysia has had investment climate, infrastructure and quality of resources. Some Malaysian companies are also growing rapidly, including Petronas and Proton.
3. Bangkok (62nd). Bangkok became one of the metropolitan cities with relatively high levels of congestion. However, investments from Korea started to go to Bangkok and advancement of tourism is increasing from year to year.
4. Jakarta (74th). Megacities including 6th in the world. Population and technological advances are very supportive, but traffic jams and high gap becomes a challenge. The new Indonesian

government to bring fresh wind to the improvement of the investment climate in Jakarta and Indonesia.

5. Manila (79th). Philippines capital has a fairly dense population as one of the metropolitan cities in ASEAN.
6. The Ho Chi Minh City (96th in the world). The former capital of Vietnam has a fairly high competitiveness with growth rates well supported by a large population.
7. Bandung (110th). Bandung is one city that is quite advanced in Indonesia. Education centers, centers of tourism and creative industries.
8. Hanoi (112th). Currently, many industries began to go into Vietnam, one of Samsung.
9. Surabaya (to 114). Surabaya has high competitiveness as a center of trade and industry in eastern Indonesia.

The entrance to 9 city as a city with high competitiveness in the world are classified based on based on a) the growth rate, b) number of the rich and the poor, and c) how well it is integrated with the global cities in the ASEAN region. Determine the progress of the city determines the well-being of the region. One of the obstacles faced in achieving high competitiveness of our cities in ASEAN is that high levels of inequality. Countries dbandingkan CMLV quite behind other ASEAN-6 countries. Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Brunei does not even managed to get into the cities with high competitiveness. Yet today Cambodia, Myanmar began ogled by foreign investment to do business.

Thus, the level of competitiveness of the city should be an indicator to see the level of welfare of the peoples of ASEAN. In keeping with the goal of achieving ASEAN community that one vision, one identity and one community of the principles of justice and welfare for the development of the competitiveness of cities in ASEAN should start to be considered.

Conclusion

ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) is a regional organization in Southeast Asia. ASEAN was established by the nations of Southeast Asia on the basis of equality destiny and common interests. Five countries agreed to become a pioneer of establishing the ASEAN are Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines. This organization was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand and through the signing of the Bangkok Declaration by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore.

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Supply Chain Performance Management Toward Plastic Waste Suppliers With Using Analytical Hierarchy Process

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine how to manage capability level for fulfillment of plastic waste as a raw material for the manufacture of plastic chips by the supplier by using a hierarchical analysis process (AHP). The results of the analysis process hierarchy matrix obtained that the order of supplier which can meet the demands of the manufacturer is a supplier 1, 3, 2 and 4, in which the first supplier has the highest value of 0.359, followed by the supplier 3 with a value of 0.235, supplier 2 with a value of 0.205 and suppliers 4 with a value of 0.201. The sequence is a reflection of the most give contribution for satisfaction and fulfilling production needs required by manufacturers at this moment. Criteria for the assessment on a transaction of this plastic waste are: the type of plastic waste, price, color, quality, quantity and time delivery. To meet the need for raw materials, manufacturing (industrial processing plastic waste into plastic chips) in cooperation with several suppliers to get some kind of plastic waste that is required by the manufacturer where the request is a reflection of the demand for buyers in the plastics conversion industry into finished plastic products, it is undertake in order to keep the needs (capacity) factory production both short term and in the long term.

Keywords: Matrix Analysis Hierarchy Process, suppliers, industrial processing waste plastics and plastic chips.

Introduction

The process of formation the supply chain and management plays a very important role and can be seen as an organizational transformation of the conventional system to the new system. A lot of research that conducting a review of the supply chain with a different level of success and more important that it has a positive impact in implementation of supply chain activities to the company's in overall activities. Supply

chain and logistics activities can help the development of strategies to minimize the risk, helping to improve the supply chain which have encounter problems, and can avoid complicated and inefficient problems which can certainly impacted to the greater losses for the company.

Industrial processing of waste plastics into semi-finished products or finished products is classified relatively simple industry and does not require high technology. To support the processing of plastic products it takes a lot of sources of plastic waste which is in fact many are in the middle of society and at the environment whether community life up until the end of waste disposal/garbage in the city and its surroundings. Nevertheless, industrial processing of plastic waste into plastic chips is common and there are many in Aceh. Along with this, waste collection activities, especially plastic waste is something that we often see in serrounding of our environment and also in the places where garbage collection and final disposal (landfill).

The chain process of collecting the plastic waste is tiered from scavengers either using collectors sack or basket at the back or scavengers simple pedicabs every day to collect the plastic waste and subsequently sold to the collectors who in this activity is referred to as the collecting agent. The collectors is also divided ranging from small-scale of collectors, medium, up to large scale or in a chain of activities is also a small collectors is further selling plastic waste collected to the large agency or sold to other manufacturers for processing into chips.

Besides that, after the chips plastic products produced by local manufacturer and then sold to other larger manufacturers and of course a large manufacturer of plastic chips will then process it into finished plastics products that have higher sale value. All activities are initiated from the collection, storage, sale and subsequent processing and distribution at the same time is a chain of important events that have sustained economic value. Of course, these activities from the supplier to the consumer until the end of the industrial chain of activities which are integrated a networking activity, namely the supply chain, or better known as supply chain management.

Literature Review

Supply Chain Management of Waste Plastic

In supply chain is known with the term of supply chain management. Supply chain management is an activity that is mutually integrated or interconnected through the planning, coordination and control of the entire process and business activity in the supply chain to get the superior value of the consumer with the lowest cost to the customer. Supply chain more emphasis on the material and information flow series, while supply chain management emphasis on collection combines supply chain (Vorst 2004). Based on such understanding, then some of the models that have been developed include Korpela et al. (2002) using the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) for the allocation of production capacity, Aghezzaf (2005) uses relaxation Langrangian for the plant site selection and planning capacity, Jung et al. (2004) used a simulation technique and many variety of methods used to solve problems in supply chain management.

Supply chain management is more focused on the integration and management of the flow of goods and services and the flow of information through the supply chain to make it more responsive to customer needs while lowering the total cost by Russell and Taylor (2006). According to Li Ling (2007), the supply chain is a set of activities and decisions are interlinked with each other to integrate suppliers, manufacturing, warehouse, transportation services, retailers and consumers more efficiently. It can be concluded that the goods and services can be distributed in the amount, timing and precise location to minimize costs in order to meet the needs of end consumer.

Distribution activity is one of the keys to success and an important thing to be considered by the company because it will directly affect the distribution cost of the supply chain and consumer needs. Proper distribution network can be used to achieve various objectives of the supply chain, ranging from low cost to high response against customers requested (Chopra 2010).

To be a serious concern in the business sector against the impact of the increase in the competitive market environment and the types of adaptive strategies needed to succeed in a dynamic business environment and continue to undertake the changes. Success in a competition will be determined by the level of success in building and maintaining cooperation and alliances (Morgant and Hunt, 1994), it is a basic concept in supply chain management. In a supply chain management will greatly depend on coordination between enterprise and business interactions related products, services, financial resources and information. The objective of supply chain management is to coordinate relations between actors in the supply chain, which is in this cases means creating an organized manner in the supply chain to interact with one another. The scope of the supply chain will depend on the consensus of the actors involved in building relationships in the supply chain system.

With the increasingly competitive business environment and high uncertainty, the required design an adaptive supply chain and it is able to respond to the market environment which is easy to change. To manage the supply chain possibility may not to continue, if only considering the efficiency, value-added and competition. Therefore, the supply chain must also develop the capacity to adapt to environmental changes.

In addition, there are similarities and differences between logistics management and supply chain management. The equation of the two, namely: (1). Both concerning the management of the flow of goods or services, (2). Both are concerned about the management of the purchase, movement, storage, transportation, administration, and distribution of goods and (3). Both involve efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the management of goods. While the difference can be seen in the following table.

Logistic Management	Supply Chain Management
Giving priority to management, including the flow of goods within the company.	Prioritizing the flow of goods between companies, since most upstream up to most

downstream.

Oriented planning and frameworks that produce a single plan the flow of goods and information across the enterprise.

On the basis of this framework, attempted relationships and coordination between processes to other companies in the *business of pipelines*, ranging from suppliers to customers.

Source: Indrajit and Djokopranoto (2002)

Research Methods

Research methods and problem-solving approach in which the stages of research to be conducted in this study are as follows:

1. Supply chain activities that began with the collection of plastic waste, is collected by agents and distributors (collector) and then sold to the manufacturer to be processed and then sold to the final buyer is the other major manufacturers (plastic conversion industry) to be processed into various types of plastic end products. So that is part of this activity is the collection starts from the beginning until the end of processing and sales, including in this case the transportation service to deliver logistics to its destination.
2. Suppliers (distributor) of plastic waste is plastic waste collection either small scale and large scale collectors is sometimes referred to as agents collecting plastic waste. Sometimes the scavengers may also act to become a distributor if a certain amount they can collect the waste in a relatively large amount and there is an agreement between the manufacturer with the suppliers (including scavengers).
3. The raw material intended is plastic waste that comprises of various types, colors, quality and price which would then be used as a material for processing plastic waste.
4. Products intended in this research that the plastic chips resulting from the processing (production) by using a grinding machine.
5. There are many types of plastics waste are sold by the supplier, but the type that interest by buyer in the market is the type of PP cup and PP injection (polypropylene), PET bottles (Polyethylene Terephthalate) and HDPE (High Density Polyethylene), and others. All raw materials (waste plastic) is made from plastic waste of various kinds of products and consists of a wide range of colors.
6. Model approach is using Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) with a decision matrix that is used as a tool for decision making on suppliers (distributors) raw material of plastic waste that the best one which will be helping manufacturers to make decision in purchasing.
7. Supply chain intended in this research is describes how the process of information that occurred began with the purchase of raw materials, production, storage and sales of plastic chips to the

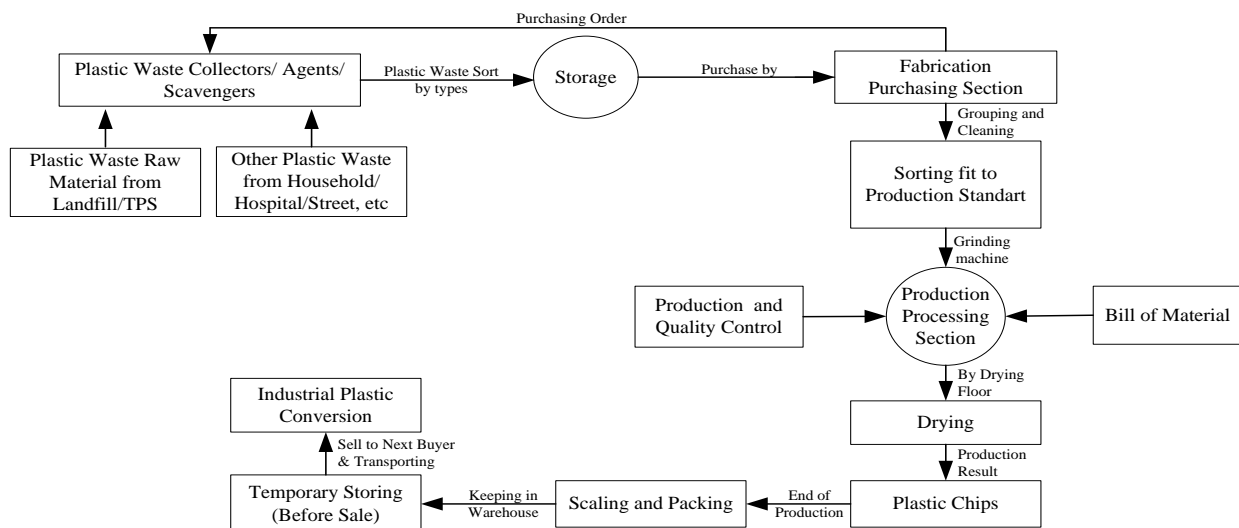
end buyer. To be better in explaining how the information flow of the supply chain will be described the flow of the supply chain data information.

Discussion and Analysis

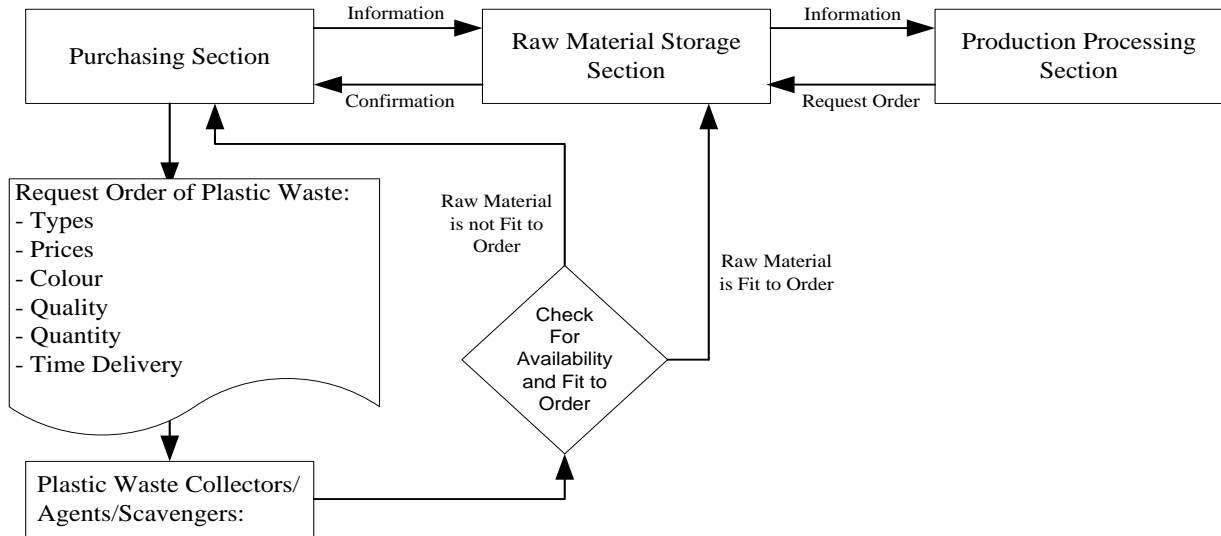
Supply Chain Mapping (Raw Material Waste Plastics into Chips Plastic)

To look at the behavior of the supply chain system in the industrial processing of plastics waste processing into plastic chips (in manufacturers) which in this case Palapa Plastic Recycle Lhokseumawe become a reference in this study, then it is necessary to know first the flow of data and material (feedstock) in clearly and detail. Therefore, it is necessary to do the mapping of data and information flow of raw material in several levels. The first level illustrates the flow of data and materials in the system in general. The second level illustrates a more detailed flow, and so on until the flow are completed detailed or can not be specified again.

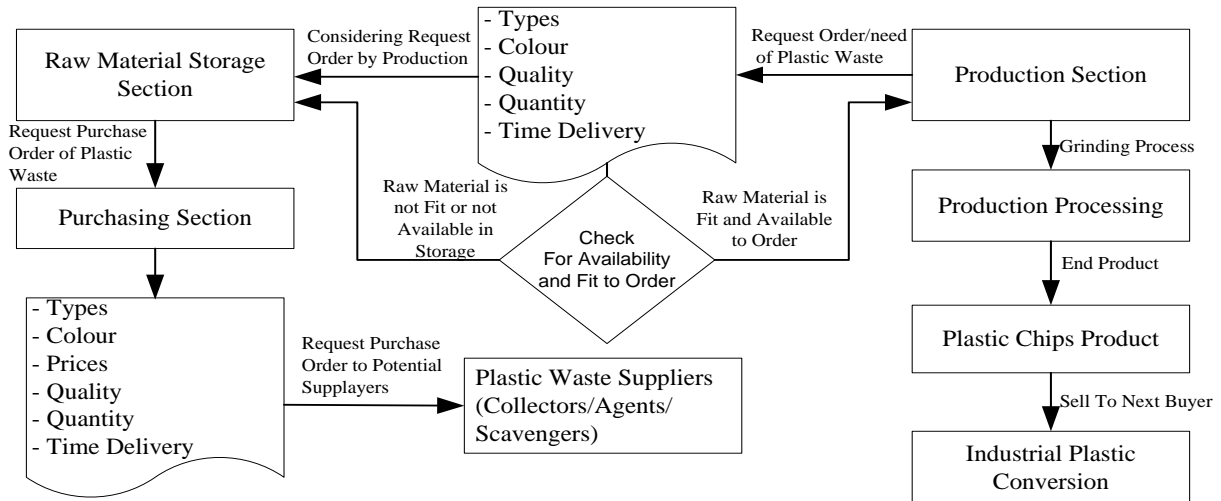
a. Information flow and Plastic Waste Data General



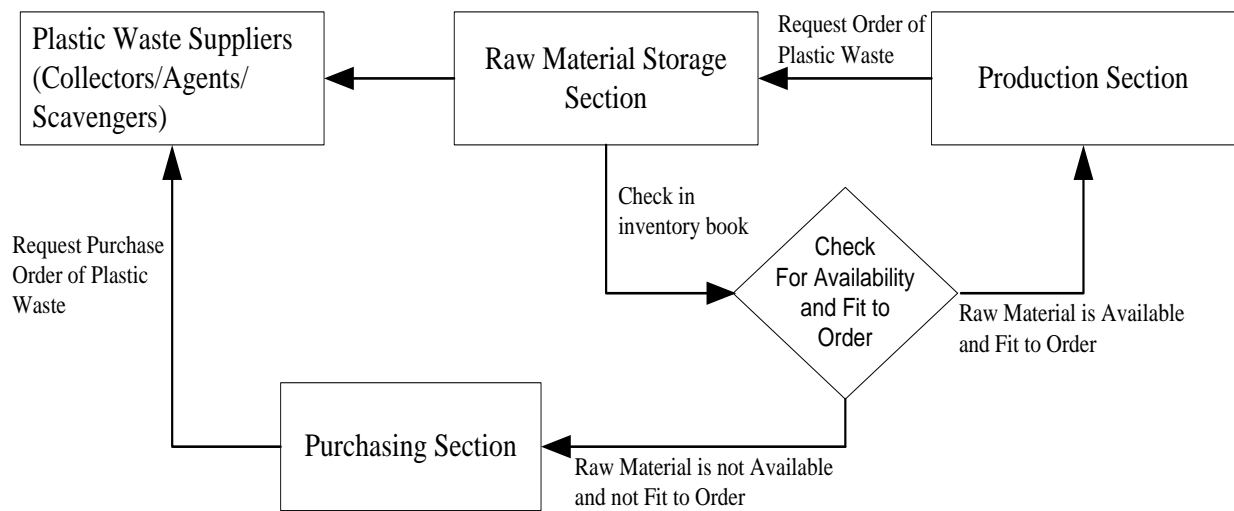
b. Datas Information Flow and Plastic Waste Purchase



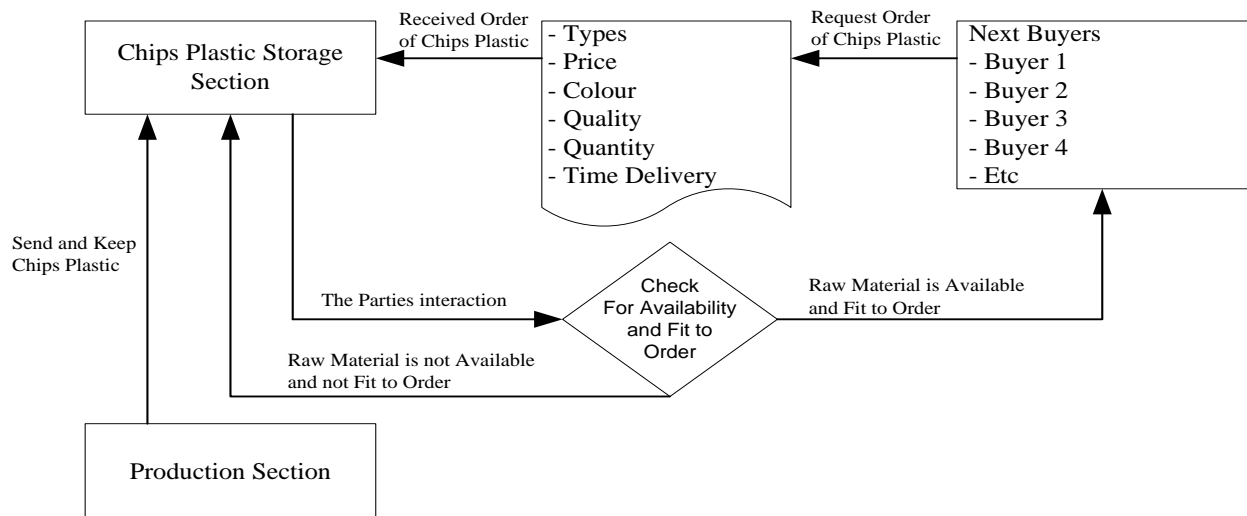
c. Information Flow of Plastic Waste (Raw Material) at Production Level



d. Datas Information Flow and Plastic Waste (Raw Material) Inventories



e. Data Information Flow and Plastic Chips Inventories



Plastic Waste Suppliers

Industrial processing of plastic waste into plastic chips is relatively classified simple industry. Suppliers of plastic waste in the waste business and the processing industry is composed of collecting agent (distributor). Waste plastics obtained by them will be collected in gunny sacks to take home before the sale, sorting and cleaned first. In general, collection agency activity does not have a formal business entity except the plastic waste processing industry had a business entity such as UD, cooperatives or other governmental agencies. Therefore, in order to easier to the assessment or scoring, then to group

these suppliers will be coding with (S1, S2, S3 and S4), the coding is abbreviated such a way with the aim in order to easier to conduct the scoring.

Table 1. List of Plastic Waste (Raw Materials), Derivatives and Suppliers

No.	Jenis Plastik Daur Ulang	Jenis Produk	Pemasok
1	PET	Beverage bottles, soy sauce, perfume, candy holder, etc.	Supplier 1 (S1), Supplier 2 (S2), Supplier 3 (S3) dan Supplier 4 (S4).
2	HDPE	Oil bottles, cosmetics, shampoos, packing of bottles, etc.	
3	PVC	Pipes, guttering, packing of bottles, Baygon, etc.	
4	LDPE	Aqua lid bottle, aqua gallon, packaging, etc.	
5	PP	Aqua cup, frutang, jelly, ades, etc	
6	PS	CD, waste baskets, children's toys, etc.	
7	Others (ABS, Hi-Impact)	Computer, radio, tv, children's toys, etc.	

Source: Palapa Plastic Recycle - PPR (modified)

Plastic Waste Supplier Assessment

Plastic waste supplier assessment criteria in the supply chain activities is one of the criteria used as a reflection of supply chain activities. Criteria for the assessment on a transaction of this plastic waste are: the type of plastic waste, price, color, quality, quantity and delivery time. Typically consideration of industrial / manufacturing in the purchase and the transaction is different from one manufacturer to another manufacturer.

Provision Weight For Each criteria and Sub-Criteria

The model that will be used in the processing of this data is by using AHP (Analysis Hierarchy Process), which this assessment will be given the weighting for criteria and sub-criteria. The AHP model is appropriate to be applied to cases that are relatively difficult decision-making and complex by using several assessment criteria.

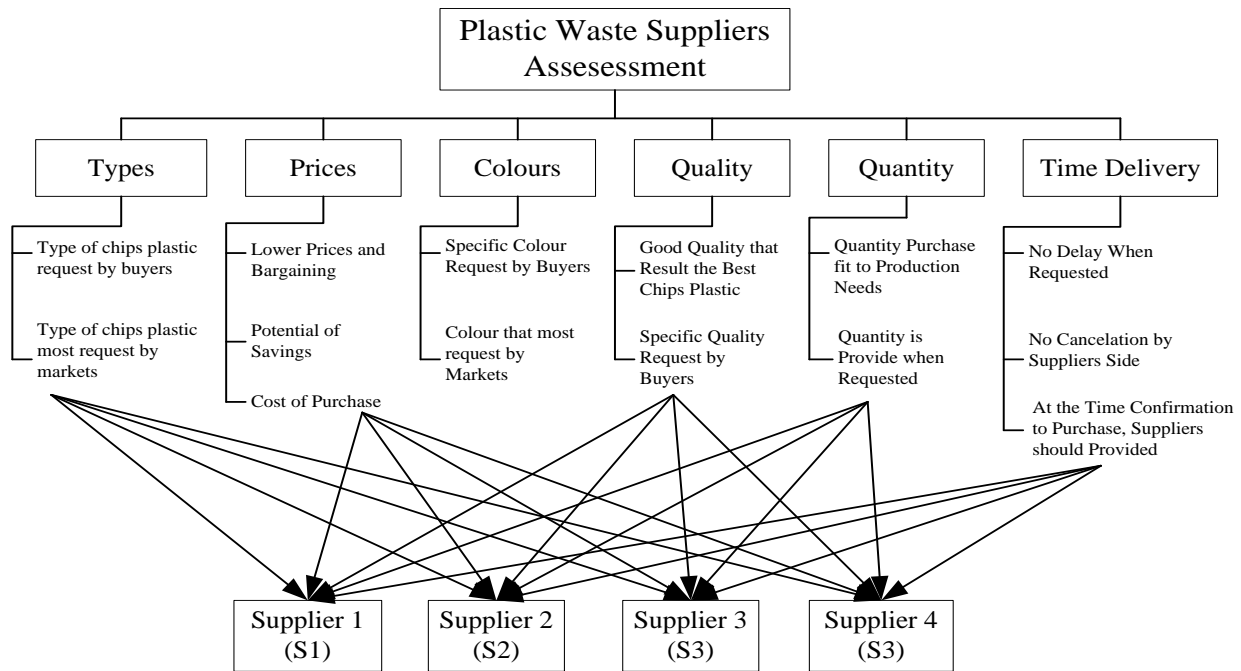


Figure 1. Criteria and Sub-Criteria Assessment of Plastic Waste Suppliers With Approach Analysis Hierarchy Process (AHP) Structure

At the AHP structure, assigning weights to each criterion, namely by way of comparison in pairs. Wherein if the comparison between the two criteria considered equally important as it is rated 1 for both criterion, whereas when there is a difference which one is more important, these criteria are given greater value than the others, namely 3, 5, 7, or 9, in accordance with level of importance of the other criteria into comparison.

Table 2. Pairwise comparisons Of Plastic Waste (Raw Materials) Supplier Selection

	Types	Prices	Colours	Quality	Quantity	Time Delivery
Types	1.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	2.00
Prices	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
Colours	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	2.00	1.00
Quality	0.50	0.33	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
Quantity	0.33	0.20	0.33	0.33	1.00	0.50
Time Delivery	0.50	0.33	0.33	1.00	0.33	1.00
Total	4.33	3.37	7.67	4.83	10.33	9.50

At this stage compares the criteria from the purchase of raw materials of plastic waste and assessment of the level of priority (comparative) or which become more important relative to one another criterion, namely the criteria of the type, price, color, quality, quantity and time of delivery of the raw material of plastic waste.

Table 3. Weight Calculation Of Each Criteria

	Types	Prices	Colours	Quality	Quantity	Time Delivery	Bobot
Types	0.23	0.30	0.39	0.21	0.29	0.21	0.27
Prices	0.23	0.30	0.26	0.21	0.19	0.21	0.23
Colours	0.23	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.19	0.11	0.15
Quality	0.12	0.10	0.13	0.21	0.19	0.32	0.18
Quantity	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.07
Time Delivery	0.12	0.10	0.04	0.21	0.03	0.11	0.10

From the table above, obtained weighting of each criterion are sequentially: 0.27; 0.23; 0.15; 0.18; 0.07 and 0.10.

Weight calculation Of Suppliers Plastic Waste (Raw Materials)

Supplier assessment undertaken by the buyer in this case is plastic waste processing industry (manufacturers). Assessment of waste plastics that purchased by the manufacturer that is with consideration by the type of plastic waste, price, color, quality, quantity and delivery time. After the manufacturer doing consideration to such criteria, the manufacturer will consider buying plastic waste

The next step is to calculate the weight value of each supplier. Value is obtained by summing the results of multiplication of the weight of each sub-criterion is concerned.

Table 4. Final Suppliers Assesement

Criteria/Sub-criteria	Weight	Supplier 1	Supplier 2	Supplier 3	Supplier 4
Types	0.27				
(T1)	0.18	0.345	0.125	0.255	0.275
(T2)	0.09	0.277	0.156	0.334	0.233
Prices	0.23				
(P1)	0.10	0.637	0.124	0.135	0.104
(P2)	0.08	0.267	0.276	0.176	0.281
(P3)	0.05	0.231	0.311	0.323	0.135
Colours	0.15				
(C1)	0.08	0.313	0.215	0.357	0.115
(C2)	0.07	0.274	0.197	0.276	0.253
Quality	0.18				
(Q1)	0.07	0.471	0.211	0.216	0.102
(Q2)	0.11	0.383	0.276	0.139	0.202
Quantity	0.07				
(Qt1)	0.02	0.376	0.219	0.212	0.193
(Qt2)	0.05	0.289	0.319	0.201	0.191

Time Delivery	0.10				
(TD1)	0.02	0.211	0.321	0.187	0.281
(TD2)	0.04	0.342	0.253	0.231	0.174
(TD3)	0.05	0.365	0.183	0.234	0.218
Nilai Bobot Akhir		0.359	0.205	0.235	0.201

As shows in the table supplier assessment above, the supplier 1 has the highest value of 0.359, followed by the supplier 3 with a value of 0.235, supplier 2 with a value of 0.205 and suppliers 4 with a value of 0,201.

Conclusion

Based on analysis by using SCORcards and gap analysis models it can be concluded as follows:

1. Base on supplier performance appraisal by using Analytical Hierarchy Process and model of supplier evaluation form to rank several suppliers based on several criteria, thus the obtained sequence of raw material suppliers of plastic waste in accordance with the amount of weight gained. The order of suppliers based weights that provide/meet most demand in accordance with the manufacturer that is supplier 1, 3, 2 and 4, in which the first supplier has the highest value of 0.359, followed by the supplier 3 with a value of 0.235, supplier 2 with a value of 0.205 and suppliers 4 with value of 0.201. The sequence is a reflection of the most satisfaction and fulfilling production needs required by manufacturers currently.
2. Some of the problems in obtaining raw materials at this moment are fluctuating and competitive prices between one supplier to another supplier. In addition, the raw material of plastic waste are sometimes hard to be obtained because of competition with buyers from Medan (large collection agents or industrial conversion of plastic or plastic end products maker), where the buyers from Medan are order directly to the collecting agency in Aceh. Such conditions would create a tight competition and be potential for disruption of the stability of the supply of raw material availability in the area of Aceh. This is certainly very disturbing chain of supply, especially for industrial processing plastic waste into plastic chips that exist in the province of Aceh at this moment.
3. To meet the need for raw materials, manufacturing (industrial processing plastic waste into plastic chips) undertake cooperation with several suppliers to get some kind of plastic waste that is required by the manufacturer where the request is a reflection of the demand for buyers in the plastics conversion industry into end plastic products, it is conducted in order to keep the needs (capacity) factory production both short-term and long-term
4. Loyalty of suppliers sometimes be a problem because in this case the effect of market mechanisms, where the highest bidder (the best) will obtain raw materials more quickly. It is sometimes the case where buyer Medan more play a role in these conditions.

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The Contribution of Corporate Social Responsibility on External Stakeholders Perspective

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Abstract

The company is a form of organization that can not be separated with a maximum profit. All forms of activities and programs implemented by the company will have an impact on the environment both internal and external. The impact on the external side will trigger its own problems, including the presence in an area. Through local government policy, the company is considered able to be controlled under the authority of the local government through the autonomy. The research objective is to see the limitation of contributions made by the company through its social responsibility as a percentage of the area through perspective of external stakeholders including government regulations, public pressure, environmental organizations/Non Governmental Organization (NGO), and the mass media. This research has been conducted in three different areas, namely in the province of Aceh are region of Banda Aceh, Aceh Utara and Lhokseumawe. The analytical tool used is Multiple Regression with the purposive sampling. Total of respondents has been stated by using the criteria are 750 people. The results have been showed that external stakeholders include government regulations, public pressure, environmental organizations/Non Governmental Organization (NGO), and the mass media simultaneously significant effect on corporate social responsibility. Partially, only environmental organizations/NGOs that does not have a significant impact on corporate social responsibility.

Keywords: External stakeholders, government regulation, public pressure, environmental organizations/NGOs, mass media and corporate social responsibility.

Background

The existence of the company or the industry in the area has been inviting a problem for local governments. This is a problem that must be addressed by the local government through autonomy held in accordance with Law No. 32 of 2004. This regulation has been a strong foundation for local

government to be able to organize and manage their own affairs and interests of local communities in accordance with the regulations legislation in force. Any kind of company or any industry including those labeled State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) has to support the development or progress of a region. The presence of various forms of companies or state-owned companies in each region has become a necessity for economic growth in the region that must be synchronized with certain rules or policies that are expected to have a form of harmonization for the development of the region. According to Kiroyan (2006) in Rosiyana R. Mariani Dewi and Sitingjak (2009) that corporate social responsibility is the obligation of the company to maintain the quality of the social and physical environment and also make a positive contribution to the values of public welfare. This is particularly relevant to Law No. 40/2007 regarding Limited Liability Company (Company Law) which is clearly stated in Article 74 that the requirement for any company to make an annual report on the implementation of social and environmental responsibility. Internal problems that occurred in the region, still need to look for a solution through various research evidence, including problems with the presence of companies or industries that are directly able to contribute to the region. Zulkarnaini (2011) proved that the majority of state-owned companies have given positive indications on corporate social responsibility to the primary stakeholders including of government regulations, public pressure and labor, when assessed from the point of view of the company itself. Results were only seen standpoint of company without regard to external parties such as the community, NGOs, suppliers, the media and local government that is supposed to be a side that is very objective and independent in assessing the company's actions. Through this research needs to be studied again that the existence of the company or the industry should really be judged from the standpoint of independent parties in order to give a perception that eventually can strengthen to local government policy. Luhgiatno (2007) argued that the concept of corporate social responsibility becomes very heavily promoted by the company, but in fact it is just a sweetener or done to improve the image of the company, without actually fulfill their obligations and improve performance substantially. The final results of this study are expected how local governments can set policies regarding the interests of the region based on the input obtained from the public or external parties. The local government wanted the company or the industry, including state-owned companies to demonstrate the seriousness of the social responsibility held, so that between the company and the community will have a social contract, either implicitly or explicitly allowing the public to evaluate the social performance of the organization in making a judgment about the operational feasibility of the organization or enterprise (Yulia Setyarini and Melvie Paramitha, 2011).

The Concept of Corporate Social Responsibility

Freeman in Azhar Maksum and Azizul Kholis (2003) states that "stakeholder is a group or individual who can affect or is affected by the achievement of the organization's objectives". Freeman's definition states that a stakeholder group or individual who can affect or be affected by the achievement of corporate goals, thereby implicitly this definition indicates survival (going concern) companies among others influenced by the behavior and response to the company's stakeholders.

Stakeholder Concept

Stakeholder is groups of people/institutions which include shareholders, management, employees, suppliers, customers, the community around the factory or the location of the company, the public, government and the environment, in which all components have an interest in a business (Bertens, 2004). Steiner and Steiner (2003) divided these stakeholders based on its effect on the company, which are then grouped into primary stakeholders and secondary stakeholders, where is defined as follows: "Primary stakeholders have an immediate, and powerful impact on a firm. They are stockholders (owners), customers, employees, communities, and governments and may, depending on the firm, secondary stakeholders include a wide range of entities that have less power to include the firm's activities but that effect or are affected by its operations". While Estes (1976: 3) dividing up the internal and external stakeholders. Internal parties are the management, labor, public relations and corporate legal departments. External parties include (1) The Association comprised of investors (shareholders), customers and suppliers; (2) Government; (3) public organizations; (4) Others such as mass media, capital markets and the general public. Kelley (1991) and Kirby (1998) in Irene (1999) reveals four things that become a crucial issue in the scope of stakeholders, as follows: (a) *Government regulation*, the whole shape of the rules issued by the government to be fundamental importance for the company. Companies must pay attention to these rules as regulations that have an impact on the sustainability of their activities, such as the company's operating license, analysis and environmental impact standards, regulation of labor / labor and others. Thus it can be ensured that the role of government is high in interfering in how the success of a business (Coghill, 1999); (b) *Community groups* (Community). The fundamental reason for the public notice is given that it is consumers who will consume the elements of production of the company. Another group that can be categorized society is education agency that always responds academic study if something happens in the corporate world especially detrimental for the sake of common interests and objectives of a particular group; (c) *Environmental Conservation* (*Environmental Organization*), which has elements of environmental organizations or other organizations such as the Non Governmental Organization (NGO). These organizations can mobilize people and opinions on the activities of the company, so that the interests of the organization; (d) Mass Media, is the role of the mass media simply provide a very significant meaning in shaping public opinion on a company's activities.

Research Hypothesis

Based on the theoretical discussed above, the research hypothesis can be derived as follows:

1. Stakeholders include government regulations, public pressure, environmental organizations and mass media have partially effect on corporate social responsibility in the region of Banda Aceh, Aceh Utara and Lhokseumawe.
2. Stakeholders include government regulations, public pressure, environmental organizations and mass media have simultaneously effect on corporate social responsibility in the region of Banda Aceh, Aceh Utara and Lhokseumawe.

Research Methods

The research variables consisted of the independent variables are (1) *Government regulation* represented by the local government in three areas through the entire work units (SKPD) with 23 in Banda Aceh, 35 in Aceh Utara, and 25 in Lhokseumawe; (2) *Public pressure* is represented by all higher education institutions; (3) *Environmental organizations* will be represented by the entire organization or non-governmental organizations; (4) The mass media, each will be represented by all the media contained in the province of Aceh located in three regions. This study uses a survey method to collect data on three research areas. Determination of the target population in accordance with the purpose or research problem (Nur Indriantoro and Bambang Supomo, 2002). Based on the target population, the determination of the number of samples based on a purposive sampling with the following criteria (a) Middle management positions and above; (b) Involved in decision making; (c) Especially colleges that have been accredited and reputable within the scope of the three research areas; (d) NGOs or environmental organizations contained in three research areas; (e) Special mass media which are well known in the province of Aceh. The total number of respondents who assigned to each representation of a unit as much as 5 people. The total respondents are 750 people.

To be able to analyze the data in this study we will use multiple linear regression analysis to determine the influence of external stakeholders on corporate social responsibility. The research models can be derived as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon_1$$

Where Y =Corporate Social Responsibility, β_0 =constant, i.e the value Y if the value of all other variables to zero, β_1 =coefficient of regression of X_1 , β_2 =coefficient of regression of X_2 , β_3 =regression coefficient of X_3 , β_4 =regression coefficient of X_4 , X_1 =Government Regulation, X_2 =Public Pressure, X_3 =Environmental Organization/Non Governmental Organization (NGO), X_4 =Mass Media, and ε =Error terms of other variables

Classical assumption test.

The main classical assumptions according to Gujarati (2003) consisting of (1) Normality disturbance variable (disturbance errors); (2) There is no *multikolinearitas*, is a condition in which one or more independent variables correlated with other independent variable, an independent variable is a linear function of other independent variables; (3) There is no *heteroskedastisitas*, occur because of changes in circumstances that are not reflected in the regression model specifically or if the residuals do not have a constant variance; and (4) There is no autocorrelation which can be interpreted as a correlation exists between the members of a series of adjacent observation time (time series) or the adjacent holder (cross section).

Hypothesis Testing

Statistic F Test, To calculate the value of F calculated used the formula (Gujarati, 2003):

$$F = \frac{R^2 / k - 1}{(1 - R^2) / (n - k)}$$
, Where R^2 is the coefficient of determination, k is the independent variable amount,

n is the sample size. $F_{\text{calculation}}$ results are then compared with F_{table} with a 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$) with the decision criteria as follows (1) If $F_{\text{calculation}} \leq F_{\text{table}}$: H_0 accepted or H_a rejected; (2) If $F_{\text{calculation}} > F_{\text{table}}$: H_0 is rejected or accepted H_a .

Statistics t Test, Partial test or called by t test, which is a significant test constant and independent variables included in the equation individually whether an effect on the value of the independent variables (Gujarati, 2003: 259). The formula is: $t = \frac{\beta_i}{S_{\beta_i}}$, Where β_i is the regression coefficient for each independent

variable, S_{β_i} is the standard error of β_i . From these calculations we then compare between $t_{\text{calculation}}$ with t_{table} value at 95% confidence level ($\alpha=0.05$), with the decision criteria (1) If $t_{\text{calculation}} \leq t_{\text{table}}$: H_0 accepted or H_a rejected; (2) If $t_{\text{calculation}} > t_{\text{table}}$: H_0 is rejected or accepted H_a .

Test coefficient of determination (R^2). Test The coefficient of determination (R^2) was conducted to see the great variety of independent variables together in influencing the dependent variable by using the

following formula: $R^2 = \frac{JK_R}{JK_Y}$ Where JK_R : sum of squares regression (explained sum of square), JK_Y :

total number of squares (the total sumof the square). R^2 value is between 0 and 1. The closer the value of 1 or 100%, the greater the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. Calculating the partial determination coefficient is to determine the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable partially. Partial determination coefficient obtained by squaring partial correlation coefficients for each independent variable. To determine the relationship between the independent variable on the dependent variable, use objective criteria as interpretation guidelines (Sugiyono, 2011:214) with frequency (1) 0,00 - 0,199/very low; (2) 0,20 - 0,399/low; (3) 0,40 – 0,599/medium; (4) 0,60 – 0,799/strong; (5) 0,80 – 1,000/very strong.

Result and Discussion

Descriptive overview of the results showed that as many as 750 respondents who became the target population in this study, only 615 respondents who restore and fill out a questionnaire study (82%). From the results if the data obtained, both validity and reliability have qualified as indicators that can demonstrate the quality of statements/questions where the overall indicator has validity > 0.30 and reliability levels > 0.70. The classical assumption test has been associated to the data and showed the result unbiased. Analysis of Multiple Linear Regression Equations can be seen on table 1 below:

Table 1. Analisis of Multiple Regression Model

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1,088	1,172		-,928	,354
	X1	,228	,083	,108	2,741	,006
	X2	,679	,085	,327	7,948	,000
	X3	-,017	,050	-,015	-,332	,740
	X4	,535	,060	,336	8,924	,000

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Table 1 above, it can be derived models as $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon$

The correlation coefficient and determination

To determine the relationship between the dependent and independent variables via the correlation coefficient (R) and the coefficient of determination (R²) can be seen in the summary table 2 below.

Table 2. Correlation coefficient (R) and Determination (R²)

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,613 ^a	,376	,372	4,39718

a. Predictors: (Constant), X4, X1, X2, X3

Analysis above that it can be seen that the correlation coefficient (R) is equal to 0.613. Based on interpretation of the correlation coefficient that has been presented, the correlation coefficient of 61.3% showed a strong relationship between the independent variables simultaneously with the dependent variable. Furthermore, based on the table above obtained value of R-Square (R²) of 0.376, thus the coefficient of determination influence stakeholders simultaneously on corporate social responsibility (Y) is equal to 37.6 %, while the remaining 62.4% is the influence of other variables that are not observed in this study. A large percentage partial effect can be determined by multiplying the value of the coefficient Beta coefficient value Zero Order as follows: (Variable X₁ = 0.108 × 0.360 = 0.0389 = 3.89%); (Variable X₂ = 0.327 × 0.518 = 0.1694 = 16.94%); (Variable X₃ = -0.015 × 0.398 = -0.006 = -0.6%); and (Variable X₄ = 0.336 × 0.517 = 0.1737 = 17.37%). They have showed limitation of contribution each variable.

Hypothesis Testing. Results of hypothesis testing can be summarized as follow:

Table 3. Summary of hypothesis testing

Variable	F Test		Conclusion
	<i>F_{calculation}</i>	<i>F_{table}</i>	
X ₁ ,X ₂ ,X ₃ ,X ₄	91,891	2,113	H ₀ rejected
	t Test		
	<i>t_{calculation}</i>	<i>t_{table}</i>	
X ₁	2,741	1,964	H ₀ rejected
X ₂	7,948	1,964	H ₀ rejected

X_3	-0,332	1,964	H_0 accepted
X_4	8,924	1,964	H_0 rejected

Source: Result research (2015)

Discussion

Government regulations has been arranging the various activities of the company or industry have a positive impact for the company's existence today, where the value of the coefficient of determination (R^2) obtained only by 3.89%. It means that there is still a small contribution of government regulations that could force the company to pay attention to the rules or policies made by the government (Coghill: 1999). This indicates that essentially the government regulation has full power to supervise or control the activities undertaken by the company or industry. The results support the evidence that has been investigated by Zulkarnaini (2011), which state-owned companies are generally consistent with the rules set by the government in the form of contributions to be distributed to the public. Besides that, the pressure of society represented by higher education institutions, clearly had a significant influence for corporate social responsibility, where the value (R^2) obtained by 16.94%.

The results support the evidence found by Zulkarnaini (2011) that the public pressure on the internal side of the company provide a very significant influence on the various forms of social programs carried out by state-owned companies. However, the external side is found, the author suspected that many college activities have been supported directly by the company or the industry, such as the recruitment process on campus, entrepreneurial programs, character development programs, scholarships and others. Then, author summarized that the presence of environmental organizations or NGOs sampled in this study, most of the NGOs that are not oriented or highlight to activities of the company or industry that exist around the community. In general, the presence and activities of NGOs more focused on issues related to governance, social and other legal issues of public life. For the media, the results showed the value of the coefficient (R^2) is highest among the other three variables, 17.37%. The role of mass media is very influential for the development of the company or industry.

Conclusions

The result of research has supported local governments to involve the active participation of stakeholders component in various activities related to the establishment of policies. For further research in order to add other variables such as good governance (good governance), decentralization, the regional financial system, managerial performance of local government and so on, expanding the respondent samples or study and research sites, and state the specialized observations on certain types of enterprises such as manufacturing companies that directly impact on the environment. Limitations of this study is to determine the samples, especially the number of environmental organizations/NGOs still has been taken in general, it means that the activity of NGOs is still very low associated with the actions of the company or industry. This effect to the source of the information obtained is still so common that tends to effect the desired

result. Besides that, the indicators has been not showed the specifications that drawn up issues concerning to both the company's activities and certain types of companies.

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Relationship Factors Economic Growth with Environmental Quality in Indonesia

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Abstract

Economic growth is an important concept in the development of a region. This is because economic growth in a region is a very important indicator in determining the successful development of a region. National economic growth is calculated through the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) can also be used as indicator of the rate of the national economy which in this case concerns the effectiveness of the determinants of economic growth such as, population, total employment, per capita income, land area per capita and the level of technological development. Economic growth is an important concept in the development of a region. This is because economic growth in a region is a very important indicator in determining the successful development of a region. National economic growth is calculated through the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) can also be used as indicator of the rate of the national economy which in this case concerns the effectiveness of the determinants of economic growth such as, population, total employment, per capita income, land area per capita and the level of technological development. Based on the data published by the Ministry of Resources and Energy and the Ministry of Environment in 2005, the CO₂ generated by energy use accounts for approximately 99% of greenhouse gas emissions, while the remaining 1% is generated by methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) , Furthermore, based on its source, tersebur 80% of CO₂ emissions come from three main sectors: power generation, industry and transport while the rest comes from household and other sectors. This sector is the third largest energy user to follow the trend of increasing population and economic growth.

Keywords: Economic Growth Factor Relation with Environmental Quality

Background

Economic growth is an important concept in the development of a region. This is because economic growth in a region is a very important indicator in determining the successful development of a region.

National economic growth is calculated through the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) can also be used as indicator of the rate of the national economy which in this case concerns the effectiveness of the determinants of economic growth such as, population, total employment, per capita income, land area per capita and the level of technological development. The development of economic growth in Indonesia can be seen in Table 1 below explaining that Indonesia's economic growth changes which fluctuate from year to year but tend to grow positively.

Table 1. GDP growth of Indonesia Year 2000 – 2007 On Constant Prices of 2000

YEAR	GDP Growth (Milyar Rp)	Enhancement (%)
2000	1.389.770.20	4,86
2001	1.443.014,60	3,83
2002	1.504.380,60	4,25
2003	1.572.159,30	4,51
2004	1.656.757,54	5,38
2005	1.750.656,10	5,67
2006	1.846.654,90	5,48
2007	1.901.147,50	2,95
Average		4,618

On the other hand, as a comparison of the national level of economic growth, economic growth in North Sumatra Province on 8 (eight) years on average showed positive growth and higher than the national level, which is about 5.44%. The following description of economic growth in Sumatra at 8 (eight) years.

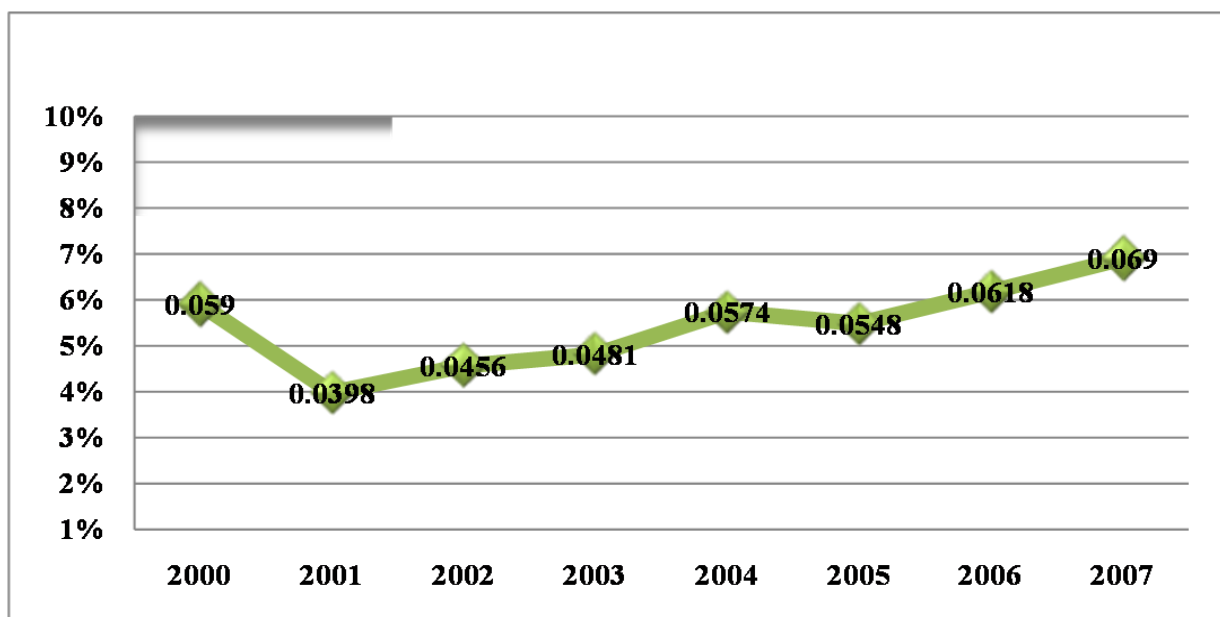


Figure 1. Economic growth in North Sumatra Province

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (processed)

In line with the positive economic growth rate, on the other hand the quality of the environmental problems that we are currently facing is the degradation of the environment around our area, especially around the industrial area. Various cases of environmental pollution caused by the behavior of the economy that are likely only concerned with economic growth and environmental neglect have a lot going on in our country, among others, is the case of environmental pollution by PT. Lapindo hot mudflow impacts resulting from the bowels of the earth so that pulverize all existing ecosystems in the region and the case of environmental pollution by industrial wastewater PT. Kawasan Industri Medan that led to the demonstration of residents around PT. KIM due to pollution of groundwater and river water Deli.

Cases of overlapping land use for mining in protected forests, for example, is not a difficult case we find in these areas. The cases of environmental pollution also tends to increase. Advanced transportation and industrialization are not accompanied by the application of clean technologies had a negative impact, especially in the urban environment. Urban rivers polluted by industrial waste and household. Soil conditions increasingly polluted by chemicals either from solid waste, fertilizers and pesticides. This pollution problem due to low awareness of us, especially the business community for clean and healthy life with good environmental quality. Coupled with the case of deforestation is also a matter of risky and very broad impact not only on the mainland ex. The deforstasi, but also on the environment around the area, even at the national and international environment. Privinsi Special District Capital of Jakarta with PAD in Indonesia did not guarantee the realization of a healthy environment and clean in the province, it can be seen based on the assessment of the Ministry of Environment of the 28 provinces of the index of environmental quality (in terms of air quality, water and forest cover) the province is the province that has the lowest environmental quality index is with a value of 41.73.

In implementing the national development, especially economic development in Indonesia are required to pay attention to the three pillars of sustainable development equally. This is consistent with the results of the UN Conference on the Environment held in Stockholm in 1972 and a Declaration of Environmental Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro of 1992 which agreed on the principle of decision making dimension of development should pay attention to the environment and humans. Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002 which discussed and overcome the deterioration of environmental quality and the Summit of the Environment in Bali in 2010 with an emphasis on global challenges based development environment, the key issues on consumption and production patterns which deplete natural resources faster than the effort conservation / recycling.

Environmental issues (environmental problems) is the excess / impact on the progress of the industrial countries and the poverty of developing countries. All of it was covered in so-called "growth-problem" which include rapid population growth needs, the growth of technology and industry are rapidly thus requiring more input materials for the production process. Changes in mindset in memanfaatkan natural resources caused finally growth not only will involve fulfillment, but also reserves and limit carrying capacity (carrying capacity) of natural resources used.

It reminds us that the contribution that can be relied upon in contributing to economic growth and a source of foreign exchange and capital development is derived from natural resources. Natural resources have an important role in the Indonesian economy well in the past, present and future so that, in its application should pay attention to what has been agreed internationally. However, besides natural resources can bring a major contribution to economic development, on the other hand, sustainability on its availability is often overlooked, and so are the rules that should be adhered to as a cornerstone of managing a business and / or activities that support the development of economic sectors less attention, so there is a trend decline in the carrying capacity of the environment and depletion of natural resource availability that is causing environmental degradation.

Theory of Economic Growth

The Classical Theory of Economic

Growth According to the classical economists, Smith, economic growth is affected by two main factors namely total output growth and population growth (Arsyad, 1999). And in general there are three (3) key elements of the production system.

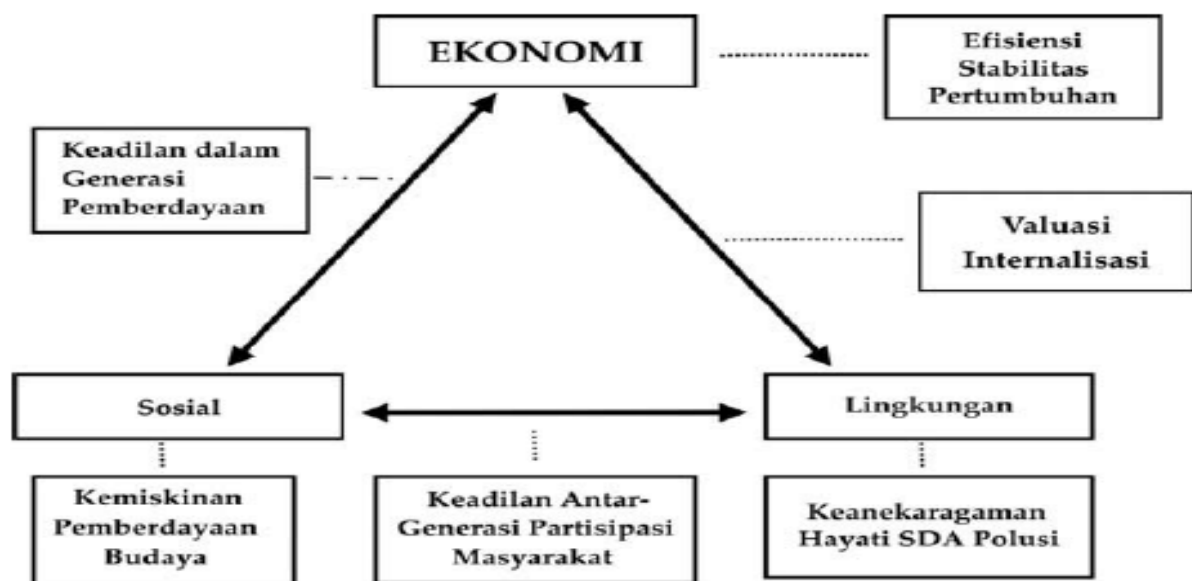


Figure 2. Pillars of Sustainable Development

Source: Askari 2005 in Suryanto 2009

First, the natural resources available is a fundamental container of the production activities of a society in which the amount of natural resources available has a maximum limit for the growth of an economy. Second, the human resources (total population) are a passive role in the process of growth of output, means the population will adapt to the need for manpower. And third is the capital stock of the production elements that determine the rate of output growth.

Figures of the economy in this period include the Harrod-Domar through the model Harrod-Domar growth model (Harrod Domar growth model). Growth theory Harrod - Domar essentially trying to show the necessary requirement in order to create a state of steady growth (Steady Growth) which can be defined as growth that will always create full use of production factors and capital will always prevail in the economy. According to this theory of investment is a major factor of economic growth of a country, this is because the investment has a dual character (Jhingan, 2005): first he can create revenue, and secondly it could also increase the production capacity of the economy by increasing the capital stock. In contrast to the classical past that only paying attention to one aspect of the formation of capital, Harrod-Domar not only considers that capital formation as an expense that will add to the ability of an economy to produce goods and are also looking at forming capital as an expense, which will eventually add to effective demand throughout society.

Besides, Harrod-Domar also agreed with the opinion of Keynes (viewpoint request) which states that the added ability to produce is not in itself will create additional production and the increase in people's income but which led to the addition of production and the rise in national income was the increase in public expenditure.

In this growth model assumes that there is a direct economic relationship between the magnitude of the overall capital stock (K) and GNP (Y). The relationship is commonly known as the capital ratio / output (capital / output ratio). If we let capital / out ratio as k, and the ratio of national saving (national saving ratio), s, is an established part of the national output. If the amount of the investment (capital investment) is determined by the amount of new savings, it can be arranged simple model of economic growth as follows:

$$S = s \cdot Y \quad 2.1.$$

Definition: Savings (S) is a part, s, from National Income (Y)

$$I = \Delta K \quad 2.2$$

And because the amount of capital stock (K) is directly related to the amount of national income / output (Y), as shown by the capital / output ratio, then: Definition: Investment (I) represents a change in capital stock (K)

$$\frac{K}{Y} = k \quad \frac{\Delta K}{\Delta Y} = k \quad \Delta K = k \Delta Y \quad 2.3.$$

Where from the equation obtained bahwa / Y is the rate of change or the rate of GNP growth (percentage change in GNP). So it can be said that economic growth is determined by the ratio of national savings, s, and the ratio of capital / national output k. Thus the more you save and then implanted will have an impact on the more rapid growth in demand. But what happens is not that simple, because the rate of growth that can be reached by the investment / savings depends on its productivity.

Model Pezzey (Economic and Environmental Stock and Flows - a General Model)

Economic environment has three functions namely as a provider of raw materials, waste assimilation, and appeal (insitue resources). The first and second function has a reciprocal relationship, that the production

process of processing raw materials into final goods at the same time produce waste that will be returned to the environment. The third function that the natural environment is also providing services that can be directly consumed, as well as fresh air and natural beauty. Pezzey (1992) describes the relationship between the economy and the environment in more detail the so-called "economic and environmental stocks and flows - a general model" as can be seen in Figure 3.

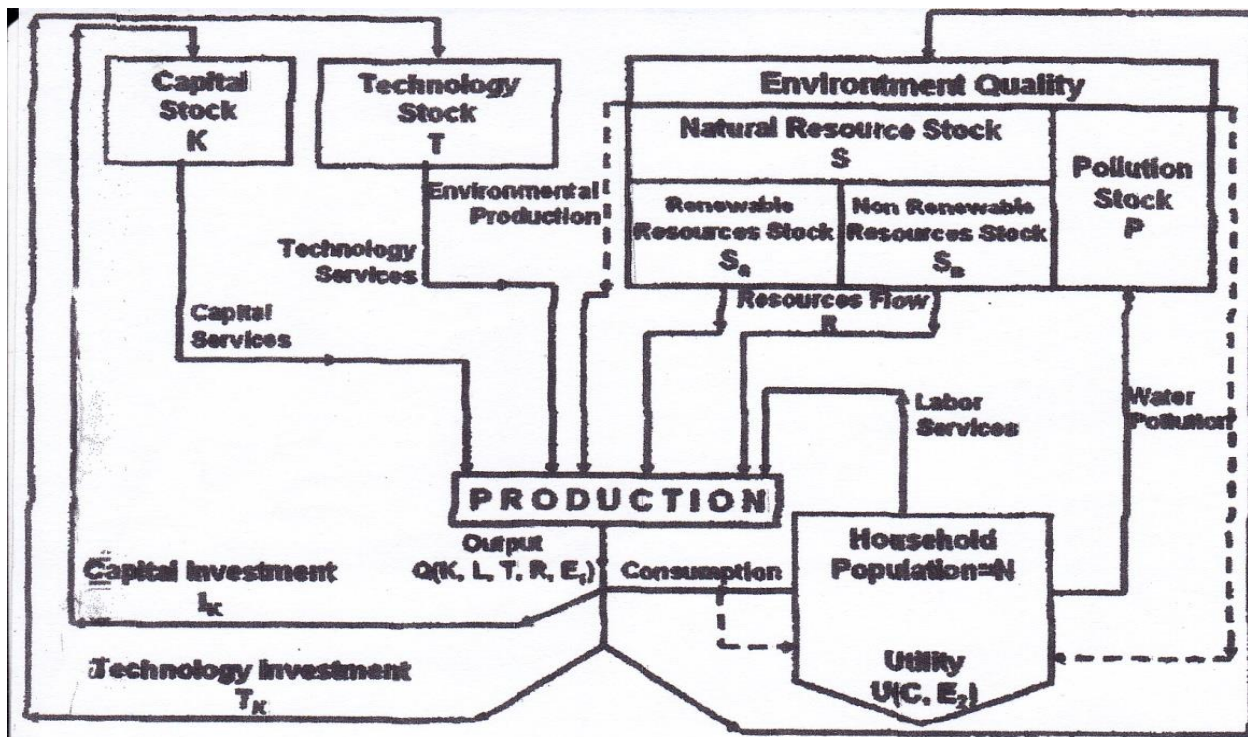


Figure 3. Economic and Environmental Stocks and Flows - a General Moedel

Source : Pezzey (1992:7)

From the figure it is seen that the rate of production of goods (Q) is not only determined by the availability of capital (K), technology (T) and labor (L), but also by the quality of the environment (E). Quality of the environment consists of stock SDA (R), the level of pollution (E1), and the value of the appeal (E2). The dependence of production on the environment is called the productivity of the environment, namely $Q(K, L, T, R, E_1, E_2)$. The impact of the five variables on production levels is positive. So that the environmental quality deteriorates mean lower production levels.

Model Pezzey is essentially an extension of Cobb Douglas production function by incorporating environmental quality as an input that will affect the output. In contrast to other production factor inputs of capital and labor that would raise output if both inputs are increased, increasing damage to the environment will decrease output. Thus the basic theory in the research is the theory of production expanded by incorporating elements of the environment. The production process that processes input so the output at the same time produce waste as a by-product, so that the growing amount of BOD, TDS,

CO and CO₂ will follow the development of economic activity, *ceteris paribus*, thus the amount of BOD, TDS, CO, CO₂ and critical lands also an output which is affected by economic activity. When more higher economic activity, the amount of BOD, TDS, CO, CO₂ and critical lands will increase which in turn will lower the aggregate output. In this context it becomes relevant limits to growth. The concept of limits to growth developed by Meadow suggests that the impact of economic growth on environmental degradation is a trade off. It is based on two reasons, first the limited environmental capacity to accommodate waste generated by economic activity, and the second limited non-renewable natural resources. Meadow thinking has implications for an option that is economic growth or the environment. If you want to preserve the environment, should limit economic growth. Conversely, if economic growth takes precedence then the environment will bear the burden which in turn will limit the economy to grow. Some criticism of the concept of limits to growth suggests that there are a number of reasons why in some cases there are no limitations to grow, such as: the elasticity of income positive and increased the quality of the environment, changes in the composition of production and consumption, increased levels of education and awareness of the environment, advances in technology, and more open political systems (Lim, 1997).

This implies that the relationship of economic growth against environmental problems depends on market forces and policies and environmental regulations imposed by the government. Model Pezzey correcting the concept of limits to growth that environmental quality is strongly influenced by the environmental expenditure allocation of funds derived from the total revenue. Experience South Korean government through its fiscal policy has proved this (Min, 2003). Thus Meadow fears about limits to growth will not occur as long as there are efforts to control environmental degradation through appropriate environmental expenditure. Pezzey thinking is synonymous with the Environmental Kuznetz Curve theory as an analogy to the Kuznets curve that links between income per capita and income distribution.

Environmental degradation occurs because of the actions that lead to changes either directly or indirectly, physical properties and / or biological environment that no longer function optimally in supporting sustainable development (sustainability development). Environmental damage occurred on land, air and water. Management of natural resources and the environment that are not conducted in accordance with the capability of carrying capacity may trigger a food crisis, the water crisis, the energy crisis and the environment. In general it can be said that almost all types of natural resources and environmental components in Indonesia tend to decrease the quality and quantity over time. With a total forest area located in Indonesia (123 459 514 Ha). The rate of deforestation in Indonesia according to World Bank estimates between 700,000 to 1.2 million ha per year. Meanwhile, according to the Food Agricultural Organization (FAO), said the rate of deforestation in Indonesia reached 1.315 million ha per year or annually forest area was reduced by one percent (1%). Following the data of deforestation in the larger islands are located in Indonesia.

From the above data, it can be indicated that the high level of exploitation of the forests in Indonesia could lead to increased deforestation in Indonesia. Some forms of human exploitation of the forest that

we often encounter, including the activities of shifting cultivation, illegal logging, and logging by owners Forest Management Rights (HPH) is none other than the purpose of these activities is the economic value (economic growth, income and unemployment). This of course resulted in a decrease in forest main function, namely as part of a life support system. With the onset of deforestation, coupled with the various sources of pollution such as vehicle fumes, factory and domestic waste led to a decline in the quality of the environment around us. One immediate concrete evidence that we feel as a result of environmental degradation is the rise in sea level and changes in temperature and extreme climate.

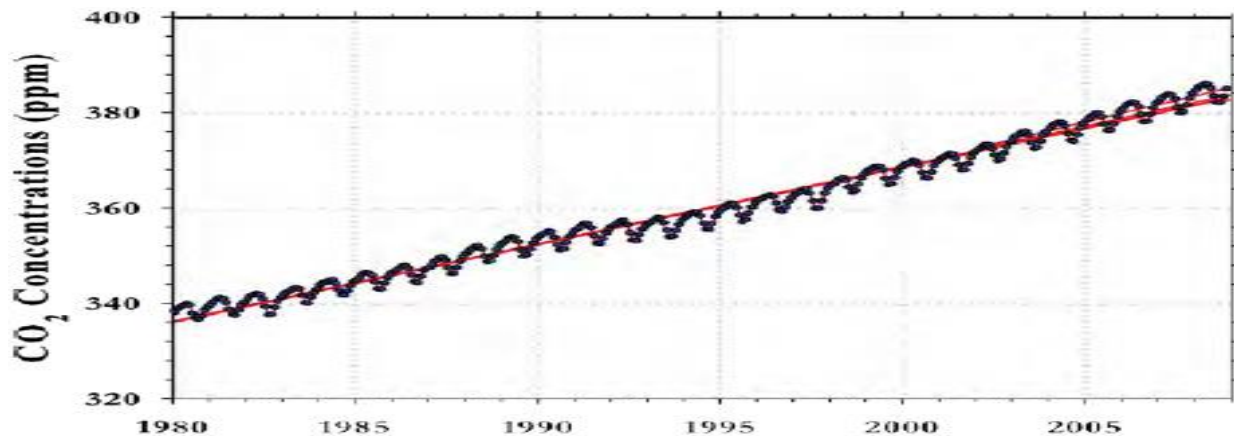
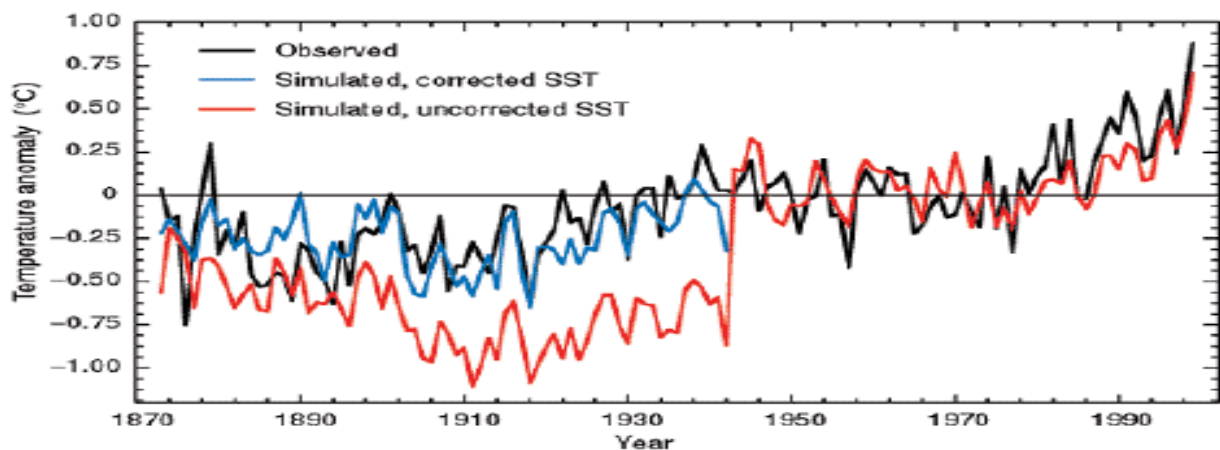


Figure 4. Monthly CO₂ concentration from 1980 to 2008. Trends Increase

Amounting to 162 ppm CO₂ concentration / Ages

Air Temperature Time Series Data Using Observation and Model From 1870 until 2000, with the increase in About 1 ° C.



The increase in CO₂ concentration and air temperature, as can be seen in the two images above are symptoms of a warming globe caused by the phenomenon of the greenhouse effect (greenhouse effect) which causes the depletion of the ozone layer, shrinking area of tropical forests, and the spread of deserts, as well as melumernnya permafrost in the North and South Pole of Earth may be indicated as signs of environmental pollution, either because they use energy and the use of various chemicals are out

of balance and harmony. Uncontrolled pollution and environmental pollution due to a lot of waste materials and industrial waste and household, showed ignorance of various parties and stakeholders surrounding environment.

As a result of ignorance of the environment is of course very detrimental to us (living creatures, especially humans), as disaster for life. Therefore, the problem of environmental pollution caused by the activities of production and human consumption, requires an attitude patterns that can be used as capital to manage and deal with environmental problems that occur. Based on the source, pollutant emissions of CO₂, 80% comes from three main sectors: power generation, industry and transport while the rest comes from household and other sectors. This sector is the third largest energy user to follow the trend of increasing population and economic growth (Idris, 2010). The increase in CO₂ emissions would be potentially damaging to the landscape and increase the earth's temperature due to the greenhouse effect.

In 2002, on the World Summit on Sustainable Development (World Summit on Sustainable Development-WSSD) in Johannesburg, Indonesia is active in discussing and seeking to address the deterioration of environmental quality, in the event it was decided that all the countries in this hemisphere are required to implement sustainable development for the benefit of present and future with bersendikan on economic development, social, cultural, environmental impartial as pillars are interdependent and reinforce one another. Sustainable economic development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the right to meet the needs of future generations. Sustainable development implies a guarantee of quality of human life and not beyond the ability of the ecosystem to support it. And in general there are at least three (3) important reasons of the concept of sustainable development, namely:

1. The reason, the present generation who enjoy the goods and services are sourced from nature have an obligation to keep preserving natural resources and exploit excessively so that the quality of natural resources and the environment is not reduced and future generations can also enjoy and obtain goods and services services that are sourced from nature.
2. Reason ecology, natural resources in which biodiversity has a very strong ecological function, so that production activities are carried out in order to produce goods and services should be directed to things that threaten / reduce function is for the welfare of the creatures on earth.
3. Economic reasons, this reason is a reason that can not be separated because there is an element in the development process of economic growth and true human being to live their lives in general economic (rational to satisfy the utilities) Schumpeter (in Marchinelli and Smelser, 1990: 14-20) suggests the importance of innovation in the process of economic development in a country. In this case, the rapid new findings can be used as a measure of the progress of economic development of a nation. Technology allows tropical countries (particularly developing countries) to take advantage of the wealth of natural forests in order to improve sources of foreign exchange and various financing for development, but due to the resulting damage of tropical forests at the same time various types of medicinal plants and a variety of rare species of fauna.

Technology provides advances to the steel industry, industrial ships, rail way, automobile industry, which enrich human civilization. On the other hand technology is also capable of producing sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, CFCs, and other exhaust gases that threaten human survival due to warming of the earth due to the effect of "greenhouse". Technology is relied upon as the main instrument of a concept of the "green revolution" can increase agricultural output because of the seeds, various types of fertilizers that are supplements, pesticides and insecticides. So that the positive impact on the economic growth, per capita income and the amount of labour.

As well as the experience of other countries that have gone through various stages of development reached the stage of industrialization, Indonesia also relies on technology in the industry to maintain the momentum of economic development with growth rates above 5% per year. The entry of technology into Indonesia has been started since the enactment UUPMA (Act No. 1 of 1967, which is updated with PP.No. 20 in 1994). With the support of the Law of Patents (Property Right) and the Law on the Protection of Copyright (Intellectual Right), many multinational and foreign companies that use, wear and develop technologies to produce a wide range of industrial products, especially the manufacturing industry.

Apart from the success of the development donated by technologies and sectors industri in Indonesia, in fact there has been a deterioration of natural resources and increased environmental pollution, especially in cities such emerging Gresik, Suarabaya, Jakarta, Bandung Lhoksumawe, Medan, and so on. In fact, almost all regions in Java has gained increased air temperature, so a lot of people who feel swelter in the area despite relatively rapid air cool and not industry. In this regard, Amsyari (in Sudjana and Burhan ed., 1996: 104), noted the environmental circumstances in several cities in Indonesia, that has been a decline in the quality of surface water around industrial areas. The concentration of pollutants that are harmful to the health of the population such as mercury, cadmium, lead, pesticides, pcb, a sharp increase in the water content of the surface and the water biota. Fresh water scarcity is increasingly felt, particularly in the dry season, while in the rainy season tends to occur floods that hit many areas that cause harm due to the condition of ecosystems that have been damaged.

Based on the data published by the Ministry of Resources and Energy and the Ministry of Environment in 2005, the CO₂ generated by energy use accounts for approximately 99% of greenhouse gas emissions, while the remaining 1% is generated by methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) , Furthermore, based on its source, tersebur 80% of CO₂ emissions come from three main sectors: power generation, industry and transport while the rest comes from household and other sectors. This sector is the third largest energy user to follow the trend of increasing population and economic growth.

Maximum and minimum air temperature often varies, even the highest temperatures in some kota as Jakarta has reached 37 degrees Celsius. An increase in the concentration of air pollution such as CO, NO₂ SO₂, and dust. The natural resources of the Indonesian nation was dwindling, such as petroleum and coal are expected to be depleted by 2020. The forest area Indonesia getting narrower due to uncontrolled encroachment deliberate or by catastrophic fires. Conditions increasingly fertile soil

nutrients, and farmland increasingly menyempit and polluted. Of the various explanations and data, as mentioned above it is clear that economic growth is positively supported by the development of technology that is used particularly by industries in boosting production, a clear and tangible results in the increase in the Gross National Product, but resulted in a decrease the quality of the surrounding environment.

Economic growth is an important concept in the development of a region. This is because economic growth in a region is a very important indicator in determining the successful development of a region. National economic growth is calculated through the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) can also be used as indicator of the rate of the national economy which in this case concerns the effectiveness of the determinants of economic growth such as, population, total employment, per capita income, land area per capita and the level of technological development. The potential for mining and manufacturing industries are important factors that play a role in improving regional and national economy as well as play a role in economic development. The role of mining and manufacturing industries eventually become a force in bringing about economic development in Indonesia. Increased mining sector development and efficient manufacturing industry is expected to increase the income of people working in the sector as well as those working in the sector are not, as is expected to open jobs, which in turn can absorb labor. Moreover, economic growth in Indonesia in 2006 seen of GDP on average each province is dominated by the mining sector and the manufacturing industry, which is about 27.98%. The following data GDP contribution of the mining sector and the manufacturing industry in 2006 in 28 provinces located in Indonesia.

Table. 2. Percentage of GNP contributions Mining and Manufacturing Industries in 2006 against total GDP in Indonesia.

No.	Province	Contribution Of Mining And Industrial Manufacturing Sector
1.	Aceh	39,15 %
2.	Sumatera Utara	25,28 %
3.	Sumatera Barat	16,03 %
4.	Riau dan Kep.Riau	67,03 %
5.	Jambi	26,38 %
6.	Sumsel	43,38 %
7.	Bengkulu	7,28 %
8.	Lampung	18,69 %
9.	Bangka Belitung	44,32 %
10.	DKI Jakarta	17,46 %
11.	Jawa Barat	47,10 %
12.	Jawa Tengah	33,09 %
13.	DIY	14,46 %

1	2	3
14.	Jawa Timur	28,85 %
15.	Banten	49,92 %
16.	Bali	10,08 %
17.	Nusa Tenggara Barat	30,29 %
18.	Nusa Tenggara Timur	2,96 %
19.	Kalimantan Barat	20,11 %
20.	Kalimantan Tengah	16,49 %
21.	Kalimantan Selatan	33,00 %
22.	Kalimantan Timur	73,07 %
23.	Sulawesi Utara	11,25 %
24.	Sulawesi Tengah	9,02 %
25.	Sulawesi Selatan dan Sulawesi Barat	22,84 %
26.	Sulawesi Tenggara	13,76 %
27.	Maluku Utara	11,31 %
28.	Papua & Papua Barat	50,81 %

Source: BPS (processed)

Mean while, there has been a debate about the relationship between economic growth and environmental quality, and this is because the difference and heterogeneity of the facts found by the researchers of the study sites were meraka do. More specifically, the debate occurred in the attitude determination whether prioritized environmental or growth economics put forward. And until today, the relationship between environmental quality and economic growth remains an open question for anyone. So the relationship between them is still controversial. Vincent (1997b) found evidence in the State Malaysia (1987-1991) that specifically in the case of emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) there has been a decrease in quantity at the time there was no increase in revenue. And of course, Vincent invention is contrary to the predictions described by the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC). Carson et al. (1997b) in his research using time series data on the states in the United States (1988 to 1994) obtained negative correlation between the seven (7) the type of pollutants and economic growth. This indicates the relationship between the two that still can not be explained and understood.

Studies related to the environmental index has been widely carried out mainly by universities abroad, such as Yale University and Columbia University which resulted in the Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI), and Virginia Commonwealth University who produce Environmental Quality Index (EQI). One interesting study was published in 2008 by Yale University and Columbia University in collaboration with the World Economic Forum and the Joint Research Center of the European Commission. The study resulted in an index called Environmental Performance Index (EPI), and based on the index of Indonesia ranks 102 of 149 countries with a value of 66.2.

Several studies have been conducted in Indonesia on the issue of economic growth (economic growth) and environmental quality, but the authors argue that there is still need for a more complex analysis and thorough review of the relationship between the two, particularly the factors of economic growth.

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The Indirect Effect of Empowerment, Innovation, Professionalism, Role Ambiguity, Role Conflict to Organizational Commitment, Individual Performance and Turnover Intention

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Abstract

This study aims to examine empirically the indirect effect of empowerment, innovation, professionalism, role ambiguity, role conflict to organizational commitment, individual performance and turnover intention. This research based on a model of past research, Raza et al (2014) developed and validated a general model of the antecedents and consequences of turnover intention based on a survey of public accountant. Data analysis is based on 163 public accountant using the structural Equation Modeling assisted with an application of the Analysis Moment Structure (AMOS). The findings have revealed that the model is acceptable and successfully proves on indirect effect empowerment, innovation, professionalism on commitment organizational with through the mediating influence role ambiguity, indirect effect professional to organizational commitment with through the mediating influence role conflict and indirect effect organizational commitment to turnover intention through the mediating influence performance.

Keywords: Empowerment, innovation, professionalism, role ambiguity, role conflict, organizational commitment, individual performance and turnover intention

Introduction

This research based on a model of past research, Raza et al (2014) developed and validated a general model of the antecedents and consequences of turnover intention based on a survey of public accountant. Toly (2001) suggests that an organizational performance is determined by the condition and behavior of the employees. It is common occurrence that the well-performing organizations can be tampered with, either directly or indirectly, by a variety of employee behaviors that are difficult to prevent. One of the forms is the employees' behavior in developing the intention to leave the job. The contribution

of these studies on the literature is by providing evidence that the performance variable serves as a determinant variable to turnover intention. The performance variable is rarely tested as the antecedent variable in the turnover intention model. This model development is different from previous studies as it includes the examination of variables that is importantly useful in the public accountant firms, namely, auditors' empowerment and innovation. An auditor who has empowerment, innovation and is highly professional will contribute to the good name and image of the public accountant firms. This study has also successfully developed the instruments on innovation by Margison and Binh (2009) that is from three to six questions whereby the development of the questions in those instruments has become a special instrument for an innovative auditor. The antecedents of individual performance consist of empowerment, innovation, professional, while, the role ambiguity and conflict used as the variables perceived by the public accountants would affect the performance widely. Meanwhile, the organizational commitment refers to a desire to maintain membership in an organization or profession which has been adopted as an important variable (Aranya et al., 1981). The study also examines the consequences of performance on turnover intention in public accountant firms. This model of performance and turnover intention analysis is chosen because the findings in existing studies do not show the consistency and very seldom find any researches that directly test the performance on the turnover intention of auditors. This research provides empirical evidence of the public accountants and public accountant firms on the influence and direction of the relationship among the variables of empowerment, innovation, professional, role ambiguity, role conflict, organizational commitment, performance and turnover intention, so that the rate of auditors' turnover can be reduced. This study refers to both behavioral and role theories. The theory emphasizes on the role of individual characteristics as social actors who learn behaviors according to the position they occupy in the workplace and society. Individuals will experience conflicts in themselves when there are two or more pressure occurring simultaneously addressed in a person (Burney & Widener, 2007). Pujisari (2001) states that the auditor is a profession closely related to conditions of stress because of the work pressure and the fact that the role of accounting profession is considered as one of the ten professions with the highest stress level in the United States (Bamber & Tubbs, 1989).

Research Methods

Procedure

Sampling Frame and Data Collection

The research data were collected by sending questionnaires through the postal mail. The list of public accounting firms obtained from the Directory of Public Accountant and Certified Public Accountants was issued by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (IAPI) in 2011. The members of the IAPI who are registered with the Ministry of Finance as of January 28, 2011 are 1,322 accountants consisting of 920 CPAs and 402 of non-CPAs. The questionnaires were sent to 902 accountants or to 451 public accounting firms.

Validity and Reliability Tests

Validity test results have shown that all of the items are valid, while the reliability coefficient of the questionnaire examining the five variables are all greater than 0.7, so that it can be concluded that the instrument measures used in this study have given consistent results.

Variables Operationalization

The empowerment variable was measured using an instrument that was adopted from Margison and Binh (2009), which consists of 5 questions with a 5-point interval scale ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). An individual innovation measured by using an instrument was developed by Margison and Binh (2009) having 3 questions with a scale of 5 points interval scale ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). This questionnaire developed the instrument and it was translated into the formation of 6 questions. Indicators for auditor professionalism were adopted from Wahyudi and Mardiyah (2006) consist of 24 questions using 5 dimensions of professional auditors. The role of ambiguity variable was measured with 6 indicators. Role conflict instrument consists of 12 questions with a scale of 5-point interval scale ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). The organizational commitment was measured using the Organizational Commitment questionnaire (OCQ) adopted from Darlis (2000) consisting of 9 questions with 5 point Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). Performance was measured using an instrument that was adopted from Fisher (2001) consisting of 12 questions with a 5-point interval scale ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). Turnover intention. The research instrument of this variable was adopted from Pujisari (2001) which consists of 5 questions answered with a 5-point interval scale ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5).

Results and Discussion

Respondent Profile

The data were obtained from a total of 902 questionnaires that had been distributed to all public accountant offices in Indonesia. Each office received two questionnaires with only 163 questionnaires returned or with 18.03% return rate. This shows that the level of response rate is suffice for the size of Indonesia by average of 10-20 percent. All of these questionnaires were used for data analysis consisting of 97 (59.50%) male respondents and 66 (40.50%) female respondents.

Normality Test

Table 1 and 2 present the summary of the multivariate normality test on the first model.

As noted by Bryman and Cramer (2001), the value of the critical ratio > 5.00 indicates that the data are not multivariate normal distribution, thus the data with the largest outliers need to be removed. After the data were removed, the value of the critical ratio dropped to 4.978, so that it can be assumed that the data were normally distributed and could be continued in the subsequent analysis.

Tabel 1. Summary of multivariate normality test on the first model

Variable	min	max	Skew	c.r.	Kurtosis	c.r.
Multivariate					176.514	10.216

Tabel 2. Summary of multivariate normality test on the last model

Variable	min	max	Skew	c.r.	Kurtosis	c.r.
Multivariate					92.159	4.978

Multicollinierity Assumption

The assumption of multicollinearity was tested to determine whether or not there is a strong correlation between variables or even perfectly related among the variables' measurements and latent variables. In this study, the multicollinearity test is done by observing the output of the correlation matrix using the AMOS program on the correlation of pairwise comparison parameter estimates. Based on the observation of a correlation matrix, it is revealed that a correlation coefficient is greater than 0.80, therefore the conclusion that can be made is that there are no multicollinearity problems among measurements and latent variables.

Significance of the Model (Goodness of Fit)

The test of goodness of fit aims to determine whether the model has been obtained appropriately in describing the relationship among variables. A test model fit in the structural equation modeling can be analyzed based on several criteria such as testing the suitability of the model as presented in the following table.

Table 3. Summary of Goodness of Fit Model Test

Indeks	Estimation Value	GOF Test Criteria	Hasil Uji
CMIN	4997 (DF=2830)		
p-value	<0.001	p>0.05 (fit)	
CMIN/DF	1.766	< 2 (marginal fit)	
RMSEA	0.074	< 0.08 (fit)	The model is Accepted
RMR	0.042	< 0.05 (fit)	
GFI	0.554	> 0.90 (marginal fit)	
AGFI	0527	> 0.90 (marginal fit)	

Based on the results in Table 3. It can be seen from the overall model fit test that the model estimation results are acceptable, meaning that the empirical model is related to other theoretical models.

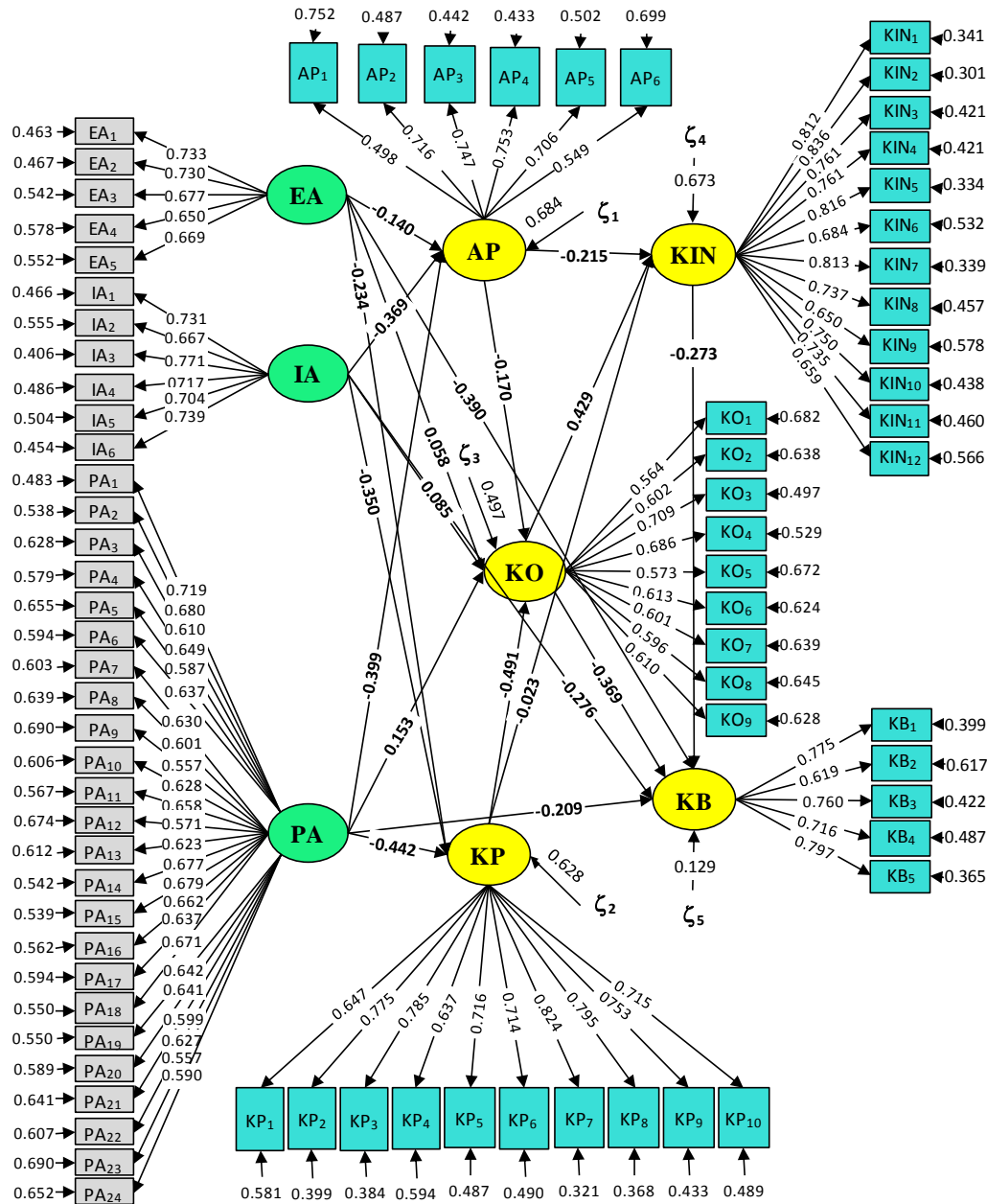


Figure 1. Standard Coefficient of Full Model

Measurement Model

The measurement model links between latent variables to the manifest variables. There are 8 latent variables with a total of 77 manifest variables. The results for model goodness of fit is acceptable, thus it can be used to test the proposed research hypotheses. It is followed with the validity test of each indicator of the latent variables. The indicators are valid if they have a weight factor greater than 0.45 and the critical ratio is greater than 1.96. Figure 1 below presents the full path diagram model.

Measurement Model Latent Variables of Auditors' Empowerment

The measurement on latent variables of empowerment, innovation, professional, role ambiguity, role conflict, organizational commitment and performance as well as the auditor's turnover intention adopt the weight values in each indicator greater than the value of critical ratio of 0.45, while all the critical value ratios was > 1.96 , meaning that all are valid indicators used as a tool to measure the latent variables.

Structural Model

The structural analysis models aims to identify the causal relationships among latent variables. This model is a model that links the latent exogenous variable and latent endogenous variable or the latent endogenous variables with other latent endogenous variables. Based on the existing research paradigm, there are five structural models that will be tested in this study, which are mathematically formulated as follows:

$$\text{Role Ambiguity (AP)} = \gamma_{1.1} \text{EA} + \gamma_{1.2} \text{IA} + \gamma_{1.3} \text{PA} + \zeta_1$$

$$\text{Role conflict (KP)} = \gamma_{2.1} \text{EA} + \gamma_{2.2} \text{IA} + \gamma_{2.3} \text{PA} + \zeta_2$$

$$\text{Organizational commitment (KO)} = \gamma_{3.1} \text{EA} + \gamma_{3.2} \text{IA} + \gamma_{3.3} \text{PA} + \beta_{2.1} \text{AP} + \beta_{2.2} \text{KP} + \zeta_3$$

$$\text{Performance (KIN)} = \beta_{3.1} \text{AP} + \beta_{3.2} \text{KP} + \beta_{3.3} \text{KO} + \zeta_4$$

$$\text{Turnover Intention (KB)} = \gamma_{4.1} \text{EA} + \gamma_{4.2} \text{IA} + \gamma_{4.3} \text{PA} + \beta_{4.1} \text{KO} + \beta_{4.2} \text{KIN} + \zeta_5$$

Based on the results of the processed data using AMOS software, the estimation results obtained from the five structural models are presented in the form of a path diagram as follows:

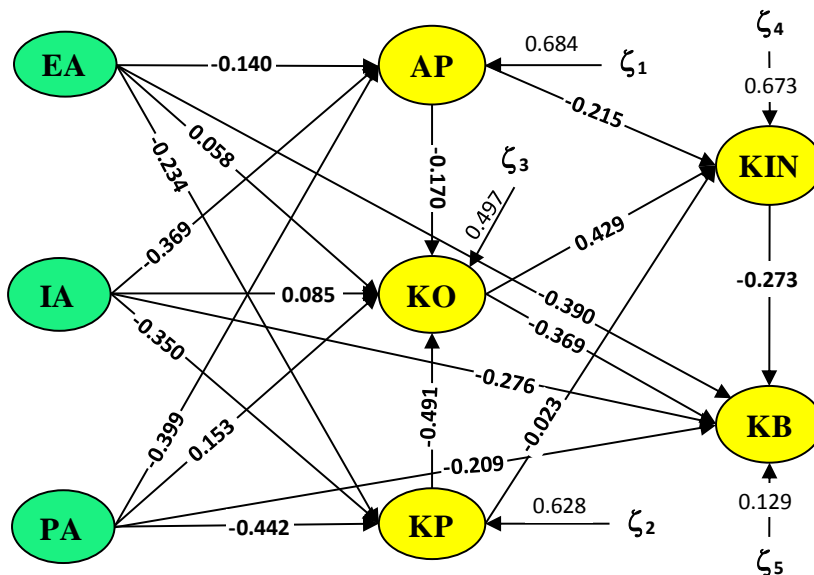


Figure 2. Path Diagram of the Research

Analysis of the Indirect Effect

Empowerment, innovation, professional has indirect effect on the performance and turnover intention through role ambiguity, role conflict and organizational commitment

In this research developed a model that connects role ambiguity as an intervening variable in the relationship between empowerment, innovation and professional with organizational commitment, role conflict as an intervening variable in the relationship empowerment, innovation and professional with organizational commitment, organizational commitment as an intervening variable in the relationship between role ambiguity and role conflict with auditor performance, the auditor performance as an intervening variable in the relationship with the organizational commitment with the turnover intention. The table below shows the direct and indirect effects of a construct to construct other.

Table 4. Standardized Direct Effects

	PA	IA	EA	KP	AP	KO	KIN	KB
KP	-.754	-.519	-.266	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
AP	-.306	-.245	-.071	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
KO	.228	.109	.058	-.428	-.331	.000	.000	.000
KIN	.000	.000	.000	-.012	-.263	.270	.000	.000
KB	-.357	-.410	-.444	.000	.000	-.424	-.497	.000

Table 5. Standardized Indirect Effects

	PA	IA	EA	KP	AP	KO	KIN	KB
KP	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
AP	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
KO	.285	.235	.138	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
KIN	.283	.224	.120	-.210	-.073	.000	.000	.000
KB	-.239	-.179	-.105	.244	.141	-.117	.000	.000

The direct effect is the loading factor or lambda value of each indicator that form latent variables were analyzed (Agusty, 2001). Explanation of direct and indirect effect is based on the table above will be explained as follows:

The empowerment effect through an intervening variable of role ambiguity towards organizational commitment

To discover the empowerment indirect effect through intervening variable of role ambiguity towards organizational commitment will be compared between the magnitude of the direct and indirect effects of the constructs. Empowerment direct effect on organizational commitment amounted to 0.058, while the indirect effect through an intervening variable role ambiguity toward organizational commitment amounted

to 0.138, meaning that role ambiguity was intervening variable relationship between empowerment and organizational commitment.

Effect of innovation auditor through intervening variable of role ambiguity towards organizational commitment.

To discover the indirect innovation auditor effect through intervening variables of role ambiguity toward organizational commitment will be compared between the magnitude of direct and indirect effects the construct. Empowerment direct effect towards organizational commitment amounted to 0.109, while the indirect effect of innovation auditor through an intervening variable of role ambiguity toward organizational commitment amounted to 0.235, meaning that the role ambiguity was intervening variable relationship between the auditor innovation and organizational commitment.

Professionals effect through an intervening variable of role ambiguity towards organizational commitment.

To know the effect of professional indirectly through an intervening variable of roole ambiguity towards organizational commitment will be compared between the magnitude of the direct and indirect effects of the constructs. The direct effect of professional towards organizational commitment amounted to 0.228, while the indirect effect of professionals through an intervening variable of role ambiguity toward organizational commitment amounted to 0.285, meaning that the role ambiguity was intervening variable relationship between the professional and organizational commitment.

The empowerment effect through an intervening variable of role conflict towards organizational commitment.

To know the indirect effect of empowerment through an intervening variable of role ambiguity towards organizational commitment will be compared between the magnitude of the direct and indirect effects of the constructs. The direct effect of empowerment towards organizational commitment amounted to - 0.428, while the indirect effect of empowerment through an intervening variable of role conflict towards organizational commitment amounted to 0.000, meaning that the role conflict was intervening variables relationship between empowerment and organizational commitment.

The innovation auditor effect through an intervening variable of role conflict towards organizational commitment.

To know the indirect effect of innovation through intervening variables of role ambiguity towards organizational commitment will be compared between the magnitude of the direct and indirect effects the constructs. The direct effect of innovation towards organizational commitment amounted to -0.519, while the indirect effect of innovation through an intervening variable of role conflict towards organizational commitment amounted to 0.235, meaning that the role conflict was not intervening variables auditor relationship between innovation and organizational commitment.

The professionals effect through an intervening variable of role conflict towards organizational commitment.

To discover the indirect effect of professional through an intervening variable of role conflict towards organizational commitment will be compared between the magnitude of the direct and indirect effects of the constructs. The direct effect of innovation towards organizational commitment amounted to 0.109, while the indirect effect of professional through an intervening variable of role conflict towards organizational commitment amounted to 0.235, meaning that the role conflict was intervening variables relationship between the professional and organizational commitment.

The role ambiguity effect through an intervening variable of organizational commitment towards auditors performance.

To discover the indirect effect of role ambiguity through an intervening variable of organizational commitment towards auditors performance will be compared between the magnitude of the direct and indirect effects of the constructs. The direct effect of role ambiguity towards auditors performance amounted to -0.263, while the indirect effect of role ambiguity through intervening variables of organizational commitment towards auditors performance amounted to -0.073, which means that organizational commitment was not an intervening variable relationship between role ambiguity and performance.

The role conflict effect through an intervening variable of organizational commitment towards auditors performance.

To discover the indirect effect of role conflict through an intervening variable of organizational commitment towards auditor performance will be compared between the magnitude of the direct and indirect effects of the constructs. The direct effect of role conflict towards auditors performance amounted to -0.012, while the indirect effect of role conflict through an intervening variable of organizational commitment towards performance amounted to -0.210, which means that organizational commitment was intervening variable relationship between the role conflict and auditors performance.

The organizational commitment effect through intervening variables of auditor performance towards the turnover intention

To know the indirect effect of organizational commitment through an intervening variable of performance towards the desire to turnover of auditors will be compared between the magnitude of the direct and indirect effects of the constructs. The direct effect of organizational commitment towards auditoors performance amounted to 0.270, while the indirect effect of organizational commitment through an intervening variable towards the desire to turnover amounted to -0.117, which means that the performance was not an intervening variable relationship between organizational commitment and turnover.

Conclusions

From testing the indirect effect is obtained the role ambiguity was an intervening variable relationship between empowerment and organizational commitment, role ambiguity is an intervening variable relationship between innovation auditors and organizational commitment, role ambiguity was an intervening variable relationship between the professional and organizational commitment, role conflict was an intervening variable relationship between professional and organizational commitment, organizational commitment was an intervening variable relationship between role conflict and auditors performance. While the role conflict was not an intervening variable relationship between empowerment and organizational commitment, role conflict was not an intervening variable relationship between innovation auditors and organizational commitment, organizational commitment was not an intervening variable relationship between role ambiguity and performance, and performance was not an intervening variable relationship between organizational commitment towards to turnover.

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Employee Satisfaction Analysis on PT. Bintang Surya Perkasa Medan

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Abstract

PT. Bintang Surya Perkasa Medan is a company engaged in oil palm. The background for researchers to conduct this study are employees who feel less satisfied with the facilities, salaries and working system of the company but can last working for decades to PT. Bintang Surya Perkasa Medan. The theory was used is the theory according to Sutrisno where job satisfaction is an employee attitudes toward work related to the employment situation, cooperation among employees, remuneration in the works, and matters concerning the physical and psychological factors. The analysis of data using the data model analysis Miles and Huberman that consists of data reduction, display and verification of data. The findings that the authors get is (1) 10 Person employees of PT. Bintang Surya Perkasa field for 3-25 years, (2) The employees of PT. Bintang Surya Perkasa Medan dissatisfied during work, (3) a good co-worker is the reason employees of PT. Bintang Surya Perkasa field in order to feel at home working, (4) All employees of PT. Bintang Surya Perkasa field can work together to solve problems or work, (5) PT. Bintang Surya Perkasa Medan haven't provide equal remuneration for work of the job, (6) 4 out of 10 employees of PT. Bintang Surya Perkasa Medan longtime choose to look for a new job.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction

Introduction

Employees and companies are the two things that can not be separated. Employees play a major role in running the survival of a company. If the employee has high morale, the company will run well and towards the achievement of good. On the other hand, how could the company be able to run well, if employees are not productive, which means that employees hasn't a high morale, not tenacious in their work and have low moral.

This is the main task of management so that employees have a high morale and tenacious work. So that permanent employees provide optimal results and good company, then one way to find out what is desired and expected by the employees is to determine employee satisfaction.

As the development of global business, currently competing entrepreneurs to enter the market or even be able to dominate the market. To that end, first the company must have the resources, especially human resources. Because of human resources is a workforce that has a major role in the company to support the company's success. Besides, to complete its work, the employee also has a responsibility to maintain the confidentiality of the enterprise. Therefore, corporate leaders must keep permanent employees working at home in the company.

Job satisfaction depends on the difference between what is expected and what is obtained. If the employee obtained as expected, then the employees will feel satisfied. And vice versa, if the employees are not obtained in accordance with those obtained from the company, it will causing the employees do not feel satisfied.

PT. Bintang Surya Perkasa Medan is a company engaged in oil palm. Currently, the issue of exit-entry of the employee is already a commonplace. But how would happen if the velocity of the incoming and outgoing employees too quickly and in a relatively short time? We need to look at what is actually happening and what is wrong from the company and the need to be cautious because it is dangerous for the future of the company.

Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background presented above it can be the formulation of the problem is: How can job satisfaction at PT. Bintang Surya Perkasa Medan.

Research Purposes

This study aimed to find out the factors that influence job satisfaction of employees at PT. Bintang Surya Perkasa Medan.

Research Methods

In conducting this study the authors used a qualitative descriptive method that is data that has been collected will be compiled and analyzed, so that it can be used as a clear statement about the condition of the company.

Descriptive research method is used to describe a variety of symptoms and facts contained in the social life in depth. This method aims to describe and understand a condition in society as fenomenologis in this study, the analysis of job satisfaction given by the company to its employees.

Data Research

1. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data that is collected by others, not by the researchers themselves. Researchers just noted, accessing, or requesting other data that has been gathered kepihak field. Researchers only utilize existing data for research.

Secondary data include supporting data obtained from the document PT. Bintang Surya Perkasa field as the organizational structure or the data obtained from various sources related to the object of research.

2. Primary Data

Primary data is the original data collected by researchers to answer the research question specifically. This data is not available in a complicated form or in the form of files. Therefore, researchers need to procure the data itself because it can not rely on data from other sources. In this study, the primary data obtained directly from the source, so priset is the first to obtain the data.

Data Collection Procedures

a. Structured Interview (Structured Interview)

Structured interviews be used as a data collection technique when researchers have known for certain about what information will be obtained. In conducting interviews, data collectors have set up a research instrument in the form of alternative answers to written questions has been prepared.

b. Semistructured interview (semistructured interview)

This type of interview in the implementation freer when compared with a structured interview. The purpose of this interview is to find problems more openly, where the parties invited to the interview are asked their opinions and ideas.

c. Unstructured interviewing (Unstructured Interview)

Is a free interview in which researchers used structured interview guide that has been systematically and fully equipped for data collection.

Researchers will carry out a structured interview, namely by preparing and compiling a list of questions well before fulfilling the interview process to employees who work in PT. Bintang Surya Perkasa field to obtain the necessary data in the study.

Implementing Procedures Research

This research is conducted in stages - the following stages:

1. First the researchers seek approval from the company that will be examined to allow researchers to conduct research on job satisfaction of employees working in the company.
2. The authors observe matters related to employee job satisfaction and making lists of questions to do interviews on matters to be observed regarding employees satisfied or not satisfied with what has been obtained from the company for the purpose of gathering information or data- the necessary data so that it can produce a conclusion.

Analysis Data

a. Data reduction

The data obtained from the field is quite a lot, for it then to be noted carefully and in detail.

b. Presentation of Data

Once the data is reduced, then the next step is to present the data. With the present data, it will be easier to understand what is happening, to plan further work based on what has been understood.

c. Verification

The third step in the analysis of qualitative data is the conclusion and verification. Preliminary conclusions presented are still provisional, and will change if not found strong evidence that supports the next stage of data collection. But if the conclusions put forward in the early stages, supported by evidence of valid and consistent when researchers returned spaciousness collect the data, the conclusions put forward a credible conclusion.

Validity of Data

By using triangulation, in fact researchers have collected simultaneously test the credibility of the data, ie checking the credibility of the data with a variety of data collection techniques and data sources. The purpose of triangulation is not for the truth about some phenomenon, but rather the approach to the understanding of what researchers have found.

According to Saebani (2008), triangulation can be divided into two kinds:

- a. Triangulation techniques, the researchers used data collection techniques are different to obtain data from the same source.
- b. Triangulation of sources, namely the researchers used data from different sources using the same technique.

In testing the validity of the data collected, the authors use triangulation Source.

Discussion

From the interview above can we describe some of the new findings, namely:

1. Causes of job satisfaction is not only of salaries and incentives earned and facilities provided, but the employees also wanted the company prioritizes the welfare of employees.
2. Giving money craft is one of the causes of job satisfaction increased while cutting the salaries of employees is one of the causes of job satisfaction decreases.
3. If PT. Bintang Surya Perkasa Terrain requested permission to miss half a day, the employee will be considered absent 1 day (full) and will be subject to pay cuts in accordance with the calculation of the company.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion that has been done in previous chapters, the authors put forward some conclusions as follows:

1. Factors that influence job satisfaction and lead to employee turnover at the PT. Bintang Surya Perkasa Medan is the employee feels uncomfortable because the company does not give priority to the welfare of employees, do not give overtime pay and incentives, and the lack of facilities provided.
2. Job satisfaction depends on the difference between what is expected and what is obtained. If the employee obtained as expected, then the employees will feel satisfied. And vice versa, if the employees are not obtained in accordance with those obtained from the company, it will cause employees to feel dissatisfied.
3. Based on the analysis and evaluation by the author to analyze the existing data in the job satisfaction of employees at PT. Bintang Surya Perkasa Medan, the obtained results that generally employees working in PT. Bintang Surya Perkasa field is dissatisfied.

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Potential of Sustainable Livestock Agroindustry in Indonesia

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Abstract

Indonesia is one of the high population country every year and high daily consumption of food. Sustainable livestock agroindustry serve as important link between livestock, agriculture and industry. Livestock agroindustries in Indonesia have not been develop on scientific lines, as is the case in the developed countries of the worlds. Lack of proper infrastructure, inadequacy of capital, lack of entrepreneurial environment and the absence of proper policy framework are some of constrains that did not allow this industry to grow on scientific line. Thus, in the present review an attempt has been made to analyze the prospect of livestock agroindustry in Indonesia to see and to analyze the pontensial business for smallholder livestock may be defined as a set of economic activities that are concerned with the conservation, handling and processing of agriculture product. These activities try to make livestock agroindustry product usable as food, fuel or industrial raw material. Development of livestock agroindustry has a great opportunity to expand because of its substantial capacity. There is a vital need to frame policies and their implementation for livestock agroindustry development, considering the conservation of biodiversity both floral and fauna species. Sustainable livestock agroindustry contribute immensely to Indonesia economy in various way, namely in the provision of food for the increasing population; supply of adequate raw materials to a growing more industrial sector; a major source of employment; generation of foreign earning; and provision of market for the products of the agroindustry sector among others.

Keywords: Sustainable, Agroindustrial, Livestock Farming, Economic Analysis, Feed Supply.

Introduction

Livestock agroindustry is one of potential sectors in increasing community economic besides income for the country such as Indonesia. Indonesia is a developing country that has a various diversity livestock

farming system which done by smallholder agribusiness. This activity is to raise up their economic needs as their investment, and daily needs. The productivity of smallholder agribusiness is key for promoting agribusiness growth. It is crucial to expand smallholder access to finance, risk management strategies, inputs, services, and extension, and increase investment in rural infrastructure. If investments in public agribusiness research are doubled to US\$ 10 billion by 2013 and are targeted toward poor regions, overall agribusiness output growth increase by 1.1 percentage points a year and lift about 282 million people out of poverty by 2020 (von Braun, 2008).

There are many definitions of sustainable, but here the sustainable livestock agroindustry use the one formulated by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations that is the management and conservation of the natural resources base, and the orientation of technology and institutional change in such a manner as to ensure the attainment and continued satisfaction of human needs for present and future generations. Such sustainable development (in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors) conserves land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, is environmentally viable and socially acceptable.

Demand of livestock meat in Indonesia affected by the real domestic price of beef, the real price of fish, the real price of chicken, income per capita and the change of population, while domestic supply of beef in Indonesia affected by the real price of beef imports, import tariffs and the exchange rate. Own price elasticity of demand of beef is elastic, that is equal to 0.81. While the import price elasticity of imports of beef import is elastic, that is equal to 1.40 (Januarti, 2009).

Based on The Global Competitiveness Report, World Economic Forum (2009), one of the important strategy should done by Indonesia is to increase competitive value product export to international market. Based on competitive value position, Indonesia is the lowest ranking in Asia Pacific that is 55 from 125 countries. As comparing ranking in Asia Pacific namely: Singapore (5), Hongkong (11), South Korea (13), Taiwan (17), Malaysia (21), China (30) and India (48). Also The World Development Report (World Bank, 2007) state that in developing economies that are a hub of rural poor, rising inequalities lead to the unfulfilled expectation that create political tensions. It necessitates the growth in agriculture and the rural non farm economy to reduce rural poverty and narrow down the prevailing inequality.

Expanding decentralization to properly manage resources at the local level and prevent conflict or disaster, and implementing legal action and legal aid are essential to support the poor who are threatened by conflict or disaster. Strengthening property rights is particularly important. For land acquisitions abroad, a proper code of conduct needs to be put in place to prevent negative effectson the poor and escalation of conflict or disaster (von Braun, 2009).

Through livestock agroindustry activities, it is expected that the smallholder livestock enable to obtain value-added products/ services, income generation, and futher lead to promote regional economic growt and create employment opportunities for rural communities. On the hand, the slow development in the beef processing-industry is currently caused by low level of knowledge and skill the farmers, weak

bargaining positing, lack of venture capital and limited training by relevant agencies, as well as lack of infrastructure. All of these factors will hinder the development of beef processing industry. These conditions would be a concern of all parties in relation to sustainability of rural businesses (Olvia, 2014)

Types of Agroindustries

Various culture, ethnic, and daily needs in Indonesia are available to develop kinds of livestock agroindustry type. Related to Simon (2004) that development as an improvement in quality of life (not just material standard of living) in both quantitative term. It must be seen as actually and temporally relative, needing to be appropriate to time, space, society, and culture Indonesian consumption for livestock commodity is processed meat than fresh meat. Its can show in this Table 1 as follow:

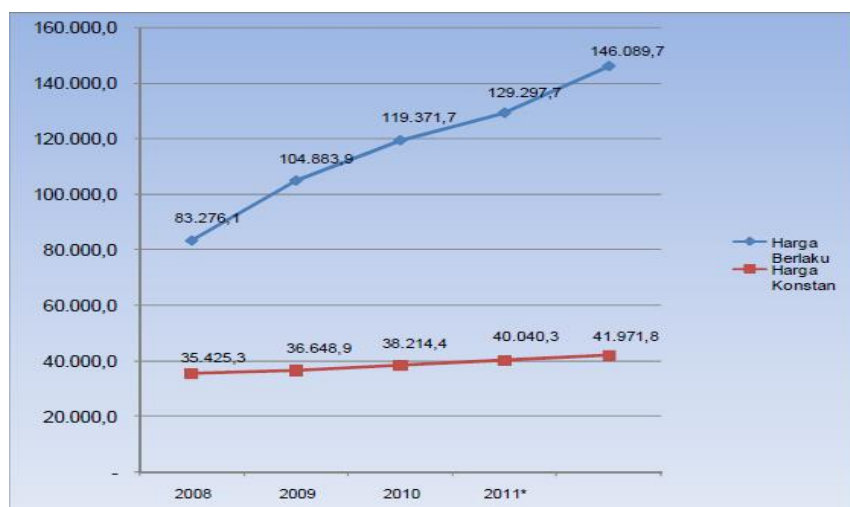
Table 1. Meat Consumption by Type of Meat and Processed Meat Per Capital Period 2007- 2011. (Kg/Capital/Year)

No.	Komoditas/Commodities	Tahun/Year					Pertumbuhan/ Growth 2011 Over 2010 (%)
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Daging Segar/Fresh Meat							
1	Sapi/Beef Cattle	0,42	0,37	0,31	0,37	0,42	14,29
2	Kerbau/ Buffalo	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kambing/Goat	0,05	0,05	-	-	0,05	-
4	Babi/Pork	0,26	0,21	0,21	0,21	0,26	25,00
5	Ayam Ras/Broiler	3,44	3,23	3,08	3,55	3,65	2,94
6	Ayam Kampung/Local Chicken	0,68	0,57	0,52	0,63	0,63	0,00
7	Unggas Lainnya/Other Poultry	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,00
8	Daging Lainnya/Other Meat	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,00
Daging Diawetkan/Processed Meat							
1	Abon/Spicy Shredded Meat	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,02	50,00
2	Lainnya/Others	0,05	0,00	0,05	0,05	0,10	100,00
Lainnya/Others							
1	Hati/Liver	0,10	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,10	100,00
2	Jeroan selain Hati/Offal exclude Liver	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,00
3	Tetelan/Bones with a bit of Adhering Meat	0,10	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,00
4	Tulang/Bones	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,00
5	Lainnya/Others	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,00

Sources: BPS – Statistics Indonesia Processed by CADI 2013.

Let we see, based on Statistic Directorate Animal Husbandry (2013), That show in Graphic 1, Agriculture Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2012 at constant prices amounted to Rp. 327.5 trillion. While the GDP value of livestock sub-sector in 2012 amounted to Rp. 41.9 trillion, or increasing by 4.82 percent from the year 2011 amounting to Rp. 40.0 trillion (provisional figures). If viewed from the role of GDP of agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisher sectors, in descending order, the sub-sector with largest contribution from 2008 to 2012 was Tabana (food crops) sub-sector was around 48-49 percent; the fishery around 19-21 percent; plantation crops around 13-15 percent, livestock and its product around 12 percent and forestry around 5-6 percent. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of livestock sub-sector in 2009 (final figures) at constant prices in 33 Provinces throughout Indonesia, the Province with the highest GRDP is East Java Province namely amounting to Rp. 8.4 trillion of the total 33 Provinces amounting to 37.9 trillion. In addition, the role of GRDP of livestock sub sector of East Java Province to the GRDP of livestock sub-sector in 33 Provinces gave a considerable large contribution, namely reaching 22.08 percent. The Province with the lowest GRDP in the livestock sub-sector id DKI Jakarta namely amounting to 0.02 trillion. The role of GRDP of livestock sub-sector of DKI Jakarta Province to the

GRDP of livestock sub-sector in 33 Province gave a considerable low contribution, 0.05 percent as Table 2 and 3 explanation.



Source : BPS Statistic Indonesia (2013)

Figure 1. GDP value of livestock Periode 2008 - 2011 (Milyar RP)

Table 2. GDRP of Livestock 2007 - 2011 (at constant market price 2000) by Province (Billion Rupiahs)

No (1)	Provinsi/ Provinces (2)	Tahun / Year				
		2007 (3)	2008 (4)	2009 (5)	2010*) (6)	2011**) (7)
1	Aceh	1.342	1.427	1.447	1.499	1.579
2	Sumatera Utara	2.503	2.616	2.731	2.852	3.007
3	Sumatera Barat	631	662	696	731	758
4	Riau	752	814	867	913	977
5	Jambi	299	306	326	345	371
6	Sumatera Selatan	816	858	907	962	1.030
7	Bengkulu	202	212	226	239	250
8	Lampung	1.458	1.484	1.622	1.649	1.896
9	Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	69	69	79	85	92
10	Kepulauan Riau	254	263	279	292	303
11	DKI Jakarta	20	20	20	20	20
12	Jawa Barat	5.356	5.327	5.458	5.556	5.533
13	Jawa Tengah	4.034	4.156	4.409	4.665	4.906
14	D I Yogyakarta	484	484	493	493	518
15	Jawa Timur	7.745	8.038	8.366	8.648	9.010
16	Banten	1.327	1.353	1.431	1.598	1.666
17	Bali	1.192	1.195	1.357	1.479	1.492
18	Nusa Tenggara Barat	604	617	663	685	706
19	Nusa Tenggara Timur	1.243	1.277	1.310	1.356	1.399
20	Kalimantan Barat	722	756	787	821	844
21	Kalimantan Tengah	620	607	627	620	659
22	Kalimantan Selatan	417	447	477	503	527
23	Kalimantan Timur	750	787	810	848	891
24	Sulawesi Utara	297	325	347	364	381
25	Sulawesi Tengah	339	358	386	410	440
26	Sulawesi Selatan	511	544	576	616	673
27	Sulawesi Tenggara	468	503	547	567	600
28	Gorontalo	101	109	120	131	142
29	Sulawesi Barat	88	91	93	107	115
30	Maluku	41	42	43	45	48
31	Maluku Utara	34	35	35	37	39
32	Papua Barat	98	105	114	122	128
33	Papua	205	225	245	266	287
Jumlah / Total		35.022	36.112	37.894	39.524	41.287
Rata-rata Nasional		1.061	1.094	1.148	1.198	1.251

Source: BPS Statistic Indonesia (2013)

Table 3. GDRP of Agriculture 2007 - 2011 (at constant market price 2000) by Province (Billion rupiahs)

No	Provinsi/ Province	Tahun / Year				
		2007	2008	2009	2010*	2011**)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Aceh	6.244	6.298	6.496	6.867	7.277
2	Sumatera Utara	19.978	21.250	22.298	23.531	24.731
3	Sumatera Barat	6.686	7.063	7.304	7.578	7.857
4	Riau	8.143	8.694	9.144	9.731	10.529
5	Jambi	3.990	4.235	4.538	4.793	5.103
6	Sumatera Selatan	8.631	9.051	9.375	9.819	10.340
7	Bengkulu	2.350	2.503	2.674	2.737	2.874
8	Lampung	11.385	11.884	12.241	12.395	13.110
9	Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	1.446	1.464	1.524	1.663	1.752
10	Kepulauan Riau	424	438	459	483	513
11	DKI Jakarta	199	200	199	200	199
12	Jawa Barat	33.522	34.917	39.325	39.666	39.552
13	Jawa Tengah	29.412	30.367	31.573	32.399	32.763
14	D I Yogyakarta	3.063	3.246	3.359	3.346	3.267
15	Jawa Timur	40.643	41.677	43.313	44.117	45.240
16	Banten	5.071	5.213	5.445	5.953	6.110
17	Bali	4.092	4.169	4.403	4.505	4.636
18	Nusa Tenggara Barat	3.511	3.728	3.861	3.895	4.056
19	Nusa Tenggara Timur	3.905	4.054	4.138	4.217	4.251
20	Kalimantan Barat	5.657	6.005	6.269	6.550	6.870
21	Kalimantan Tengah	4.109	4.058	4.218	4.437	4.561
22	Kalimantan Selatan	4.811	5.193	5.561	5.680	5.901
23	Kalimantan Timur	3.003	3.222	3.362	3.543	3.641
24	Sulawesi Utara	2.380	2.502	2.521	2.854	2.724
25	Sulawesi Tengah	4.506	4.718	4.998	5.290	5.638
26	Sulawesi Selatan	9.163	9.689	10.198	10.315	10.896
27	Sulawesi Tenggara	2.277	2.354	2.342	2.334	2.347
28	Gorontalo	591	638	654	676	717
29	Sulawesi Barat	1.612	1.608	1.647	1.910	2.059
30	Maluku	588	599	620	635	660
31	Maluku Utara	695	776	813	858	897
32	Papua Barat	554	610	650	697	711
33	Papua	1.941	2.087	2.187	2.255	2.351
Jumlah / Total		234.583	244.510	257.709	261.049	274.133
Rata-rata Nasional		7.109	7.409	7.809	7.911	8.307

Source: BPS Statistic Indonesia (2013)

Related to BPS Statistic Indonesia (2013) that is a large of livestock companies which have lend capital increase each year is 182 units. They are Foreign Investment 17 units, Domestic Investment 113 units, and others 52 units include PT/CV/ Firma companies 152 units, Government Company 3 units, Cooperative 2 units, and Community Organization 25 units. Total of livestock processing industry in Indonesia is 23.941 units, its consist of 19.773 in Java Island and 4.168 unit outside Java Island.

Beef Cattle Agroindustry

Beef cattle is one of potential commodity for development in Indonesia. The cattle population is spread throughout the country. In certain area, beef cattle are seen as a superior commodity and it can be developed to be an agroindustrial product. Development of beef processing industry is largely determined by the availability and distribution of livestock. The importance role of beef cattle agroindustry in Indonesia can be seen in terms of employment for approximately 44.3% of the Indonesia population and as a source of raw material to the industry. Development of beef processing industry should be seen as a cooperation network in the form of Triple Helic Partnerships among government, farmers and capital owners. To develop beef cattle agroindustry performance such as in Kupang, Indonesia need to make a strategic map and set priorities based on the relation of performance measures dependency and

feedback of intra and inter cluster strategic goals. This research showed that the model approach in an integrated Interpretive Structure Model (ISM) and Analytic Network Process ANP are able too explore insight and opinions with regard to decision makers in the organization's strategic objectives agroindustry development of the area of beef cattle in Indonesia (Olviana, 2014).

Based on the Table 3 above show that Beef Cattle Population in Indonesia is up every year. There are large beef cattle population specially in Kalimantan Tengah, Papua Barat, and D.I. Yogyakarta, and lower in D.K.I. Jakarta, Nusa Tenggara Timur, and Gorontalo. Population of beef cattle of course supported by breeding of beef cattle company since 2000 - 2012 from 6 units to 33 units, and beef cattle farming from 71 units to 109 units (BPS, 2013). Similarly to beef meat production by Province in Indonesia as Table 4.

Poultry Agroindustry

Poultry industry in Indonesia nowadays develops related to global poultry that focus on effectiveness level (productivity and efficiency) which of optimum one. But effort to develop poultry industry still have obstacle to face global market included product competitive, its related to labour service, available feed for poultry that spent of 60 - 70% from production cost, for that depend on import feed poultry product (Departemen Pertanian, 2008). The Table 5 and 6 show in that poultry population and production increase each years with total of broiler industry are 176 units. They are breeding pure line activity 3 units, Grand Parent Stock 7 units, Parent Stock 60 units and broiler farming 106 units (BPS, 2013).

Economic Analysis of Agroindustry

Population growth, urbanization and income growth determine demands for agricultural and animal products. The highest income elasticity of demand for livestock products is found in Africa and Asia, while milk exhibit a generally lower elasticity of demand than meat and eggs. The analysis of beef cattle marketing in Indonesia – Gunungkidul Regency, shows that a marketing chain in cow trading includes cattler-cattle broker-trader-wholesaler-butcher-consumer. The highest marketing margin which is found in such a marketing chain is Rp. 2.200.000,- for each cow, the highest share which is as much as 100% is gained in the direct marketing channel from the cattle raiser to the consumer; and the direct marketing channel from the cattle raiser to consumer is the most efficient chain in marketing beef cattle. The lowest cost and marketing margin is found in the first type of marketing chain which directly goes from the cattle raiser to the consumer; and the lowest farmers share is found in the fourth type of marketing channel, and the first type of marketing channel which directly goes from the cattle raiser to the consumer is the most efficient chain, it has the highest farmer share which reaches up to 100% (Widitananto, *et al.*, 2012).

Generation of bio-gas plants has a promising role to reduce the burden of firewood in the mid-slopes and valley regions, where human population concentration is high. It is emerging in these area greatly and becoming a supplement to firewood for household energy needs. Data were gathered regrading the generation and uses of bio-gas and their favorable impact on the local natural resource base particularly on firewood (Sati, 2008).

The best way to empower rural dwellers is to empower them through their occupation. Small Livestock Agroindustry is the major occupation of our rural dwellers and it must be sustained. Livestock agroindustry increase livestock production improves productivity and income of rural population and attracts industries to rural area. The government must provide all the necessary incentive for extension workers to enable them perform their work effectively (Nchuchuwe, 2012).

Table 3. Beef Cattle Population in Indonesia period 2009 – 2013 (heads)

No.	Provinsi/Province	Tahun/Year					Pertumbuhan/ Growth 2013 over 2012 (%)
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	
1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	689.996	722.501	462.840	505.171	530.999	5,11
2	Sumatera Utara	394.063	412.670	541.698	609.951	625.817	2,60
3	Sumatera Barat	492.272	513.255	327.013	359.233	373.803	4,00
4	Riau	172.394	170.105	159.855	189.060	197.340	4,38
5	Jambi	164.256	177.710	119.888	139.534	151.543	8,61
6	Sumatera Selatan	342.412	347.873	246.295	260.124	277.032	6,50
7	Bengkulu	97.528	103.262	98.948	105.560	111.756	5,88
8	Lampung	463.032	496.066	742.776	778.050	834.154	7,21
9	Bangka Belitung	9.624	9.852	7.733	8.405	9.246	10,00
10	Kepulauan Riau	8.323	8.693	17.338	17.251	17.440	1,10
11	D.K.I. Jakarta	0	0	1.691	1.214	1.214	0,00
12	Jawa Barat	309.609	327.750	422.989	429.637	444.155	3,38
13	Jawa Tengah	1.525.250	1.554.458	1.937.551	2.051.407	2.092.436	2,00
14	D.I. Yogyakarta	283.043	290.949	375.844	358.387	424.839	18,54
15	Jawa Timur	3.458.948	3.745.453	4.727.298	4.957.478	5.058.853	2,04
16	Banten	73.515	69.727	46.900	55.424	56.942	2,74
17	Bali	675.419	683.500	637.473	651.216	680.984	1,50
18	Nusa Tenggara Barat	592.875	695.951	685.810	916.500	1.002.503	9,38
19	Nusa Tenggara Timur	577.552	600.923	778.633	814.450	817.708	0,40
20	Kalimantan Barat	175.019	176.734	153.320	169.240	171.429	1,29
21	Kalimantan Tengah	68.022	75.098	54.647	59.385	71.922	21,11
22	Kalimantan Selatan	218.065	228.545	138.691	152.495	162.515	6,57
23	Kalimantan Timur	101.176	108.321	90.748	99.986	104.985	5,00
24	Sulawesi Utara	106.598	98.522	105.225	119.889	125.883	5,00
25	Sulawesi Tengah	210.535	211.769	230.682	250.921	257.303	2,54
26	Sulawesi Selatan	729.066	848.916	983.985	1.112.893	1.152.053	3,52
27	Sulawesi Tenggara	253.171	268.138	213.736	236.511	261.008	10,36
28	Gorontalo	240.659	253.411	183.868	202.974	203.582	0,30
29	Sulawesi Barat	124.632	135.770	72.822	79.905	88.208	10,39
30	Maluku	79.162	83.943	73.976	83.866	95.156	13,46
31	Maluku Utara	45.488	45.488	60.840	64.136	68.675	7,08
32	Papua Barat	36.081	37.093	41.464	52.046	62.683	20,44
33	Papua	62.053	78.825	81.796	88.347	92.837	5,08
Indonesia		12.759.838	13.581.570	14.824.373	15.980.697	16.606.803	3,92

Source: Directorate Livestock Department, Indonesia (2013).

Table 4. Beef Meat Production by Province, 2009 – 2013 (Tons)

No.	Provinsi/Province	Tahun/Year					Pertumbuhan/ Growth 2013 over 2012 (%)
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	
1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	7.614	7.914	8.303	6.569	7.478	13,83
2	Sumatera Utara	13.261	14.256	18.299	24.547	32.171	31,06
3	Sumatera Barat	18.322	20.442	20.287	22.638	23.543	4,00
4	Riau	7.294	10.950	12.658	11.317	11.473	1,38
5	Jambi	3.868	6.349	6.515	6.507	8.034	23,46
6	Sumatera Selatan	12.482	12.703	13.601	14.649	16.114	10,00
7	Bengkulu	2.411	2.691	3.276	3.761	4.183	11,22
8	Lampung	10.694	9.527	10.064	9.833	9.226	-6,17
9	Bangka Belitung	2.004	3.024	3.932	2.917	3.209	10,00
10	Kepulauan Riau	579	450	532	585	592	1,07
11	D.K.I. Jakarta	5.657	6.058	9.413	12.206	12.847	5,25
12	Jawa Barat	70.662	76.066	78.476	74.312	81.254	9,34
13	Jawa Tengah	48.340	51.001	60.322	60.893	62.720	3,00
14	D.I. Yogyakarta	5.384	5.690	7.657	8.896	10.408	17,00
15	Jawa Timur	107.768	109.016	112.447	110.762	118.363	6,86
16	Banten	18.728	20.326	25.806	36.121	31.914	-11,65
17	Bali	6.283	6.238	8.081	8.759	8.832	0,84
18	Nusa Tenggara Barat	6.567	9.287	10.958	11.228	11.565	3,00
19	Nusa Tenggara Timur	6.486	4.507	8.668	13.595	13.595	0,00
20	Kalimantan Barat	6.567	7.074	10.437	7.263	13.375	84,15
21	Kalimantan Tengah	2.564	5.224	3.116	4.154	4.322	4,04
22	Kalimantan Selatan	5.946	7.058	8.459	9.610	9.678	0,71
23	Kalimantan Timur	6.729	7.530	8.240	8.069	8.473	5,00
24	Sulawesi Utara	4.571	4.385	4.446	4.501	4.568	1,50
25	Sulawesi Tengah	3.359	3.672	3.058	4.250	5.126	20,61
26	Sulawesi Selatan	11.323	9.056	11.026	12.725	12.979	2,00
27	Sulawesi Tenggara	3.737	3.902	2.709	3.328	3.428	2,99
28	Gorontalo	3.063	3.926	3.985	4.347	4.419	1,66
29	Sulawesi Barat	1.361	1.795	3.917	3.053	3.202	4,87
30	Maluku	1.338	1.420	1.320	1.496	1.699	13,57
31	Maluku Utara	223	243	274	578	562	-2,78
32	Papua Barat	1.696	1.899	2.316	2.533	3.153	24,46
33	Papua	2.427	2.770	2.737	2.903	3.116	7,32
Indonesia		409.310	436.452	485.333	508.906	545.620	7,21

Source: Directorate Livestock Department, Indonesia (2013).

Table 5. Poultry Population by Province, Periode 2009 – 2013 (Head)

No.	Provinsi/Province	Tahun/Year					Pertumbuhan/ Growth 2013 over 2012 (%)
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*)	
1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	1.836.413	2.028.221	3.085.271	2.959.212	3.185.354	7,64
2	Sumatera Utara	43.063.188	45.154.980	40.167.721	42.813.178	44.790.497	4,62
3	Sumatera Barat	13.495.318	14.946.984	15.117.321	17.439.623	18.137.208	4,00
4	Riau	29.710.959	41.501.411	38.043.692	38.165.987	39.883.405	4,50
5	Jambi	10.655.107	11.226.605	11.237.263	11.442.871	12.368.640	8,09
6	Sumatera Selatan	11.751.130	20.397.910	20.160.062	20.943.860	23.038.246	10,00
7	Bengkulu	5.874.583	6.449.002	6.189.874	6.195.941	6.796.947	9,70
8	Lampung	24.087.464	24.203.461	25.788.858	26.782.929	27.963.200	4,41
9	Bangka Belitung	5.309.164	7.145.828	7.418.210	12.495.825	13.745.408	10,00
10	Kepulauan Riau	6.437.755	6.600.275	6.675.518	7.573.940	7.357.459	-2,86
11	D.K.I. Jakarta	137.100	132.200	136.200	148.700	147.248	-0,98
12	Jawa Barat	455.258.895	497.814.154	583.263.441	610.436.303	680.452.807	11,47
13	Jawa Tengah	58.350.965	64.332.799	66.239.700	76.906.291	80.082.520	4,13
14	D.I. Yogyakarta	5.278.897	5.435.521	5.770.832	5.814.935	6.113.547	5,14
15	Jawa Timur	147.006.266	56.993.631	149.552.720	155.945.927	159.844.575	2,50
16	Banten	80.023.212	41.146.851	52.272.333	54.151.644	59.932.454	10,68
17	Bali	5.263.645	5.404.657	6.206.641	5.872.311	5.642.550	-3,91
18	Nusa Tenggara Barat	1.787.163	3.044.243	3.279.246	3.538.158	3.599.019	1,72
19	Nusa Tenggara Timur	105.635	105.913	578.810	584.601	589.453	0,83
20	Kalimantan Barat	16.041.090	17.634.089	21.262.386	21.967.877	26.543.707	20,83
21	Kalimantan Tengah	4.240.068	4.669.198	4.921.209	5.225.358	4.470.485	-14,45
22	Kalimantan Selatan	28.659.441	39.947.496	43.647.767	40.603.189	49.527.380	21,98
23	Kalimantan Timur	39.485.000	38.993.063	36.510.354	39.474.540	40.264.031	2,00
24	Sulawesi Utara	2.654.090	1.218.390	1.556.974	2.195.225	2.304.986	5,00
25	Sulawesi Tengah	5.784.910	5.172.902	5.136.202	6.915.137	7.952.408	15,00
26	Sulawesi Selatan	16.373.046	17.928.549	18.497.399	21.791.654	24.039.220	10,31
27	Sulawesi Tenggara	996.406	1.185.021	1.045.428	1.104.308	1.286.170	16,47
28	Gorontalo	1.347.640	1.226.142	240.600	535.200	550.200	2,80
29	Sulawesi Barat	1.258.854	423.743	867.008	876.889	885.695	1,00
30	Maluku	127.787	136.208	145.684	130.490	139.089	6,59
31	Maluku Utara	925.933	952.878	79.458	251.186	427.766	70,30
32	Papua Barat	529.296	557.884	648.876	612.509	645.862	5,45
33	Papua	2.524.160	2.761.502	2.247.811	2.506.219	2.580.884	2,98
Indonesia		1.026.378.580	986.871.712	1.177.990.869	1.244.402.016	1.355.288.419	8,91

Source: Directorate Livestock Department, Indonesia (2013).

Table 6. Broiler Production by Province Period 2009 – 2013 (Tons)

No.	Provinsi/Province	Tahun/Year					Pertumbuhan/ Growth 2013 over 2012 (%)
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*)	
1	Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	4.746	4.982	6.439	8.567	8.434	-1,55
2	Sumatera Utara	50.632	53.979	47.051	35.168	36.793	4,62
3	Sumatera Barat	16.145	16.012	16.441	17.434	18.132	4,00
4	Riau	28.326	38.083	34.910	37.021	38.687	4,50
5	Jambi	14.129	14.802	13.360	30.677	31.294	2,01
6	Sumatera Selatan	22.116	27	31	28.185	31.003	10,00
7	Bengkulu	3.839	1.838	2.358	1.996	2.190	9,70
8	Lampung	22.107	26.768	27.149	31.453	27.920	-11,23
9	Bangka Belitung	6.492	10.898	13.368	13.033	13.058	0,19
10	Kepulauan Riau	5.752	5.917	6.155	7.347	7.137	-2,86
11	D.K.I. Jakarta	102.399	106.260	108.642	117.913	117.913	0,00
12	Jawa Barat	365.573	399.745	492.413	498.862	552.589	10,77
13	Jawa Tengah	90.740	100.904	104.774	114.178	118.174	3,50
14	D.I. Yogyakarta	20.798	25.274	31.295	5.640	5.930	5,14
15	Jawa Timur	140.110	159.671	159.822	162.845	168.306	3,35
16	Banten	53.089	86.089	114.568	111.159	110.493	-0,60
17	Bali	20.140	20.679	23.750	22.469	22.965	2,21
18	Nusa Tenggara Barat	12.228	14.539	15.176	3.432	3.491	1,72
19	Nusa Tenggara Timur	224	228	525	567	572	0,83
20	Kalimantan Barat	24.062	26.700	19.284	41.008	51.261	25,00
21	Kalimantan Tengah	7.388	5.436	4.463	15.568	6.082	-60,93
22	Kalimantan Selatan	34.230	34.670	39.319	36.177	44.129	21,98
23	Kalimantan Timur	30.220	32.169	27.943	30.212	30.816	2,00
24	Sulawesi Utara	2.549	5.090	5.164	5.216	5.477	5,00
25	Sulawesi Tengah	6.477	6.685	5.952	8.035	9.241	15,00
26	Sulawesi Selatan	10.710	10.692	11.594	11.073	12.033	8,68
27	Sulawesi Tenggara	822	978	948	1.002	1.166	16,47
28	Gorontalo	1.221	1.419	218	485	499	2,80
29	Sulawesi Barat	987	245	786	795	803	1,00
30	Maluku	111	117	125	112	119	6,25
31	Maluku Utara	334	343	1.021	244	415	70,30
32	Papua Barat	415	436	588	313	338	7,87
33	Papua	2.656	2.663	2.277	2.284	2.352	2,98
Indonesia		1.101.765	1.214.339	1.337.911	1.400.470	1.479.811	5,67

Source: Directorate Livestock Department, Indonesia (2013).

Table 7. Economic Growth of ASEAN Countries, 2008 - 2012 (%)

No.	Negara / Country	Tahun / Year				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹⁾
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Brunei Darussalam/Brunei Darusalam	-1,94	-1,77	2,60	2,21	1,30
2	Kamboja/Cambodia	6,69	0,09	6,10	7,08	6,45
3	Indonesia/Indonesia	6,01	4,63	6,22	6,49	6,23
4	Laos PDR/Laos PDR	7,79	7,50	8,13	8,04	8,31
5	Malaysia/Malaysia	4,83	-1,51	7,15	5,08	5,61
6	Myanmar/Myanmar	3,60	5,14	5,35	5,46	6,30
7	Filipina/Philippines	4,15	1,15	7,63	3,91	6,59
8	Singapura/singapore	1,75	-0,79	14,78	5,16	1,32
9	Thailand/Thailand	2,48	-2,33	7,81	0,08	6,44
10	Vietnam/Viet Nam	6,31	5,32	6,78	5,89	5,02

Sumber / Source : Dana Moneter Internasional / International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Table 8. Export and Import of Livestock Sub Sector Year 2012

NO	KOMODITAS	EKSPOR 2012		IMPOR 2012	
		VOLUME (KG)	NILAI (USD)	VOLUME (KG)	NILAI (USD)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A.	TERNAK	35.408.150	62.345.419	109.732.029	309.747.868
1	Kuda	0	0	0	0
2	Keledai	0	0	0	0
3	Sapi	401	2.733	82.197.475	228.029.764
	Bibit	0	0	3.259.717	9.706.448
	Lembu jantan	0	0	62.978.192	174.722.083
	Sapi Jantan	1	283	2.460.896	6.516.855
	Lain-lainnya	400	2.450	13.498.670	37.084.378
4	Kerbau	0	0	27.525.830	81.499.349
5	Babi	35.370.257	62.124.790	1.600	15.980
6	Biri-biri	26.010	78.516	0	0
7	Kambing	2.000	6.460	6.561	183.544
8	Unggas	0	0	542	18.562
9	Kelinci	9.482	132.920	21	669
B.	HASIL TERNAK/LIVESTOCK PRODUCT	134.794.649	174.251.312	1.022.339.376	1.846.599.590
1	Daging	784.430	1.127.275	50.223.428	199.054.896
a	Sapi	1.857	11.866	39.419.157	164.887.147
b	Babi	21.125	11.703	1.049.793	4.511.440
c	Kambing/domba	281	458	1.270.086	8.753.690
d	Kuda	0	0	0	0
e	Unggas	900	24.330	586.219	1.641.275
f	Jeroan sapi	30	44	7.898.173	19.261.344
g	Jeroan Non sapi	0	0	0	0
h	Daging lainnya	760.237	1.078.874	0	0
2	Susu	52.173.929	92.766.308	386.116.371	1.228.330.179
a	Susu dan kepala susu	38.413.250	72.035.528	233.566.083	813.744.787
b	Yogurt	713.561	689.825	265.621	776.780
c	Mentega	12.298.051	17.278.800	128.389.465	310.448.037
d	Keju	749.067	2.762.155	23.895.202	103.360.575
3	Telur	5.597	10.315	1.416.964	7.533.407
4	Madu	765.413	3.316.086	2.510.172	9.851.783
5	Lemak	74.035.363	72.028.157	4.493.844	9.862.451
6	Makanan-olahan	7.029.917	5.003.171	577.578.597	391.966.874
C.	PRODUK HEWANI NON PANGAN	10.999.806	122.935.330	61.581.339	481.712.400
1	Bulu	1.344.087	2.478.342	6.722.640	44.327.282
2	Tulang	688.220	444.321	405	2.650
3	Kulit	7.884.655	118.732.561	53.470.707	418.629.309
4	Wol	1.082.844	1.280.106	1.387.587	18.753.159
D.	OBAT HEWAN	394.485	22.337.241	1.180.363	51.450.968
1	Vaksin untuk obat hewan	344.777	4.899.335	906.508	35.047.223
2	Reagen berasal dari mikroba, dari jenis yang cocok untuk diagnosis biologis veteriner	18	1.119	2.617	109.320
3	Lain-lain	49.690	17.436.787	271.238	16.294.425
E.	LAIN - LAIN	4.077.500	174.658.042	6.908.948	8.589.334
1	Kodok	3.309.082	17.807.338	0	0
2	Primata	1.888	118.430	0	0
3	Burung	12.993	137.500	19.623	439.560
4	Ulat sutera	965	1.790	274.075	1.011.921
5	Lebah hidup	245	1.716	0	0
5	Produk yang dapat dimakan berasal dari hewan	410.419	153.580.921	9.289	631.750
6	Produk hewani tidak dirinci	7.097	18.755	6.605.000	6.479.563
7	Binatang melata hidup	334.811	2.991.592	961	26.540
F.	TOTAL	185.674.590	556.527.344	1.201.742.055	2.698.100.160

Source: BPS- Statistics Indonesia

The use of Agroindustrial by Product can be used as a part of livestock feed. Their use will facilitate the farmers for economical and profitable farming, because feeding cost will reduce which is more than 70

percent of the total cost of production. Agroindustry has high potential to develop and has impact to economic specially for society and country. Almost 14% labour in total of millennium country are active participate in agroindustrial processing directly or indirectly (Dhiman, 2011)

A contract, in essence, is a tool to settle individual interest, allowing the parties involved to move closer to achieving a particular interest in a business environment that, in theory, would have zero cost. Economically speaking, in a free business environment, adjusting interest will lead to the best possible allocation of resources, maximizing results to the parties and, if one chooses to address more than individual interest alone, a better result to society (Freire, 2013)

Problem of Sustainable Livestock Agroindustry

Two global collective actions are needed to reduce volatility and prevent the price spikes that caused violent responses in so many countries in 2008: first, a small, independent physical reserve should be established under the auspices of the World Food Programme exclusively for emergency response and humanitarian assistance. Second, a virtual reserve and intervention mechanism should be created to help avoid the next price spikes. Normally, Intervention will not be necessary, as the signaling mechanism will be sufficient to divert speculators (Von Braun, 2009).

There are many constraints of sustainable livestock agroindustry resources in the Indonesia like poor quality and quantity, drought, ecological deterioration, over grazing, land tenure/change of ownership, border conflict, weed and bush encroachment, soil infertility and lack of seed and planting material (Birham, 2014). However, in addition to the efficiency of individual contracts, when they are insensible to the economy of a specific region, there are other aspects of social efficiency that lead to the expectation that an analysis identifying limits of contractual model could be important in the pursuit of the economic development of a country (Freire, 2013). Livestock agroindustry development program up to now were hardly based on the understanding of the livestock production systems, multipurpose production and its complex relationship between the biological, technical and social components of these system. Development is not measured only by the production levels and purchase power of a country (Sen, 2000) but also helps to form a developed society and most importantly to improve social matters, and evaluation of development can come from other parameters particularly the evaluation of available substantive freedoms that can involve, likes, political freedom, economic amenities, social opportunities, assurances of transparency, and protective safety.

Estimated farm-specific technical efficiency indecies ranged from 0.54 - 0.99 with a mean of 0.77. The average level of technicals efficiency suggest that from a technical standpoint, the opportunity exist to expand beef production using the cureent level of inputs and the technology already available in the area. The inefficiency model showed that education, experience, number of cattle ownership, and credit have significat impact on technical inefficiency (Isyanto, et al., 2013)

Suggestion and Recommendation in Future Priorities

Livestock agroindustry development has the potential not only to modernize sector of the economy other than agriculture, construction and services, but also contributes to achieving a variety of social objectives such as employment, gender equality, maintaining labor standards and facilitating greater access to education and health care. The more developed a country's industrial capacity, the greater the potential for economic growth and human development. UNIDO as a specialized agency of the United Nations in industrial development aims to promote and accelerate sustainable industrial development worldwide, especially in developing countries.

The economic literature provides clear indications that agroindustries have a significant global impact on industrial development and poverty reduction in both urban and rural communities. Agroindustry generates employment and income opportunities by providing work placements in both farming and off farming activities (FAO & UNIDO, 2008).

Province of Indonesia have a tremendous potential to develop and potential for expand the merchandise export of agroindustrial products, for which there is growing demand in the international market. Exporting agroindustrial products carries two major benefits: first, such export can be instrumental in the acquisition of modern technology in return for the mechanization of livestock; second, sustained growth of agroindustrial exports can help Indonesia countries reduce poverty and jobless

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Behavior Analysis of Employees and Human Resources Development Policy to Performance of Employees at Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan

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Abstract

In an organization that is composed of several employees explained that there are behaviors of different employee that needed a leader who is able to manage the different employee behavior. Organized employee behavior will influence the performance of employees in the organization. Then a leader of the organization must also plan the development of human resources within the organization to support the performance of employees in the organization. Human resource development policies greatly affect the improvement of the performance of employees in the organization so that it makes the head of the organization to create a policy for the development of human resources.

Keywords: Employee Behavior, Human Resources Development Policy and Performance Officer.

Introduction

In a growing organization must be supported by the availability of existing human resources and other resources that contribute to the performance of the organization. The leadership of the organization must have a strong commitment in taking into account the organization's future and the future of the human resources available so that organizational goals can be achieved annually and can be further enhanced.

As a leader of an organization does require a good idea, especially in managing the human resources that exist within the organization to raise the morale of the workers in achieving the goals of the organization and the individuals themselves.

Every human being that exist in an organization has a different behavior because it is based on the background of each human being so that if an organization has 100 workers then there are 100 behaviors that exist in the organization.

The role of leadership of the organization is very important because it required the ability to manage a number of behaviors that exist in the organization into a similar attitude in working for the organization. To realize one's behavior in an organization then the organization can create rules to be followed jointly by all the workers that exist in the organization. Human resources that exist in every organization must be maintained and enhanced by the organization throughout the year because it will be able to maintain the existence of the organization throughout the year.

Human resources that exist in any organization is a very valuable asset to the organization where the human resources as the driving force of all activities that exist in the organization. However, it should be considered by organizations that the increase in human resources should be improved always in order to provide a greater contribution to the organization. Improved human resources can be done in various ways, among others: training, education and human resource development.

With the holding of training and improvement of education and human resource development will obtain qualified human resources so as to produce a good performance.

Human resource development is a planned effort by the organization in canoes improving human resources so as to change the behavior of workers who are in the organization. Miftah Thoha 2011, explains that the organization's behavior is a study concerning aspects of human behavior within an organization or a particular group. All activities take place in the company is a performance conducted by labor and management of company in order to carry out the ongoing activities of the company in achieving their respective goals. Employee who is in the Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan to create a good performance for the Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan can achieve the expected performance by the institution. Employee performance both as employees in the company carrying out the duties and responsibilities assigned to it so that the burden of such work can be completed in accordance with the time.

Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background described the existing problems can be formulated as follows:

1. Is there any influence employee behavior to employee performance at the Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan.
2. Is there any influence of human resource development to employee performance at the Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan.
3. Is there any influence employee behavior and human resource policies floating on the performance of employees at the Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan.

The Objectives

1. To analyze how much influence employee behavior to employee performance at the Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan.
2. To see how much influence the development of human resources to employee performance at the Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan.

3. To see how much influence employee behavior and human resource development to employee performance at the Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan.

Understanding Behaviour

In the course of the company's human behavior influence the future development of the organization because of human behavior that will positively impact the company's performance. According Soetjipto and Noor, 2003, says that behavior is behavior that is considered a person in his life both abstract and not causing anything for himself as well as a process for others and the behavior is the result and purpose and can be observed and measured to motivate himself. Griffin, in 2000, explained that that personality has a relationship to human behavior consisting of 5 types of behavior, namely:

1. The level of approval that indicates the level of the individual to interact and cooperate with others.
2. Level of seriousness and awareness that is the serious effort in achieving the objectives of the organization.
3. The level of negative emotions that explains emotional instability owned by individuals in the work.
4. The level of flexibility and convenience is the ability of individuals to feel comfortable and free for others to interact with it.
5. The level of openness that is the behavior of individuals to be open to others.

Then used to measure the parameters of employee behavior on employee behavior, namely:

1. The spirit and excitement of working.
2. Power work initiatives.
3. Engagement work.
4. The linkage to the organization.

Then Robbins, 2007, explaining that when studying the behavior of employees in an organization includes three levels, namely:

1. The individual level is an innate characteristic of individuals in the organization.
2. The level of the dynamics of groups is group behavior and its determinant factors.
3. Depth organizations is organizational factors that affect behavior.

To get employees who have good behavior, the organization should seek to improve human resources employee who is in each organization through increased education, training and development of human resources that exist in the organization.

Human Resource Development

Development of human resources that exist in the organization must be improved by the organization to facilitate the achievement of organizational goals. Organizations should make human resource development plan that aims may provide better performance for the organization resulting in improvement and self-development of existing employees in the organization.

Marwansyah, 2000, said that in order to increase the competence of workers in a planned management seeks to develop human resources. In improving the human resources it needs to make human resource planning activities, namely (Edy Sutrisno, 2009):

1. Inventory supply of human resources.
2. Predicting human resources.
3. Preparation of plans for human resources.
4. Monitoring and evaluation.

In doing human resource development, the company must make a measurable planning through training and improvement of formal education so as to produce employees who have the expertise, skill, knowledge and good behavior in the self-employees. Singodimedjo, 2000, said that human resource development is the process of preparing individuals to take responsibility for a different or higher in the organization and is usually associated with increased intellectual ability to carry out a better job. Then the purpose of the development of human resources is as follows (Mathis and Jackson, 2001):

1. Increase labor productivity.
2. The realization of a harmonious relationship between superiors and subordinates and the opportunity for innovative thinking.
3. The occurrence of the decision-making process more quickly and precisely because it involves employees.
4. Improving morale (motivation) of all employees.

Then Malayu P., Hasibuan, 2009, explains that there are parameters used in measuring the development of human resources, among others:

1. Achievement of employees.
2. Discipline employee.
3. Attendance employees.
4. The level of cooperation.
5. Initiative employees.

Robbins, 1991, explained that the policy of human resource development consists of: training and development, career development, performance appraisal, reward system.

Performance of Employees

Organization is very focused on the performance of employees where this is caused by the interest of the organization to the performance generated by employees to realize the expectations of the organization for the future. Employee performance is the result of the work of employees in carrying out their duties and responsibilities in the organization as employees are sincere and honest in their work and have the attitude to work not because of compulsion.

Wibowo, 2007, said that the performance was the result of work that has a strong relationship with the organization's strategic objectives, customer satisfaction and contribute to the economy. Then Irham

Fahmi, 2011, said that the performance is the result obtained by a good organization the organization is non-profit oriented and profit oriented produced during a period of time.

Organizational performance is as effectiveness of the organization as a whole to meet the needs of a group defined with respect to the systematic efforts and improve the organization continuously achieves their needs effectively (Chaizi Nasucha, 2004).

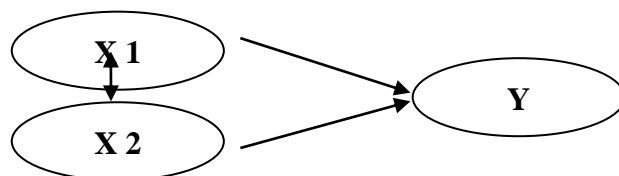
According to Anwar A., Mangkunagara, 2005, said that the factors that can measure the performance of employees is:

1. Quality of work includes accuracy, thoroughness, skill and cleanliness.
2. The quantity of work consists of the output routine and non-routine or extra.
3. Reliability or whether or not reliable ie whether or not to follow instructions, the ability of initiative and prudence.
4. Attitude is covering attitudes toward the company, another employee to work and cooperation.

According Malthis and Jackson 2006, which explains that the employees performance parameters are:

1. The quantity of results.
2. The quality of the results.
3. Timeliness of the results.
4. Presence.
5. The ability to cooperate.

Research Paradigm



Where :

- X 1 = Behaviour Officer.
- X 2 = Human Resources Development.
- Y = Performance Officer.

Research Methods

In this study as an object of research is the High Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan. The study was conducted in 3 months since June until August 2015. In this study were used as the population is the entire faculty and staff in the Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan field totaling 45 people. Samples that used in research are the entire faculty and staff in the environment Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan.

Data Collection Procedures

The procedure used in this study are:

1. Observation is direct observation to determine the circumstances that actually occur.
2. Interviews are communicated directly to the respondents there.
3. Questionnaire of data collection is done by dividing the questionnaire to be filled by the respondent.
4. The research literature is to collect primary data used in this study.

Data Analysis

1. Test Validity.

Validity test is very useful in order to assess the ability of the instrument to explain on anything that happens that the object of research. Uma have now, in 2000, explained that the validity indicates the extent to which a measuring device that measure what you want to measure. This validity test scores connects every part question with a total score of the variables.

2. Test Reliability.

Reliability testing is very useful to assess whether the tools used to collect the data show accuracy, stability or consistency in describing certain symptoms of a particular group at different times.

3. Data Analysis Tool.

Analysis tool used in this research is the analysis of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). Structural equation modeling is a technique used to examine the relationship between the variables simultaneously. Solimun, 2002, saying that Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) together with Linear Structural Relations (LISREL) is an integrated approach between factor analysis, structural model and path analysis. The analytical methods used in this research is the method of regression analysis were formulated as follows:

$$Y = B_0 + B_1X_1 + B_2X_2 + e$$

Where:

- Y = Performance Officer.
- X1 = Behaviour Officer
- X2 = Human Resources Development Policy.
- e = Other variable.

Variable Description Research

Description of the study that used to provide a qualitative overview of the trends that may be obtained from the variables being studied. In explaining the study description must be made, namely grouping criteria above categories: high, sufficient / moderate and low.

According to Guilford, 1995, gives the relationship criteria are:

Corelation Value	Note
< 0.20	Relation has been very low or very low influence.
0.20 - 0.40	Lower or effect relationship has been weak.
0.40 – 0.60	The closeness of the relationship is or moderate influence

0.60 – 0.80	higher relationship closeness or high influence
0.80 – 1.00	The closeness of the relationship is very high or very high influence

With the closeness of the criteria categories described connected with the research variables can be described the relationship of the research variables are:

No	Category	Employee Behavior	Human Resources Development Policy
1.	Strong	Extremely	High Powered
2.	Enough	Enough Strong	Enough Powered
3.	Low	Low	Less Powered

Based on these categories then do multiplication of the total number of parts of the question with the question section called the standard score.

Standard Score = Total portion questions x every highest value x Number of Respondents question.

Discussion

Transformation of Data and Calculations SEM

The data used in this study is qualitative data collected by the research instrument that uses questionnaires were distributed to all staff of the Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan. The qualitative data is converted into quantitative data by using Sequential Interval Method (Method Successive Intervals / MSI).

By converting qualitative data into quantitative data then the data will be input data to the model equation Structural Equation Models (SEM). With the results of the statistical can be rearranged equation model statistics as follows:

$$Y = 49.358 + 0.495 + 0.2652.$$

Influence Behaviors among Employees against Employee Performance at Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan

Based on the analysis of the influence of employee behavior between the independent variables (X 1) on the performance (Y) can be explained by the magnitude of the coefficient 0,495 that explains that there is influence between employee behaviour on performance. Influence employee behavior to employee performance at the College of Economics LMII is 49.5%.

Influence between Human Resources Development Policy against Employee Performance at Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan.

Then based on the results of statistical analysis on the influence of independent variables policy of human resource development (X 2) to employee performance (Y) 0.26. This can be explained that the effect of human resource development policies on employee performance at the School of Economics LMII is sebsar 26%.

Influence between Employee Behaviour and Human Resource Development Policy to Employee Performance at Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan.

Based on the analysis above influence employee behavior and human resource development policies on employee performance at the Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan amounted to 12.67. It is clear that employee behavior independent variable (X 1) and the policy of human resource development (X 2) to employee performance (Y) at the Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan is 12.67%.

Conclusion

1. The employee behavior has an influence on the performance of employees at the Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan where there are significant based on statistical analysis of 49.5%.
2. Human Resources Development policy has an influence on the performance of employees at the Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan by 26%.
3. Behaviour of employees and human resource development policies have an influence on the performance of employees at the Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi LMII Medan by 12.67%.

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Analysis of Factors Consumer Preferences Ojek Online in Indonesia Using Conjoint Technique Analysis

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Abstract

An increase in mobility of the community in the big cities in Indonesia with high jam level encouraged the rapid growth of online motorcycle transportation business in Indonesia. Eight companies were Go-Jek, Grabbike, Blu-Jek, Lady-Jek, Ojek Syar'i (Ojesy), Jeger, Uber-Jek, and Top-Jek. The purpose of this research was examined the factors forming consumers of online motorcycle transporter (ojek) in Indonesia. The research method used was quantitative analysis using conjoint analysis. Data obtained from observation, interview, questionnaire, and a study of the literature. The number of consumers of online motorcycle transportation business in Indonesia as much as 18.421.339. The number of sample using Slovin formula with confidence level at 95% as many as 400 respondents. The search results illustrated factors forming consumers of online motorcycle transporter in Indonesia based on the highest priorities until the lowest priorities which were tariff, ease order, cost saving, time saving, practicality, assurance, conformity, and security.

Keywords: Online motorcycle transporter (ojek), conjoint analysis

Introduction

Congestion happens in big cities in Indonesia such as Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, Medan and Makassar, and the lack of availability of mass transportation facilities become the driving public demand for a mode of transportation that is fast, safe, and in expensive. Therefore, the existence of services between the motorcycle or familiar as *ojek* to be one option. *Ojek* are also growing like mushrooms in the middle of the limitations of formal sector employment during the monetary crisis in 1998.

In 2011, *ojek* (motorcycle taxi) reservations can be made by telephone and in 2015 became the beginning of the revolution conventional *ojek* service by utilizing digital technology and professional management system. There are four significant as typical service *ojek* digital namely: (1) how to order quite simply use

applications where passengers can simply order online by downloading the application from the App Store for iOS or Google Play for Android, (2) no again transactions bargain fares between passengers with *ojek* where the mileage and the price to be paid passengers clearly visible on the screen after selecting a pick-up and destination delivery, (3) there is no cash transaction between passengers with *ojek* because the payment is done by cutting balances first owned by the customer, and (4) by accessing an application on the smart phone, the passenger can also find out where the order *ojek* drivers who monitored via GPS. *Ojek* service is not regulated by law (Ridwan and Suherni, 2015). Susanta (2015) states that an online business can be a threat to conventional business.

The existencemotorcycleonlinecanprovide benefits, namely: (1) create new jobs, (2) to motivate and encourage people to be more productive in generating income, (3) create a business that is fair to consumers, where consumerscan evaluate and review the direct products and services purchased, (4) creatingequal opportunity, since consumers whodo nothave the purchasing power can enjoy public service, while those with purchasing powercanenjoyspecial servicesaccordingthe content and services on the site, and (5) create creativity for companies considering an online business quickly duplicated and open space for any business to compete.

Applications shuttle into booming in Indonesia, not just one application even now there are some applications that have similar concepts. The use of the application in this digital ageis some what able to help the users. Only use a smartphone, customers can be delivered to the destination without having to laboriously get the service. To access the application data required valid customer such as name, email, and evenphone numbers (HP). In ensuring the security of the misuse of data that can be done is to use call center.

Governments need to make special regulations in the form of local regulations (Perda) related to the presence of online motor cycle (based application), considering the online *ojek* serviceis not regulated by law. So the existence of online motorcycle can be considered as illegal or unlicensed transport and absence of over sight that are contrary to the Law of Traffic and Road Transport No.22/2009 about Public Transport Persons and Goods. AnandaandParikshit(2015) statedthat theregulation of online motorcycle Regulation should establish reference standards such asload maps online motorcycle road network that can be passedmotorcycles, condition ofthe driver, as well as the maximum and minimum limits of rates.

Magnusson (2015) states the connectivity needed to simplify the migrationof citizens that can be achievedby sharing mobility (mobility sharing) such as car sharing or bikes haring can reduce traffic congestion, pollution, boost the economy which is cheaper thanbuilding ahighway infrastructure.

Online taxi service available today includes eight companies: Go-Jek, Grabbike, Blu-Jek, Lady-Jek, OjeksSyar'i (Ojesy), Ojeks Taxis using the argometer (Jeger), Uber-Jek, and Top-Jek , Gojek established by NadiemMakarim and started operating since 2011 using the phone and in January 2015 using the online application. OjeksSyar'i (Ojesy) established by EvilitaAdriani and Reza Zamir and began operating in March 2015. Grabbike founded by Anthony Tan and began operation in May 2015. The taxi motorcycle taxi using the argometer (Jeger) was founded by Vicky Wijaya and began operations in August 2015. Blu -Jek founded by Garret Kartono& Michael Manuhutu and began operations in September 2015. Lady-Jek

founded by Brian Mulyadi and began operating in October 2015. Uber-Jek established by ArisWahyudi and began operations in 2016. Top-Jek established by Cempaka Adina Devi and began operating in 2016. The difference between each motorcycle online can be explained in the table in appendix.

Based on the preliminary survey (preliminary research) to 30 customers *ojek* online data showed consumer preferences on *ojek* online as follows: tariff (22%), ease of order (18%), cost savings (16%), saving time (15%) practicality (13%), certainty (9%), convenience (4%), and security (3%). Rates to be one factor consumer preferences for online motorcycle has the advantage of transparency as taxi fare, so that consumers can know the tariffs should pays based on mileage. In addition, the ease of orders through an online application that can be downloaded for free by consumers turned out to make it easy for consumers to order (order) *ojek* services online.

The use of online *ojek* felt also savings to be incurred by consumers as compared to using conventional taxis and other public transportation such as taxis. Online *ojeks* excellence in negotiating the congestion and reach places that cannot be reached by other public transport to be one factor in the preferences of consumers using the services of this online *ojek* service. Consumers find it more practical to use online motorcycle considering the consumer does not need to bring a helmet, jacket, raincoat and carrying luggage because it has been supplied by motorcycle online. With the map application online so consumers can easily find out where *ojeks* are ordered online so that consumers can be sure to know when the *ojek* will arrive online. The convenience factor contributed to the preferences of consumers in view of consumers feel more comfortable using online motorcycle because the *ojek* driver online has the ability to drive his vehicle properly. And lastly, the safety factor of the vehicle into consumer preferences in using online motorcycle considering the safety standards of vehicles and vehicle facilities have decent roads and according to the rules. The aim of this study was to determine what factors are shaping consumer preferences online motorcycles in Indonesia.

Research Methods

The method used is quantitative method using conjoint analysis (conjoint analysis) to determine the preferences of consumers by creating a list of the order stated the utility value of an attribute level. The level of importance of attributes is the utility value of each attribute is used as a parameter in which the level of importance of attributes obtained from the average value of each interest attributes generated from the utility value of the attributes of each respondent (Malhotra, 2012). The purpose of conjoint analysis in this study was to determine the utility of each attribute tested using SPSS.

Types and sources of data used in this research is the primary data is data obtained through the questionnaires were collected through interviews to users *ojek* online, while secondary data is the data collected from the literature and previous studies as well as the official website of the company's *ojek* online or other sources.

The scale of measurement using a Likert scale used to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of individuals and groups to an event. The variables to be measured are translated into the indicator variables as a starting point for preparing items questionnaire (Sarjono & Jualanita, 2011). The scale of measurement used in the study prepared by category: Strongly Agree (SS), Agree (S), Simply Agree (CS),

Disagree (TS), and Strongly Disagree (STS). Scoring for each answer to a question that is enforced SS score of 5, S was given a score of 4, the CS was given a score of 3, TS was given a score of 2, and STS was given a score of 1.

Pearson correlation test and Kendall conducted to determine the magnitude of the estimates with the actual value or are predictive accuracy of the conjoint analysis. If the value of Pearson and Kendall correlation above 0.50 and a significance test produces a value below 0.05 indicates a relatively strong value and significant (Sari, Prastawa, & Lintang, 2010).

Number of members of the population in this study as many as 18,421,339 people online consumer *ojek* of eight companies in Indonesia *ojek* online by October 31, 2015 with a sample size of 400 respondents using Slovin formula at the 95% confidence level. The sampling technique using non probability sampling with the sampling method using incidental sampling (Sugiyono, 2013).

Discussion

Calculation of utility value to a standard attribute that has been done with SPSS can be shown as Table 2. Based on the results of processing the data in Table 1 shows the respondents chose *ojek* online with a transparent tariff according kilometers (0.558), ease of orders via the application (0.533), really save costs compared to *ojek* conventional (0.457), saves time compared to other public transportation (0.421), more practical than taxis conventional (0.368), time of arrival can be ensured (0.327), really comfortable (0.262), and feel safe (0.136).

Table 1. Top Degree Utility Value Attributes

Atribut	Taraf Attributes	Utility value	Std. Error
Tariff	Less Transparent according kilometers	-0.558	0.027
	Transparent according kilometers	0.558	0.027
Ease order	Difficult clicking order via app	-0.533	0.027
	Easy to order via app	0.533	0.027
Cost savings	Same thing with the cost of conventional <i>ojek</i>	-0.457	0.027
	Actually save costs compared to conventional <i>ojek</i>	0.457	0.027
Saving time	The same as the time spent with other public transport	-0.421	0.027
	Actually save money compared to other public transport	0.421	0.027
Practicality	Equally impractical with conventional <i>ojek</i>	-0.368	0.027
	More practical than a conventional <i>ojek</i>	0.368	0.027
Certainty	Time of arrival can be ensured	0.327	0.027
<i>Assurance</i>	Arrival time cannot be ensured	-0.327	0.027
<i>Conformity</i>	Little comfortable	-0.262	0.027
	Really feel comfortable	0.262	0.027
<i>Security</i>	Feeling unsafe	-0.136	0.027
	Feel safe	0.136	0.027

(Constant)	3.217	0.027
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The level of importance of attributes is the utility value on the attribute that is used as a parameter/attribute importance level is obtained from the average value of each interest attributes generated from the utility value of the attributes of each respondent as shown in Table 2 below;

Table 2. Value Attribute Importance

Aribut	Attribute Importance (%)
Tariff	34.776
Ease order	19.435
Cost saving	13.892
Time saving	11.542
Practicality	9.368
Assurance	6.721
Conformity	3.183
Security	1.083

Based on the results of processing the data in Table 1 and Table 2 above, shows that:

- 1) The first important factor is the value of the attribute *ojek* fare online with weight value of 34.776%. Online *ojek* fare is supported by the use of the meter so that the tariff can be known by consumers in a transparent manner based on the distance.
- 2) The second important factor is the ease of orders with a value of 19.435% weighting. Ease of orders is supported by the use of online applications that are downloaded by the consumer so that the consumer can easily place an order online *ojek*.
- 3) The third most important factor is the cost savings to the value of a weight of 13.892%. These cost savings are supported by the enactment of the basic rate and the rate per kilometer which is cheaper than using a conventional *ojek*.
- 4) The fourth most important factor is the value of time savings with a weight of 11.542%. This time savings is supported by the ability to deal with online motorcycle traffic jams in big cities when using public transport such as taxis, buses, metromini, and the ability of these online motorcycles in reaching places that are not able to reach by public transport such as small streets or alleys.
- 5) The fifth most important factor is the practicality of the weight value of 9.368%. This is because the practicality of using a *ojek* online, consumers do not need to bring a helmet, raincoat, jacket, and goods as helmets, raincoats and jackets have been provided by the following online motorcycle with storage of goods (box).
- 6) Sixth most important factor is the certainty of the value of a weighting of 6.721%. Online motorcycle certainty arrival time can be ascertained by consumers to see the map application online.

- 7) The seventh most important factor is the convenience with value weighting of 3.183%. Comfort provided by the online motorcycle includes driving comfort for the driver have been given the knowledge and training of service standard drive (safety riding) and is equipped with a driver's license.
- 8) The eighth most important factor is security with value weighting of 1.083%. Security provided online motorcycle includes a vehicle tracking by the company and the consumer, safety standards appropriate manufacturer of motor vehicles, and road safety facilities.

Pearson correlation test and Kendall generate strong value relaif. This is demonstrated by the Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.976 and a correlation coefficient of 0.863 Kendall where the value of the correlation coefficient is above 0.50. Significance test produces a value of 0.000 below 0.05 indicates a relatively strong value and significant.

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Human Resources Management and Performance of Employees at Bureau of Aceh Government

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Abstract

Employees are an organization's resources; they must be employed in an effective, efficient, and humane. In the process, the organization will face labor problems increasingly complex. Therefore, the management of labor as a Human Resources (HR) must be done professionally by a separate department within an organization, namely the Human Resource Department (HRD). Compensation is any form of remuneration to employees in return for the implementation of the tasks performed by the employee. Career is a series of positions held by a person throughout his life. The work environment can be interpreted as the forces that affect, either directly or indirectly to the performance of the organization or company. The work environment includes a working relationship between subordinates and superiors as well as the physical environment where employees work. Motivation is one of the most important variables in determining the performance and productivity of a person, including work behavior. Employee performance is a record of the work/specific activity attained during a specific time period.

Keywords: Compensation, Career, Work Environment, Motivation and the Performance of Employees

Introduction

The purpose of the topics discussed in the management of human resources is about employee performance, motivation, compensation, career and work environment. Nowadays latest development sees human resource rather than as a mere resource, but rather in the form of capital or assets of the institution or organization. Employees are an organization's resources, they must be employed in an effective, efficient, and human. In the process, the organization will face labor problems increasingly

complex. Therefore, the management of labor as a Human Resources (HR) must be done professionally by a separate department within an organization, namely the Human Resource Department (HRD).

Human resource management can be defined as the planning, procurement, development, maintenance, and the use of human resources in order to achieve individual and organizational goals. One part of human resource management is the commitment of human resources as labor, or the employees themselves. Bureau of Human Resources is one of the units that are responsible for the ability of civil servants and welfare across both the government of district/city and province. There are many problems faced by the work unit among others, as reported by the news media. This phenomenon occurs during Aceh government leadership shaken by the NGO coordinator asked the Governor to resign from office (Daily Alert, Tuesday 9 September 2014), due to the poor quality of the bureaucracy as a result of making a group of people or an individual so not satisfied and encouraged him to take actions radical (Daily porch Indonesia Wednesday, October 29th, 2014). The phenomenon of the early studies conducted showed that a career in the Bureau of Human Resources Government of Aceh is based on consideration of the proximity of employees with leadership as management. However, there is also the career development of employees is determined by performance. The information obtained in the initial study illustrates that career development is run by the Bureau of Human Resources Government of Aceh over the state of the proximity of employees with the leadership of the Bureau of Human Resources Government of Aceh. The proximity factor can sometimes lead to disappointment employees that affect employee performance. Yet according to Robert (2006), in a work environment in the employee's career development of leadership must gather information on the basis of character and the nature of such employees, the attitude of the initiative, or creativity associated with a particular job.

The problem of synchronization between the aims of the Government and civil servants, particularly in the provision of employee compensation occurs in the Bureau of Human Resources Government of Aceh whose existence very much. Where there is the level of competition between industrial organizations are quite strict. So that the operating costs for the government needs to be pressed to achieve effectiveness and efficiency performance. As a result, employees are often used as "victims" of the effectiveness and efficiency of the public services. For government organizations, these efforts made to face competition of excellent service in order to survive in running the organization.

The employees of Bureau of Human Resources Government of Aceh want a compensation system that they perceive as a fair and in line with their expectations, so that when the fair compensation based on the demands of the job, the level of individual skills and wage standards, it will most likely produce a positive job satisfaction for employees and will ultimately have an impact on organization-wide performance improvement. Based on the observations and interviews in the field, the phenomenon of employee satisfaction of Bureau of Human Resources Government of Aceh is used to overcome the problems above, it is required a good relationship between employees with the organization so that the employee is expected to work well and to obtain the optimal results. Good relationships can be interpreted that the organization pays attention to the system of compensation for employees with respect

to the standards of wages, skills in the work and performance of employees is given to achieve the goals of the organization, so that job satisfaction can be created. Whether we realize or not, the organization that every employee has a background and different expectations, which in turn will affect the dynamics of the relationship of employees in the organization. Meanwhile, the organization also has expectations and specific objectives, which can be the same, different or even completely contrary to the expectations of employees.

One of the criteria as would only get by development of human resources in accordance with the employee's performance, motivation, compensation, career and supportive working environment. The factors in improving employee performance include individual capabilities (knowledge, skills, abilities), and the effort, and organizational support. The employee performance is the result of a thought and effort of an employee in their work, it can be tangible, visible, and calculated in number, but in many ways, the result of a thought and effort cannot be calculated and seen, such as the ideas in solving a problem, a new innovation of a product or service, it also may be the discovery of more efficient work procedures.

Literature Review

Definition of Performance

In the process, the organization will face a highly complex labor problem. Therefore, the management of labor as a Human Resources (HR) must be done professionally by a separate department within an organization, namely the Human Resource Department (HRD). The Applied Theory used are theories related to, compensation, career, work environment, motivation and performance of employees. Bernardin and Russell (1998). Employee performance is a record of the work/specific activity attained during a specific time period.

The dimensions, indicators, and measures that are as follows:

- (1) The output quality, the degree to which the process and the results of a perfect activity, in the other words, carrying out an activity in an ideal way/in accordance with the objectives set. The indicators are: Quality of work, with size: Rate of quality of output produced by employees.
- (2) The quantity of output, the amount produced in the form of value, a unit or a number of activities completed. The amount of the work, with size: Rate the quantity of output produced by employees.
- (3) The provisions of the time, the degree to which the activities completed, or completed with results more quickly than the time set and use the time available in improving other activities. The period of employment, with size: Level of punctuality.
- (4) The effectiveness, the degree to which the use of organizational resources include human resources, money, technology, material that is maximized to obtain the highest target or vice versa, its reducing effectiveness, the use of organizational resources is reduced. The effectiveness of work completion by measure: The level of effectiveness.

- (5) The need for the degree to which employees perform their work without fulfillment or otherwise to avoid mistakes. In accordance with the needs of the company, by measure: Level of fulfillment.
- (6) Monitoring. Monitoring of the work, by measure: level of supervision conducted by leader.
- (7) The effect of interpersonal, expressing the degree to which the employees self-esteem, goodwill and cooperation among peers and subordinates. Relationships between employees, with size: Levels of interpersonal influence in the workplace

On the other hand, Wood, etc, (2001) describe triangles dimensional determinants of individual performance variability of individual performance as measured by work effort, organizational support and individual attributes of each individual involved in an organization. Then in some reference of human resource management is much discussed about motivation theory.

The theory of performance that has been described, there are some benefits gained from studying the theory of performance, among others:

- a. Can be used as a reference in its assessment and performance measurement.
- b. Recognizing the strategies and efforts to improve the performance of individuals and the performance of the team / group.
- c. Knowing the factors that can increase or decrease the performance results. It is very important to pay attention to the factors that may affect performance.

Motivation

Motivation is one of the most important variables in determining the performance and productivity of a person, including work behavior. Motivation is a process that acts on intensity, direction and duration of ongoing efforts towards the achievement of individual goals (Robbins 2006). The Dimensions, indicators and measures that are as follows:

1. Need For Achievement

Indicates a desire; Opportunities for employees are available facilities and infrastructure and policies implemented; the level of opportunity for employees and available infrastructure is a level of implemented policies.

2. Need For Affiliation

It is the desire to engage in a friendly and warm with others.

3. Need For Power

The need to influence and control others; Career development opportunities are promotion system is the opportunity to achieve goals. Abraham Maslow (Mangkunagara, 2005) suggests that the hierarchy of human needs are as follows:

1. Physiological needs; the need to eat, drink, physical protection, breathable, and sexual. Those are basic needs

2. The need for a sense of security, namely the need to protect themselves from the threat, danger, conflict, and environmental
3. The need for a sense of belonging (social), which needs to be accepted by the group, affiliated, interact, and the need to love and be loved
4. The need for self-esteem, which needs to be respected and appreciated by others
5. The need to express themselves, namely the need to use the abilities, skills and potential.

Theory X and Y Douglas McGregor in his book entitled "The Human Side of Enterprise" formulate his ideas about management and behavior. This theory is known as Theory X and Y. He examines how managers deal with employees in an organization. He was confident that extend beyond any managerial decisions or managerial actions are assumptions about human nature and human behavior are important in determining the style of ways of each manager. He divides these assumptions into two broad categories, namely Theory X (based on assumptions guidance and control) and Theory Y (Based on the assumptions of integration and support).

The relation between motivation and increasing Work is a result of the interaction of a person with a particular situation. Robbins (2002: 55) argues that motivation is the desire to do as a willingness to expend high level effort for the purposes of the organization, which is conditioned by the effort's ability to get the individual needs.

Compensation

Ivancevich (2004), compensation is a function of human resource management related to all forms of remuneration to employees as a reward for the implementation of the tasks performed by the employee. According to Werther and Davis (1993), Compensation is what employees receive in exchange for Reviews their contribution to the organization. Compensation management helps the organization Obtain, maintain, and retain a productive work force. Without adequate compensation, current employees are Likely to leave, and the replacement will be difficult, to recruit. This means that compensation is what employees receive in exchange for their contributions to the organization.

William B. And Keith Davis (1989), compensation is what employees receive in exchange for Reviews their work. It gives meaning that compensation is what is received by the employee on the work done to the company or organization. Mathis and Jackson, (2002) points out, a total compensation system includes financial and non-financial compensation. Furthermore, Jackson (1999) describes that, financial compensation consists of direct compensation and indirect compensation. Direct compensation consists of base salary, performance-based payments (such as stock options, bonuses, incentives) and payments based on the skills. Meanwhile indirect compensation consists of a general protection (such as social security, unemployment and disability), time off work, sick, vacation and red day; and life cycle benefits (such as legal assistance, child care, and the cost of moving).

Non-financial compensation consists of compensation career and social compensation. Compensation career consisted of a sense of security, opportunity and self-development, salary growth opportunities

and career flexibility. While social compensation consists of a status symbol, praise, recognition, comfort task and friendship task.

Based on expert opinions above, the compensation referred to in this research is the assessment of a person about all forms of compensation for both financial and non-financial earned by the employees as compensation of the execution of their duties, namely: Assessment of direct compensation, indirect compensation assessment, assessment of compensation career and social compensation assessment.

Dimensions of Compensation

Dimensions of Compensation According to (Moorhead & Griffin, 1999), compensation may categorized into five levels which illustrate from the lowest to the highest level. All of those are: 1) salary; 2) allowances / benefits; 3) bonus for achievement / incentive; 4) perquisite; and 5) rewards. Ivancevich (2004), compensation is a function of human resource management related to all forms of remuneration to employees as reward for the implementation of the tasks. As for dimensions, indicators and measures of compensation variables used in this study are as follows:

- (1) Salary, compensations in the form of money received by an employee as a consequence of his status as an employee who contributes to achieving the company's goals. Total Salary, by measure: salary rate; 2) Compliance salaries, by measure: Sustainability salary.
- (2) Allowances; designed by the company in various type to help employees. By measure: Level of giving allowances
- (3) Bonus/incentive, bonus is given based on the yearly performance. Indicator: the bonus received, by measure: The level of bonuses are awarded for achievement
- (4) Additional income / perquisite, additional wages earned for over standard work. Indicator: Additional income earned in the works, by measure: level of additional income earned by employees.
- (5) reward, indicator: reward for performance , by measure: level of reward.

While Armstrong (2003) explains, financial compensation consists of 1) a contingent salary is performance related to salary, compensation and skills and 2). Benefits (death benefit, personal accident protection to health, illness, severance vacation, leave childcare, sports facilities, official car. Meanwhile, non-financial compensation consists of: 1) Achievement; 2) Recognition, 3) Responsibility; 4) the influence; and 5) personal growth. Cascio (1995) proposes three dimensions which can be used to measure the fairness of compensation, namely: 1) internal Justice (relative value of each job in the organization); 2) external justice (competitive value of market); and 3) the individual Justice (relative value to the similar work). Internal and external justice influence directly toward retention (Griffeth & Horn, 2001).

Career

According to Dessler (2006) The position of an individual's work for many years a person's career that can affect caused by career satisfaction and success. 1). Career management; a process that can create your employees understand and develop better authenticity and their career interests and to utilize the expertise and interests in a way that is most effective. 2). Career development; a series of activities throughout life, as workshop which contributes to the exploration, achievement of success and achievement of one's career. 3). Career planning, process of full consideration when a person has an understanding of the skills, knowledge, motivation and other personal characteristic, and establish a plan not to achieve specific goals. According to Robbins (1998), a career is a series of positions held by a person throughout his life. While Werther, Jr. and Keith Davis (1996) argues, a career is all the jobs that are held during one's working life. While Milkovich and Boudreau (1991: 364) argue, a career is the evolving sequence of a person's work experiences over time.

Career planning

Career planning is a planning about the possibility of employee of an organization or enterprise as individuals in which pursues the promotion or position as the requirements and capabilities. Career Management complements the development of management which related to the planning and establishment of the road taken by the employee in a career in the organization.

Career Development

According to Dessler (2007), career development program is the feedback given by the company on the performance of employees in the form of employee development plans and providing access to employees for training related to the planning of company by facilitating learning which related to the work competence of employee. Competencies include: knowledge, skills, or behaviors to achieve the success of employee performance.

The purpose of career development are satisfying the needs of human resource organization will both immediate and long-term timeframe, Providing information for individuals and organizations about their potential career paths within the organization and using human resource development programs as much as possible by integrating a variety of activities in the form of elections, assignments, individual career development and management in line with the plan (Byars & Roe, 2000)

Work Environment

According to George R. Terry (2006) work environment can be interpreted as affecting powers, either directly or indirectly to the performance of the organization or organizations. Work environment indicators are (1) working facilities, (2) salaries and allowances, (3) employment (Sihombing, 2004). Employee motivation will be pushed out of the work environment. Irene Christofidon Gregoriou (2008), the indicator is working environment are; 1) Opportunity to improve job skills, 2) Social status of the job, 3) Freedom to decide how to do the job, 4) Salary, 5) Opportunities to use their skills and abilities, 6) Professional

growth possibilities, 7) Possibility of promotion, 8) Job security, 9) Participation in in-service training, 10) Recognition of work on behalf of the superior, 11) Recognition of work on behalf of the associate, 12) The prevailing climate in the work environment, 13) Relationship with superiors, 14) assessment of existing systems, 15) Meritocracy are present in the promotion, 16) Everyday work Schedule, 17) Holiday.

According to Wibowo (2007) environmental work can motivate employees to improve performance can be divided into two, namely: (1) Internal Environment, The factors that affect the internal environment, bureau of Aceh government resources are competence, job satisfaction, stress of employee and compensation. (2) External Environment, The factors that affect the performance of employees of the external environment are sector of socio-Economic, government and competitors.

Factors Influencing the Work Environment

Terry in Hasibuan (2001) says that the most successful work environment is self-direction by the employee. Work environment is a power that encourages the spirit either inside or outside of employee such as reward and punishment. Herberg in Luthans (2003) says that there are six satisfying factors exist in human, 1) Achievement, 2) recognition, 3) responsibility, 4) advancement, 5) the work itself, 6) the possibility of growth. Sihombing (2004) stated that Working Environments are factors beyond of human physical and non-physical in an organization. Physical factors include work equipment, workplace temperature, crowding and congestion, noise, spacious workspace while the non-physical includes working relationship formed between superior and subordinate agencies and among employees. Herberg and Luthans (2003), Work condition; Security and safety; Status, organizational procedures; Quality of technical supervision of the relationship between peers, superiors, and subordinates.

Dimensions of work environments

Herberg and Luthans (2003), Dimensions, the indicators used to measure the followings: 1) Work condition; includes physical and five senses, 2) Security and work safety, 3) Status, 4) Organizational procedure, 5) Quality of technical supervision of the relationship between peers, superiors, and subordinates

Conclusion

Human resource management functions related to all forms of remuneration to the employees as reward or punishment for the for performance. Assessment of performance is very important in making decisions like the identification of the needs of education and training programs, recruitment, selection, induction programs, placement, promotion, transfer, rotation, system of remuneration, and any other aspects of procces of human resource management. Based on the use of competence, the good judgment should be formally based on a set of rational criteria and objective system and systematically documented. notes of the work or activity is achieved during a certain period.

Management simplifies the employees to be promoted through career management, career development, and career planning. Employees must promoted through career planning, career management and career development of appropriate career positions that can affect organizational goals that can give feedback.

The benefits of working environment is creating morale, so that increases productivity and performance, the benefits gained by working with people who are motivated by the work can be completed on time, the benefits of scale of his achievement will be monitored and will not cause too much supervision, and high spirits.

The Organizations whose are committed to the strategic significance for the internal and external environment is the Bureau of Human Resources Government of Aceh. Specifically, if public organizations that perform various steps to provide services to the public and the government will provide compensation in accordance with the performance of an employee's career in the work environment and incentives given to highly motivated employees that will have an impact on improving labor productivity and loyalty is a commitment. Employee skill is a leader in the organization's success in accordance with service aspects.

Career planning closely related to the the future of the organization or individual and has many benefits, because the career planning can be a benchmark and motivation for the plan can be achieved

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Determinant Factor of Competencies and Implication to Performance

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Abstract

Professional lecturers must have good performance. This study aims to (1) find out an empirically tested model of determinant factors of lecturers' competencies and performance in higher education, and (2) investigate contributions of intellectual ability, individual learning and internal locus of control, and achievement lecturers' competence as individual variables and an aggregate to lecturers' performance. The sample consisted of 206 lecturers of private universities in the area of Aceh, selected by the proportional random technique. The data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed by the SEM technique. The results show that, first, the goodness of fit exists between the conceptual model and the empirically tested model ($p\text{-value } 0.000 > 0.05$ and $RMSEA 0.075 < 0.08$); second, the intellectual ability, organizational learning and internal locus of control, have significant influence to lecturers' competence and lecturers' performance with probability value: 0.021; 0.041; 0.008; 0.030; 0.034; 0.047 and 0.005. This implies that to improve lecturers' performance in higher education, it is necessary to develop intellectual ability, organizational learning and internal locus of control and competent lecturers' support.

Key words: intellectual ability, organizational learning and internal locus of control, competencies, performance

Introduction

The competition faced by Indonesia in the future will be much greater in order to face ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), which is framed in ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) is an opportunity and challenge to

Indonesia, especially in the educational challenge scored reliable and skilled labor in the education level of the people of Indonesia, especially the productive labor force was still low when compared to the ASEAN member other countries. In other words, the impact of AFTA penetrated into many areas of life, including education and the world of higher education. Public demands on the quality of higher education as a result of globalization are a concrete problem, the solution of which can not be delayed. This means that the learning process in universities must be qualified and meet the quality standards set. The existence and the challenges of a college depend on the assessment of the stakeholders. Therefore, universities need to run a quality assurance process for the convening of education.

In addition, demand in improving higher education today needs to take into account the addition of human resources, especially lecturers as qualified educators. According Sonhadji (1990) says that the principal mission of the college is to develop, transfer and apply knowledge through experience of Tri Dharma College by placing the lecturer as major human resources.

The problem faced by the management of organizations or universities in Aceh is a problem concerning the faculty performance, because management needs to know and understand the factors that affect the performance of the lecturer. Factors that affect the performance of the lecturer is going to make the management can take the necessary policies, so as to improve the performance of lecturer's demands can be met in accordance with the purpose of Management in Private Universities. In addition to the success of the high performance of the lecturer is a key to the success of education, and the presence of a lecturer is very influential on all the educational resources available. Therefore, to create a high performance lecturer in higher education environments often associated with factors that influence the performance of lecturers, including factors related to intellectual ability, factors related to organizational learning, factors relating to the locus of control, and factors related to competence.

As known in the laws of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 Year 2005 about teachers and lecturers, explained that: "competence is a set of knowledge, skills and behaviors that should be owned, internalized and mastered by teachers or lecturers in carry out the task in a professional manner. Mc Ashan argued that competence is defined as the knowledge, skills and abilities controlled by someone who has been a part of him, so that it can perform behaviors cognitive, affective, and psychomotor as well as possible. Finch and Cruncilton defines competence as a mastery of tasks, skills, attitudes, and appreciation done to sustain success (Mulyasa, 2009).

According to Grote in Pramudyo (2010) , the competence can be used to predict performance, ie who is performing well and less well depends on the competence which has, measured from the criteria or used standards. Competence is a set of knowledge, skills, behavior that must be owned by a person in carrying out the task of professionalism (Pramudyo, 2010). Meanwhile, according to Rivai and Sagala (2009), competence is a desire to make an impact on others and the ability for influence other. Thus, to realize that education is successful, then an educator must master duties and skilled in performing their duties as educators.

From the foregoing it appears that the competence is reference of the ability to implement something that is acquired through education, lecturer competence refers to performance and act rationally to meet certain specifications in implementation of educational tasks. Said to be rational because have direction and purpose, while the performance is real behavior in the sense not only be observed, but includes something invisible.

Becher, et.al. (2001) in their research stated that competence as the knowledge, expertise, ability, or personal characteristics of the individual that directly affect job performance. In contrast to Munene (2008) says that the main role of the competence of educators in preparing human resources is priority set based training competency-based management including educator competence, and performance assessment targets educators. The competence of lecturers measured perceptual can be done through a " pedagogical competence (in the field of learning / academic), professional competence, social competence and personal competence ", acquired through professional education (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2005). Whereas Feryal (2010) that the competence of lecturers must have the ability to use a variety of teaching methods in the classroom, their learning needs to meet with students, creating a relaxing environment to meet the needs and interests of the student motivation to learn, but as the affective side is considered the most important faculty should have the performance. When they fail that they are responsible, but students believe they would receive if lecture give sufficient encouragement and positive feedback, it will increase their desire to study harder.

As mention above, determinant factor for competencies are intellectual ability, organizational learning and internal locus of control. According to Goleman (2002), said that intellectual ability is the ability to recognize our own feelings and the feelings of others, the ability to motivate yourself and the ability to manage emotions well in ourselves and in relationships with others. Intellectual ability will make the individual has the competence to carry out his duties without any doubt to one that can yield better performance. Intellectual ability is the capacity needed to run a mental activity (Robbins, 2008). The results of study from Kak et. al. (2001), that the intellectual ability to make people have the competence includes the knowledge, skills, abilities and characteristics. It is obtained from professional services through pre -service education, in-service training and work experience as well as standard personal relationships can be achieved with a high work results.

While learning organization is an organization of activities to improve the mastery of science, skill, professionalism, and other fields, that are sustainable both through formal and informal will make improvement in the performance of one's own carry out their duties . Pedler in Dale (2003) says that the learning organization is an organization that facilitates the learning of all its members and continuously transforms them. The study results Kogut Zander (1992); Henderson and Cockburn (1994) said the organization is a learning process in which organizations use existing knowledge and build new knowledge to shape the development of new competencies that are essential in a constantly changing environment . Results of another study by Wang Lo (2003) stated that organizational learning has positive influence on competence. The study results Khandekar Sharma (2006) aims to show the role of

organizational learning are increasingly important for performance. Research found that organizational learning through activities of human resources has a positive influence on performance.

Beside that, Individuals who have external locus of control have confidence that the controlling of all aspects of life and the amplifier receives is luck, fate, or anyone else outside himself (Rotter, 1990). The study results Howell Avolio (1983) that an internal locus of control affect performance significantly and positively. The positive influence between internal locus of control with the achievement of the performance is the belief that what happened to him, failure or success due to the influence of his own. While the study of Sheldon (2010) describes that communication competence is positively influenced by internal locus of control, means internal locus of control a significant effect on the competence of individuals to achieve success in obtaining achievements.

Based on all the descriptions, the purpose of this study was to assess and obtain empirical evidence, namely:

1. Examine and analyze the effect of intellectual abilities on the performance of lecturers.
2. Examine and analyze the influence of organizational learning on the performance of lecturers
3. Examine and analyze the influence locus of control on the performance of lecturers.
4. Test and analyze the influence intellectual abilities on the competence of lecturers.
5. Examine and analyze the impact of organizational learning on the competence of lecturers.
6. Examine and analyze the influence locus of control on the competence of lecturers.
7. Examine and analyze the influence of competence on the performance of the lecturer

Research Methods

Procedure

The method of this study is descriptive correlation which was performed by field approach. The measures for all the constructs in this study were adapted from past research. The 5-point Likert scale was used for the entire study. The statistical population consisted of lecturers and managers working in university at Kopertis XIII Aceh. The sample size was considered equal to the population. SPSS (Version 16) software was used to analyze the data which is taken from questionnaires. As to the statistical measures, descriptive statistics including frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and tabulations were used to describe the data.

Instrument Test

Test reliability and validity test questionnaire. Reliability measured by Cronbach's coefficient alpha. Test the validity of items to test whether each the questions really have valid / invalid. Some other test with SEM, among others, namely: a. Univariate outlier test, b. Multivariate outlier test, c. Unidimensionalitas Test, d. Causality Test.

Data Analysis

The analysis model is Structural Equation Modeling or SEM. SEM analysis process model is done through seven stages, namely:

1. Conceptualization models
2. Preparation of the path diagram
3. Preparation of structural equation
4. Select the type of input matrix and estimation models
5. Assess the structural model identification
6. Judging GOF criteria
7. Interpretation and modification of the model

Results and Discussion

Test Reliability and Validity

The test results showed that all items quite valid questions with Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient above 0.60 means that the indicators used in each constructs is acceptable.

Multivariate Outlier Test

The test results outlier is said that all the cases that have mahalonobis greater than 45.315 is due to the result (p_1) is still under 0.001 of observation we can conclude there is no in data.

Confirmatory factor analysis

Results of confirmatory factor analysis is any indicator variables or dimensions forming respective latent variables showed a good result, values (CR) above 1.96 with a P less than 0.05. Formed latent variables certainly have a cut-off value above 0.7 for CR (constructs reliability) declare or all indicators to a p-value less than 0.05. Concluded indicators forming latent variable - CONSTRUCTS construct exogenous and endogenous showed a strong indicator in the measurement of latent variables.

Normality Test

Testing normality of the data on all the variables of this study indicated that the results of the analysis of multivariate normality has a value of 1.754 CR 2.58, so it can be said that the data ditributed multivariate normal.

Goodness of Fit Test

After testing on all latent variables, the results are valid and reliable, the data multivariate normal, does not occur multi-collinearity and outliers, then the latent variables can be continued in the form of Figure 1. The analysis by the presented the following:

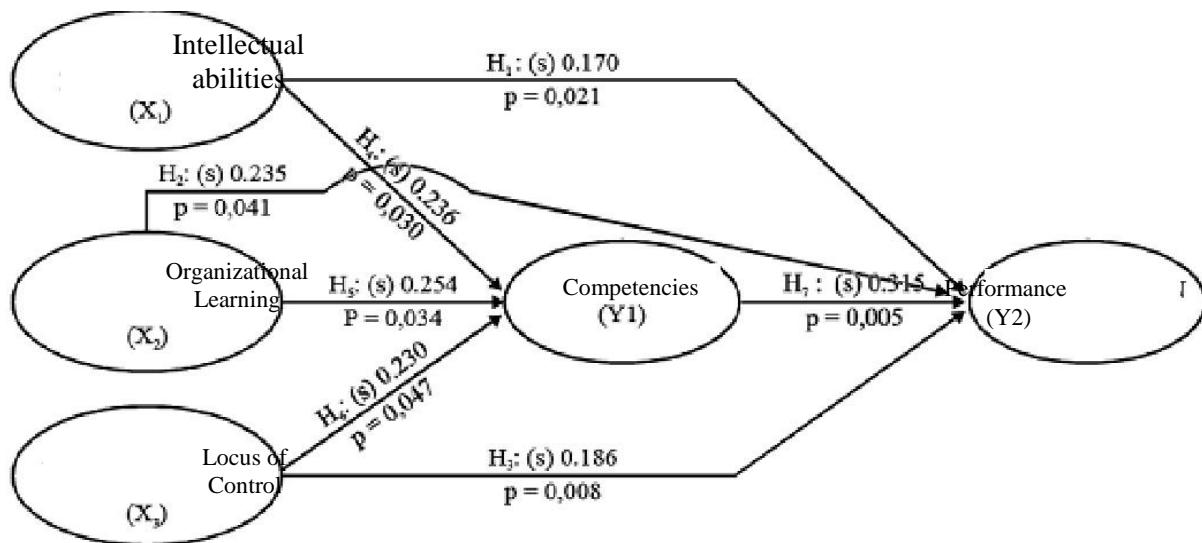


Figure 1. Result of Path Analysis Model

Hypothesis Test

In detail the results of the study hypothesis testing are discussed gradually in accordance with the hypothesis that has been filed, namely 7 (seven) hypothesis presented as follows;

1. Intellectual ability (X₁) significant effect on Lecturer performance (Y₂) with direction positive relationship. This can be seen from the path marked positive coefficient of 0.170 with a value of CR at 2.214 and obtained a significance probability (p) of 0.021 which is smaller than the significance level (α) which was set at 0.05,
2. Organizational learning (X₂) significantly affects the Lecturer performance (Y₂) with the direction of a positive relationship. This can be seen from the path marked positive coefficient of 0.235 with a value of CR at 2.046 and obtained a significance probability (p) of 0.041 which is smaller than the significance level (α) which was set at 0.05,
3. Locus of control (X₃) significant effect on Lecturer performance (Y₂) with direction positive relationship. This can be seen from the path marked positive coefficient of 0.186 with a value of CR at 2.313 and obtained a significance probability (p) of 0.008 which is smaller than the significance level (α) which was set at 0.05,
4. Intellectual ability (X₁) significant effect on Lecturer competencies (Y₁) with direction positive relationship. This can be seen from the path marked positive coefficient of 0.236 with a value of CR at 2.166 and obtained a significance probability (p) of 0.030 which is smaller than the significance level (α) which was set at 0.05,
5. Organizational learning (X₂) significantly affects the competencies (Y₁) with the direction of a positive relationship. This can be seen from the path marked positive coefficient of 0.254 with a value of CR at 2.120 and obtained a significance probability (p) of 0.034 which is smaller than the significance level (α) which was set at 0.05,

6. Locus of control (X3) significant effect on competencies (Y1) with direction positive relationship. This can be seen from the path marked positive coefficient of 0.230 with a value of CR at 1.986 and obtained a significance probability (p) of 0.047 which is smaller than the significance level (α) which was set at 0.05,
7. Competencies (Y1) significant effect on Lecturer performance (Y2) with direction positive relationship. This can be seen from the path marked positive coefficient of 0.315 with a value of CR at 2.782 and obtained a significance probability (p) of 0.005 which is smaller than the significance level (α) which was set at 0.05.

Discussion

Results of the first hypothesis, intellectual ability affect the performance of the lecturers, the results otherwise significant to the direction of a positive relationship. This is because the lecturers are able to think rationally, creative, and innovative, is also able to decide right and fair, able to produce results employment and self belief that they can demonstrated expertise in the field of learning. Results of this study support the findings of Bettin (2001), Yuliana (2006), Sturman (2007) and Yunanto (2008).

Results of the second hypothesis, organizational learning affect the performance of the lecturers, the results are declared a significant positive correlation with the direction. This matter because the lecturers are able to think systemically to completing his work, able to deepen mastery of himself , with their self-confidence can improve their skills and have commitment to transfer knowledge and experience to students. Result of this study supports the findings of Chaston Sadler (2000), Friedman (2005), Shantha Liyaneg (2002), López (2005) and Khandekar Sharma (2006).

Results of the third hypothesis, affect the performance of the lecturers, the results otherwise significant to the direction of a positive relationship. This is because there is confidence of lecturer to demonstrate the capabilities and skills, have a strong grasp to achieve triumph, and confident that his efforts could success. Results of this study support the results the findings of Hyatt T. D. Prawitt (2001), Kustini (2004), Syaiful (2009).

Results of the fourth hypothesis, competence affect the performance of the lecturers, the results revealed a significant with the direction of a positive relationship. This is because lecturers are required to improve the competence of learning such as understanding of lecture material in accordance with syllabus / SAP, can utilize technology learning, prosecuted as a role model for students and the community, and be able to embed a sense of loyalty in the mix. The study results support the findings of Endah Setyowati (2002) and Vathanophas Thaingam (2007).

Results of the fifth hypothesis, intellectual ability affect the competence of lecturers, the results a significant positive correlation with the direction. This matter because the professor is able to design and develop learning, develop knowledge by utilizing technology, able to motivate the students, has a concept

and disciplines, able to understand the material lectures and teaching methods for the purpose competence. Results of this study support the results the findings of Sister (2001), Silverman (2008).

Results of the sixth hypothesis, organizational learning significant effect on the competence of lecturers, significant results are expressed with direction positive relationship. This is because the lecturer has the ability to create a learning process, embody confidence in improving skills, creating a shared vision, to develop self-control in competence. Result this study supports the findings of O'Keeffe T. (2002), Wang Lo (2003), Pillay, Richard Wilss (2005), Leyking, Chikova Loos (2007), Shaihah, Sarmad Karaghoul (2009).

Results of the seventh hypothesis, competence has significant effect on the of lecturers performance, significant results expressed with direction positive relationship. This is because the lecturer have confidence that he is able to implement the learning process and realize plans are perceived, fruitless valuable, success or triumph, understand the concepts and scientific disciplines, and able to develop professionally. Results of this study support the findings of Zulkaida (2007).

Conclusions

The results of the data analysis showed that intellectual ability, organizational learning and internal locus of control, have significant influence to lecturers' competence and lecturers' performance. Lecturer of Aceh universities should convert competencies as a strategy into their core operations and systems to meet lecturers' demands and the universities goals. This conversion shall make lecturers show their sincere competency that is beneficial for the lecturer's performance which has a significant impact on performance. This study was based on a single service industry (higher education sector) with its own peculiar characteristics. It is not clear to what extent the substantive results of this study can be generalized to other industries. Future research should apply the study's model on a larger population of other types of universities and other service and manufacturing industries.

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Micro Finance Model of Agriculture in Supporting Economic Growth in Aceh

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Abstract

The general objective of this study was to analyze the model of micro-financing of agriculture in order to develop the rural economy and support economic growth in Aceh. The specific purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the social and economic profile of households recipient farmer agricultural credit and micro enterprises in Aceh, to evaluate the performance of credit financing to the Government Bank Sector Micro Farms, identify prospects, challenges and constraints of microfinance institutions in microfinance lending farming in Aceh and analyze the sustainability of microfinance models of agriculture in Aceh, and formulate policies appropriate agricultural micro-financing in supporting economic growth in Aceh. Financing system analysis conducted qualitative description, including ease of access to credit, credit suitability, filling and retrieval mechanism of credit, smoothness, obstacles and constraints in lending, loan interest rate and loan repayment system including congestion anticipation loans. Determination of the effectiveness of microcredit agriculture Scoring is done via method. The effectiveness of agricultural micro-credit schemes assessed through monitoring and evaluation of the performance of some aspects of inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes, benefits and impact. Analysis of the sustainability of credit schemes analyzed based on financial viability, institutional viability (managerial), and the viability of the participants. Results of studies in which micro-financing system for farming and still there has been no financial institution that helps, financing done still in the form of government assistance to the farmers and there is no oversight of government ranging from distribution, so that harvesting and collection processes, outputs, outcomes, benefits and can not feel the impact in the community.

Keywords: finance, micro, outcomes, benefits and impact

Introduction

Echoes of the role of credit, particularly micro-credit for the creation of self-employment (self-employment) in order to reduce poverty in rural areas began to develop widely in the world since the convening of microcredit summit in 1997 in Washington DC. United States of America. Socialization and large-scale

campaign carried out in almost all countries in the world. The micro summit aims to reach 100 million poor people in the world in 2003. Microfinance is a powerful tool to promote economic growth, reduce poverty, promotes growth of human resources and improving the status of women (Asian Development Bank, 1998).

The agricultural sector is not only the largest contributor to the Gross Domestic product (GDP) of Aceh, but also sectors that support economic growth in Aceh. Data Bank Indonesia said that in 2011, economic growth in Aceh grew significantly by 5.02 percent from 2.79 percent in 2010. The increase in growth only occurs in the agricultural sector and the services sector with growth of 6.74 each percent and 4.43 percent. However, the development of this sector is still underdeveloped (Kompas, 2012).

The agricultural sector in Aceh mostly in the category of micro, small and medium enterprises sector (MSM). Credit statistics show, MKM agricultural sector only has a share of 0.76 percent, far than lending to the trade sector, which reached 25.96 percent. In fact, credit, capital urgently needed agricultural sector actors, especially farmers to be able to develop its agricultural business. In terms of the level of non-performing loan (NPL) or non-performing loans, the agricultural sector only showed figures of 7.89 percent or far below the construction sector, which reached 34.49 percent. NPL rate of the agricultural sector also recorded lower than the manufacturing industry and trade, which respectively reached 9.95 percent and 8.17 percent. Some of the factors that lead to low credit at MKM sectors, especially agriculture, which are weak capital structure and lack of access to sources of financing, the lack of market access to potential markets, and the quality of goods produced have not been standardized. Agricultural businesses are usually not achieves economies of scale so that the overhead costs high and cause very minimal benefit farmers (Bank Indonesia, 2012). In 2011, economic growth in Aceh grew significantly, namely 5.02 percent from 2.79 percent in 2010. The increase in growth occurred in the agricultural sector and the services sector with growth of respectively 6.74 percent and 4.43 percent, while other sectors slowed. In the structure of GDP, the agricultural sector in Aceh with contributes 27.70 percent by the fourth quarter of 2011. The sector is dominated by the food crops, such as grains, corn, tubers, and nuts.

Research on the model of development and micro-finance systems in the agricultural sector is very important given the finance function effectively to achieve the optimum level in terms of the scale of business and technology adoption both production and post-harvest technologies that can create business efficiency that can increase the income of farmers in particular, economic development rural and economic growth in Aceh in general.

Research Objectives

Analyzing agricultural micro-financing models in order to develop the rural economy and support economic growth in Aceh. The specific objective of this research can be described as follows:

1. Identify the socioeconomic profile of farmers' households and micro credit recipients agriculture in Aceh

2. Evaluate the financial performance of the Bank's credit to the Government of Micro Agricultural Sector
3. Identifying prospects, challenges and constraints of microfinance institutions in microfinance lending agriculture in Aceh.
4. Analyze the micro-financing system of agriculture include access to credit, the distribution mechanism and micro-finance loan repayment system of agriculture in Aceh.

Literature

Micro Financing Program of Agricultural Development in Indonesia

Financing is one of the strategic components in the revitalization of agriculture. Broadly speaking, agricultural finance policy covers two things: (1) agricultural development financing policies that prioritize the budget for agriculture and supporting sectors; and (2) agricultural finance policy that is accessible to the public (MOA, 2005). Both of these policies aim to provide capital assistance for businesses in agriculture. In general, capital assistance program or a credit for the agricultural sector comes from the following sources: (1) from the State Budget (APBN), such as credit BIMAS, KUT, Food Security Credit (CTF), Skim Agricultural Financing Services (SP3), BLM, development of Microfinance Institutions (LKMA); (2) foreign aid projects in the form of bilateral relations such as Second Kennedy Round (SKR) and of multilateral cooperation such as Farmers' Income Improvement Program / Small Fishermen (P4K) (Ashari, 2009).

In 2008 the government through the Ministry of Agriculture launched a new program called the Rural Agribusiness Development (PUAP). PUAP is part of the implementation of the PNPM - Mandiri through the help of venture capital in order to develop agribusiness in accordance with agricultural potential target villages which aims to reduce poverty and increase employment opportunities (Paloma, 2013).

Strengthening venture capital group / PMUK, interest subsidy (Food Security Credit / CTF) or who have a commercial approach (Skim Care Financing Agriculture / SP3). SP3 is agricultural finance schemes to encourage financing / credit on micro enterprises and small-scale agriculture through executing banks by way of the provision of underwriting services and facilities for credit risk. In general guideline Agricultural Financing Services Scheme issued by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2006, the goal rather than SP3 are: (1) Provide certainty every effort micro and small agricultural sector to obtain the services of credit / financing; (2) encourage lending / financing of banks implementing the agricultural sector through insurance mechanisms and for risk; (3) increase the portfolio of credit / bank financing to the agricultural sector.

Each scheme has rules, procedures and administrative requirements and different objectives. For managers of financial institutions, the problems encountered varied, ranging from the selection of potential borrowers to the implementation on the ground. As for businesses, the problems faced not only

in business activities, but also problems related to accessibility to financing schemes that exist (Aha et al, 2003).

Problems in Credit Markets

In rural areas, there are two types of credit markets or market financing (Aha et al, 2003), the formal financial market and informal financial markets. Formal financing sorted again into the financing program and non-program financing. Financing non-program operates in rural filing and distribution mechanisms follow the market mechanism. That is, the rules of eligibility applied formally, such as the interest rate is the interest rate charged to commercial and serviced by formal institutions. While financing is financing schemes in implementation associated with a government program that generally sector program. Typically the program is a sector effort to achieve certain objectives, such as CTF (Credit Food Security) to increase food production, Primary Cooperatives Members (KKPA), Family Income Improvement Effort Acceptor (UUPKA) and others. In practice, the program is admittedly still face many obstacles and barriers, not only on the provider of funds but also on the part of the beneficiary as businesses. For example, credit uptake and energy food security program is not more than 30%.

New-Keynesian approach suggests that basically runs the credit markets are not perfect (imperfect market), especially in the presence of asymmetric information among market participants. The information asymmetry leads to moral hazard of action is to use the credit for other purposes that are at high risk. In addition, adverse selection problem arises that the declining quality of the credit worthiness of the debtor.

Role of Microfinance Agriculture and Economic Growth

Much of the literature and research results have proved that the interrelation between financial system development / financing with the level of investment and economic growth is to exist. The main focus of the development of the financial system, especially the banking system, is an increase in external financing or bank credit to the business or the real sector. Some research has also shown that the development of the financial system is closely linked to the level of investment and economic growth. There is relationship between the type of financial system with the level of investment and economic growth. Five basic functions of financial intermediation can enhance the effect of the financial sector to economic growth, among others: (a) mobilize savings; (B) risk management; (C) obtaining information; (D) monitor the borrower and the use of controlled companies; and (e) facilitate transactions (Levine, 1997: Allen and Gale, 2000, Beck et. al. 2001 and Wachtel, 2001 in Wahid, 2011).

Dey and Falherty (2005) explains that the provision of bank credit was instrumental in determining the level of investment and economic growth rates. Another factor determining the level of investment and economic growth rate is the interest rate of bank credit. The development of the financial system and the efficiency of the financial system as a whole has affected the level of investment and economic growth. The study is supported by studies Freedman and Paul (2004), which explains the positive relationship between institutional structure with economic growth and investment rates in industrialized countries.

Preliminary Study

Previous research underlying this research, including research analysis PUKK lending Pertamina UPMS I Medan for small entrepreneurs in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam. The survey results revealed that the current ratio, profit margins, credit guarantees, level of experience, and the economic sector effect on lending. While the quick ratio, economic profitability, character debtor has no effect on lending decisions (Khadafi, 2003).

Support previous research related to micro loans and credit utilization for the community based micro-finance research on finance and community development in 12 Rural Environment PT Arun Kota Lhokseumawe, known that alms productive positive and significant impact on the economic empowerment of the community. Micro financing of alms proceeds channeled to communities, companies PT. Arun Kota Lhokseumawe through venture capital greatly assist the growth of income for the recipient. The provision of such assistance to the people who have a business. This empowerment through productive alms (Khadafi, 2010).

Research Methods

Method Location and Respondent Research

The research location is determined by purposive taking into account the objectives of the program financing or financing the implementation of the scheme, including credit and interest rate of financing to develop the commodity / target institution. Location studies to analyze agricultural micro finance schemes include Credit Food Security (CTF), Skim Agricultural Financing Services (SP3), and PUAP done in Pidie and Aceh Utara District. In each district, will be selected one district and two rural credit development potential. Each village would have been 15 farmers agricultural micro-credit users. So the number of farmer respondents is 60 people. Determination of the respondent institutions loan portfolio will be adjusted with the structure and credit problems.

Methods and Data Collection Procedures

Data sources can be classified into primary data sources (primary sources of data) and secondary data sources (secondary of data sources). Primary data were obtained using a structured questionnaire based on interviews with survey respondents. Secondary data sources of documentation on the various relevant agencies and BPS BAPPEDA Aceh include, Ministry of Agriculture Office, Statistical Office of the District, journals and scientific publications, as well as a variety of other official data sources.

Data Analysis

Identifying a descriptive analysis of socio-economic profile of house holds farmers and micro credit recipients agriculture in Aceh.

Results and Discussion

Agricultural Microfinance Program In Aceh

Agricultural micro businesses are constrained by lack of access to capital, management of farmers, availability of production facilities and infrastructure limited impact on the decline in production and farm productivity. Farmer's capital can be sourced from own funds, loans from the kiosk farmer (specifically for seeds, fertilizers and pharmaceuticals), moneylenders loan / brokers, and finance programs originating from government funds. Until now, there has been no private investment in the form of Private Microfinance Institutions which provide loan finance for capital for farmers farming in Aceh. This is due to the high risk of crop failure due to poor management of human resources, lack of infrastructure support, moral hazard, and security conditions in Aceh are not yet supported. Although Aceh has considerable potential for agricultural development.

Currently, the program encouraged the government is financing the distribution of program funds Direct Aid Society of Rural Agribusiness Development (BLM-PUAP) which is a breakthrough program the Department of Agriculture for poverty reduction and job creation in rural areas while reducing the development gap between regions and between the center and regions subsector. Location PUAP in focus in 10,000 poor villages / under developed agricultural potential with a total budget of 1 trillion.

The government is also planning the development of infrastructure through the village funds that are tailored to the needs of the village. The program is still in progress and is planned in 2015, the fund has been able to be rolled village for the construction of infrastructure such as roads, bridges, markets, irrigation, and others to support agricultural activities in rural areas.

In the framework of the protection and empowerment of farmers, farmer groups, and / or GAPOKTAN against a fall in prices of grain, rice and / or corn at harvest time and the problems of food accessibility, the government through the Ministry of Agriculture cq Food Security Agency carry out activities of the Institute of Food Distribution Society Strengthening (Strengthening -LDPM). Through strengthening activities-LDPM, government social assistance funds sourced from the State Budget (APBN) to GAPOKTAN in order to empower these institutions so that they are able and empowered to conduct food distribution activities, as well as the provision of food reserves. Distribution of social grants and the provision of mentoring and coaching gradually expected to have an impact, among others, the establishment of food prices, especially at the level of the farmer group union members and the realization of food security at the household level of farmers through increased incomes and improved food access GAPOKTAN members.

Direct Assistance Program Disbursement Unit Agribusiness Rural Development Society (BLM-PUAP)

Rural Agribusiness Development Program (PUAP) implemented by the farmers (owners of tenants or tenants), farm laborers and poor farm households in rural areas through coordination GAPOKTAN as an

institution that is owned and managed by farmers. The Ministry of Agriculture has implemented since the year 2008-2014 Rural Agribusiness Development Program (PUAP) under the coordination of the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM Mandiri) and is in a group of community empowerment program.

Implementation of Rural Agribusiness Development (PUAP) Year 2015 refers to the basic pattern laid down in the Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture No. 06 / PERMENTAN / OT.140 / 2/2015 on Guidelines for Rural Agribusiness Development (PUAP) in 2015, to improve the success of the distribution of BLM -PUAP to GAPOKTAN in developing productive farmers. The basic strategy is carried out through community empowerment, to optimize the potential of agribusiness, small farmers venture capital facilitation, institutional strengthening and empowerment.

GAPOKTAN as executor PUAP, a collection of some farmer groups work together to increase economies of scale and efficiency of businesses that receive funds PUAP BLM. Joint development of farmer group (union) aimed at improving the ability of GAPOKTAN in carrying out its functions, increase the ability of the members to develop agribusiness, institutional strengthening farmer organizations farmer be strong and independent.

Strengthening Institutions Program Food Distribution Society (LDPM)

The policy conducted by the government through the Ministry of Agriculture in the implementation of activities aimed at achieving Strengthening-LDPM stabilization of food prices at the farm level and food security at the household level farmers through:

- a. Development of business units (business unit distribution or marketing or processing and management of food reserves)
- b. Construction of storage facilities owned by GAPOKTAN order to improve the bargaining position of farmers, increase value-added production of farmers and bring people's access to food sources

Strengthening-LDPM activities aimed at:

1. Empowering GAPOKTAN to be able to develop a business unit of distribution or marketing or processing of food reserves and the management unit, among other things in terms of:
 - a. Storage facilities (warehouses) itself.
 - b. Providing and managing food reserves (grain / rice) at least for the needs of its members in the face of famine.
 - c. The stabilization of the purchase price for the commodity grain farmer members, rice and / or corn at harvest time through the purchase-sales activities.
2. Developing agribusiness through increased business of buying and selling of grain, rice and / or corn and other strategic food outside the harvest of grain / rice / corn.
3. Increase the value-added products farmer members through storage or processing or packaging and others.

Target-strengthening activities LDPM is GAPOKTAN existing / already exist, is not a new formation and meets the criteria, namely:

1. Located in the area of rice production centers / corn.
2. Have a business unit of distribution or marketing or processing of food reserves and the management unit
3. Have a warehouse for the storage facilities can be built or land for storage facilities (warehouses). The land is owned by GAPOKTAN or land donated to GAPOKTAN.

Socio-economic profiles of farmers recipient household credit / grants and micro-enterprise farming in Aceh

Table 1 explains that the growth in acreage, harvested area, productivity and production of rice in Aceh Utara District from 2008 to 2014. The growth in acreage by increasing from 57 804 hectares to 72 702 (25.77%), harvested area increased from 57 694 ha to 72 747 ha (26.09%), productivity increased from 48.02 kw / ha to 56.05 kw / ha (16.72%), and rice production increased from 277,034.20 tons to be 407 716, 14 tons (47.17 %).

Tabel 1. Developments Land Area, Harvested Area, Production and Productivity of Rice Intensification in Aceh Utara District

Year	Planted (ha)	Harvested Area (Ha)	Productivity (Kw / Ha)	Production (Ton)
2008	57.804,00	57.694,00	48,02	277 034,20
2009	56 627,00	53 724,00	53,05	285 019,80
2010	60 492,00	60 097,00	53,55	321 799,07
2011	72 702,00	72 747.00	56,05	407 716,14

Source: Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Aceh Utara District

Livestock sub-sector which received funding from the government also increased, namely goats increased from 129 009 142 176 tail into a tail (10.21%), domestic poultry increased from 579 324 603 819 tail into a tail (4.23%), broilers increased from 332 420 head may be tails 335 190 (0.83%) and ducks increased from 322 512 332 703 tail into tail (3.16%). Percentage growth in broiler small relative because of the high risk of death due to disease and higher chicken feed prices (Table 2).

Table 2. Development of Goats and Poultry Population in Aceh Utara District

year	Goats (Tail)	Native Chicken (Tail)	Broiler (Tail)	Ducks (Tail)
2008	129.009	579.324	332.420	322.512
2009	139.373	591.620	328.640	325.829
2010	140.767	597.837	331.927	329.410
2011	142.176	603.819	335.190	332.703

Source: Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Aceh Utara District

Concomitant with rice growth and goats and poultry farms, in general, regional per capita income in Aceh Utara District also increased from 2008 to 2013 is Rp. 9.27887 million increases to USD 12.0244 million, or a growth of 29.59% (Table 3).

Table 3. Development of Regional Income Per Capita Without Oil and Gas in Aceh Utara District

Year	Regional income per capita (Thousand)
2009	9.278,87
2010	10.143,33
2011	10.994,66
2012	12.024,40

Source: BPS - BPS Aceh Utara District

Identify prospects, challenges and constraints of microfinance institutions in channeling agricultural microfinance in Aceh

Agricultural micro finance portfolio is channeled through GAPOKTAN because until now there is no Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) in Aceh. Although there have been directives from the government to establish a Microfinance Institution, but in fact GAPOKTAN not want to form a Microfinance Institution that is a savings and loan, because it is based on the rhetoric of failure of savings and credit cooperatives in Aceh is the crisis of confidence between the cooperative management with cooperative members because of the high misappropriation of funds in Aceh through cooperatives. Therefore, in this study the prospects, challenges and constraints of agricultural micro finance portfolio focused on GAPOKTAN level.

Efforts to empower GAPOKTAN and develop productive business through Direct Assistance Program Disbursement Unit Agribusiness Rural Development Society (BLM-PUAP) not only provide financial assistance but the government is also providing training for a number of GAPOKTAN as was done by GAPOKTAN PUAP in 2012, which is already undergoing training PUAP, special GAPOKTAN carried by Ciawi Management Training Centre, which is housed in Saree Aceh Besar district.

Until now, an estimated 20% GAPOKTAN successful in managing BLM-PUAP with final balance above Rp 100 million (> Rp. 100 million), 50% were classified GAPOKTAN successfully manage BLM-PUAP with the final balance ranging> Rp. 30 million to <IDR. 100 million, and 30% GAPOKTAN who do not successfully manage BLM-PUAP or refund due to the development of moral hazard at the farm level recipients of BLM-PUAP that the fund is a grant from the government is and does not need to be returned and also due to crop failure and is unable to return the BLM-PUAP so that the DAA can not be used again as a revolving fund that can be reused for GAPOKTAN empowerment and development of productive enterprises.

The problems that arise in the body GAPOKTAN because returns are very few in comparison with the distribution of the Fund In the first stage, it was caused by the many members of farmers who

experienced crop failure or declining crop yields. However, based on the results of a routine consultation committee and members of farmer groups, it was decided that the time period of repayment phase II members of the group who have not paid off stage I shall repay the remainder of the first stage which has not paid off until the next harvest.

Another issue is the development of moral hazard in a number of beneficiary farmers BLM-PUAP that the fund is a grant and does not need to be returned as well as financial management GAPOKTAN are not well structured which allows the misappropriation of funds at the level of BLM-PUAP GAPOKTAN, farmer groups and farmers recipient BLM-PUAP.

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Although there are a number of problems in implementation, but the program Disbursement BLM-PUAP very good for development and business management guidance accompanied by relevant agencies because it can overcome the problems of access to capital at the level of farmers and farmer organizations improve performance in order to realize food security and economic resilience of the region of Aceh, since until now there is no any microfinance institutions in Aceh who want to give credit to the farming activities are laden with risk of crop failure, land tenure is relatively small, modern agricultural system transition, and security conditions are unfavorable.

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The Effect of Individual Skills, Motivation and Support Organization to Performance Employees in Torganda Company, Medan

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of individual ability, motivation and organizational support to the performance of employees at Torganda Company, Medan. Based on the calculations above, it is known that the sample of 31 people. Sampling technique is probability sampling that gives equal opportunity for every member of the population to be elected as members of the sample. The variables in this study consisted of independent variables and the dependent variable. The independent variable is the individual ability (X1), motivation (X2), organizational support (X3). The dependent variable is employee performance (Y), which results in quality and quantity of work achieved an employee in performing their duties in accordance with the responsibilities given to him. The analysis technique used is multiple linear regression equation that is useful to know the effect of individual abilities, level of effort and organizational support on employee performance. The results showed that the individual ability, motivation and organizational support simultaneous significant effect on the performance of employees. T test results showed that individual ability, motivation and organizational support significant influence on employee performance. Individual factors are ability to have more dominant influence on employee performance compared with the motivation and support organization.

Keywords: Individual, motivation, organizational support and performance

Introduction

One of the most difficult aspects faced by management in all organizations today is how to make their employees work efficiently. Organizational aspects have caused most of the industries using the strategies used to motivate their work force. According to Ivancevich (2007) the performance of the individual is the foundation of organizational performance. An important factor in the success of an organization is the employee who is able and skilled and have high morale, so it can be expected a satisfactory work. The fact is not all employees have the ability and the skills and moral of the organization in line with expectations. An employee who has the ability to conform to the expectations of

the organization, sometimes do not have a high moral so that performance is not as expected. (Sumarsono, 2004). In addition to increased capacity, the company take steps to motivate the employees. Some steps motivation conducted among others by inviting an expert motivator, awarded in the form of material / financial, opportunity to participate in the promotion process to employees who are considered to have the best performance. With the availability of qualified human resources is expected to address the problems facing both internal and external problems. This can be done by improving employee performance through enhanced capabilities, motivation and organizational support. Individuals become the motor running of the organization, the achievement of organizational goals one of which is highly dependent on both the poor performance of employees. Ability, Motivating and organizational support is urgently needed to improve the performance of the employees themselves. Performance (P) is the result of ability / ability (A) multiplied by motivation / motivation (M) multiplied by support / support (S), $P = A \times M \times S$. Then Mathis and Jackson explained also that the performance will be reduced if one one factor is reduced or absent. Ability is a natural ability that involves the talents and interests are appropriate for a given job. Motivation is a boost in self-esteem related to the level, direction and persistence-consistency of the work done in the working person. Support organization is the support received from the organization in the form of training, equipment, expectations and productive work team (Mathis and Jackson, 2001).

Performance is an overview of the level of achievement of the implementation of a program of activities or policies in realizing the goals, objectives, vision and mission of the organization that poured through the strategic planning of an organization. Performance can be identified and measured if individual or group of employees have had success criteria or benchmark standards set by the organization (Moeheriono, 2010) Torganda Company field in improving the performance of employees faced with obstacles that arise, namely:

1. The low understanding of the duties of employees in support of the implementation of tasks. Where to support the implementation of existing tasks each employee should always have a good ability against what has become tupoksinya.
2. The low ability of employees seen with the placement of employees who are not in accordance with the education, skills and expertise.
3. The existence of the gap workload on each employee, causing jealousy among employees.
4. The division of work that does not match the capabilities of each employee lead to less than optimal performance of employees. Based on these descriptions writer interested in conducting research with the title: "The influence of individual ability, motivation and organizational support to the performance of employees at Torganda Company, Medan ".

This study aims to determine the effect of individual ability, motivation and organizational support to the performance of employees at Torganda Company, Medan.

Research Methods

The study population in this study were all employees at Torganda Company field as many as 100 people. Determination of the number of samples needed if population numbers is Slovin formula (Sunyoto, 2013), namely:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where:

N = sample size

N = Many populations

e = Percentage of error can be tolerated. In this study, the percentage of errors that can be tolerated or desirable by 15%, then the amount of sample is:

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} \\ n &= \frac{100}{1 + 100(0,15)^2} \\ &= 30.76 \approx 31 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the above calculation, it is known that the sample of 31 people. Sampling technique is probability sampling, sampling technique that gives equal opportunity for every member of the population to be elected as members of the sample.

The variables in this study consisted of independent variables and the dependent variable. The independent variable is the individual ability (X1), motivation (X2), organizational support (X3). The dependent variable is employee performance (Y), which results in quality and quantity of work achieved an employee in performing their duties in accordance with the responsibilities given to him.

The analysis technique used is multiple linear regression equation that is useful to know the effect of individual abilities, level of effort and organizational support on employee performance (Sugiyono, 2010), using the formula:

$$Y = b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + e_i$$

Description:

Y = the performance of employees

X₁ = the ability of individual

X₂ = motivation

X₃ = organizational support

b₁ b₂ b₃ = coefficient independent variable

b₀ = intercept (constant)

e_i = the estimated error rate.

Theoretical Description

Individual Abilities

The ability of the individual is a person's capacity to perform various tasks in a job. According to Spencer in Moeheriono (2010), the ability or competence is the underlying characteristics of a person related to the effectiveness of the performance of the individual in his work or the basic characteristics of individuals who have a casual relationship or a causal criteria referenced, effective or performing excellent or superior place work in certain situations.

Mathis and Jackson (2006), explains that the ability of the individual is a natural ability that involves the talents and interests are appropriate for a given job. According to Ivancevich et al (2007) the ability of the individual is a person of talent to perform mental or physical tasks. From the definition can be concluded that the ability is an individual's capacity to perform various tasks in a job that has the knowledge, ability and interpersonal skills as well as technical skills and energy to generate performance.

Where the individual's ability in fact composed of two sets of factors: intellectual ability and capability in the management of operational functions of the individual working ability is a function of understanding and development, because of the employee's function is very important to note. Arfida BR (2003: 37) states the individual skills of each employee affected by level of education, training, motivation, work ethic, mental and physical capabilities of the employees concerned.

Motivation

Motivation is very important for the level of performance of a company. Without the motivation of employees to work for the benefit of the company will not be achieved. Conversely, if there is a high motivation of employees, this is a guarantee for the company's success in achieving its objectives, (Sutrisno, 2011).

Motivation is formed of an attitude (attitude) of employees in the face of work in the company's situation (situation). Motivation is a condition or energy that drives the employee-directed pro and positive impact on the employment situation that strengthen motivation to work to achieve maximum performance, the mental attitude of the employees should have an attitude ready in psikofis (prepared mentally, physically, situation and goals). That is, employees in the work are mentally prepared, physically healthy, understand the situation and conditions and strive to achieve employment targets (the main purpose of the organization) (Mangkunagara, 2005).

As'ad (2000) imposes limits on motivation as the process by which behavior is energized and directed. Understanding motivation as proposed by Wexl & Yukl is granting or they can be interpreted as a motive or circumstances. So motivation is something that raises the spirit or boost employment. Motivation is powering the motion of a person who created excitement to get them to cooperate, to work effectively, and integrated with all its resources to achieve satisfaction. On such knowledge by not doing so, managers will miss a lot of opportunities to help motivate employees in a way that positif.

Simply put, (Ivancevich, Konopaske, and Matteson 2006) argues that the motivation is that the manager is actively involved. If the motivation is driven, maintained, and directed, managers must know about the needs, intense, preferences, goals and comparisons, and they should act. So, motivation is a condition or energy that drives self-directed or directed employees to achieve organizational goals of the company.

Support Organizations

That support is the organization that feel proud of their work, which compensate fairly and follow the job requirements. Support organization is a basic relationship between the employee and the organization, the relationship between superiors and subordinates. Rhoades and Eisenberger (2002: 64) argues that the psychological support that the perception in the organization of high-level employees bring three things, namely:

- a). Based on the law of reciprocity, creating a feeling of obligation to care for the safety of the organization and help the organization to achieve its objectives.
- b). Awareness, recognition, and respect for their organization will meet the social and emotional needs of employees, so that they are proud to be members of an organization and incorporate organized status of their role as their social identity
- c). Reinforce the belief that the organization's employees recognize and appreciate the improved performance, in other words, the better the performance of employees the greater the rewards given organization.

These three things mentioned above brings the advantage that states that perceived organizational support high levels would create an obligation for individuals to provide reciprocal (Blau, 2002; Gouldner, 2000). Setton et al, (2002) for employees (eg: increase job satisfaction and work motivation positive) and the organization (for example: improving the effective commitment and performance of employees and reduce turnover).

According to Robbins (2001) that support the organization is that organizations are facing a dynamic and changing environment in order to adapt the organization. According to Flippo (2002: 97) that the support organization is a relief from the application of technology, humans perform the functions or tasks that lead to the achievement of specified targets rationally. Explaining social organization and technology is a device that consists of human factors and physical. According to Mathis and Jackson (2006: 84) that the support organization is the support received from the organization in the form of training, equipment, expectations and productive work team. From the above understanding can be concluded that the support organization is how companies and organizations appreciate the employee contributions to the progress of the company (valuation of employees 'contribution) or the organization and the company's attention to their life (care about the employees' well-being). Some support organizations that affect performance, among others:

- a. Training is a process where people get the capabilities to help achieve the organization's goals. In a limited sense, the training gives employees the knowledge and skills that are specific and can be identified for use in their current jobs.
- b. Labor standards define the expected level of performance and the comparison of performance or destination. The performance standards are realistic, measurable, clearly understood will benefit both the organization and its employees.
- c. Equipment and technology are tools / equipment provided by the company to support the work process. To get good performance from employees, then a company must have the tools and technologies that support these employees have worked hard.

Performance

Performance by Big Indonesian Dictionary (2008) is something that is achieved or achievements shown. According Rival (2005), performance was essentially a feat achieved by a person in performing their duties or work in accordance with the standards and criteria set by the job. According to Wirawan (2009) Performance is the abbreviation of kinetic energy working counterpart in English is a performance, so performance is the output generated by the functions or indicators of a job or a profession within a certain time. Lawler and Porter in Sutrisno (2011) states that the role job performance is succesful achievement obtained by a person of his actions. The extent of a person's level of success in carrying out his job duties is called the level of performance.

Individual performance related to work one's behavior. Gibson (2003) agreed with Kurt Lewin stating a worker's behavior is a function of the interaction of individual variables and environment variables. Worker behavior will produce positive long-term performance and increase the ability of personnel, or vice versa, causing a negative long-term performance as well as a decrease in the ability of personnel.

Ndraha (2003) says that behavior is the operationalization and actualization attitude of a person or a group or against a situation and environmental conditions both in the community, nature, technology and organization. If the environment in question is an organization, it is the behavior that occurs organizational behavior (organizational behavior), the behavior that is based on awareness of their rights and obligations, freedom or authority and responsibility, both individuals and groups in society.

Hasibuan (2008) suggests performance (performance) is a result of work achieved in executing the tasks assigned to him based on skills, experience and seriousness as well as time. The level of employee performance is closely related to the award system applied by the institution / organization they work for. Awarding handling can affect the performance improvement of a person.

According to Gibson (2003), individual factors that affect performance include physical ability, mental ability (intelligence) and skills, demographic factors (eg age, gender, race, ethnicity and culture) as well as variable-psychological variables (perception, attribution, attitude and personality). Work environment variables (job design, regulation and policy, leadership, resources, rewards and sanctions) and the non-

work (family, economic conditions and hobbies) also affects the behavior of work that eventually form the individual's performance.

Results and Discussion

Hypothesis testing

Analysis of the data in this study using multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS 19.0 for windows.. Analysis of each variable is explained in the following description:

Table 1. Results of Multiple Linear Regression

		Coefficients ^a				
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-4.181	4.228		-.989	.332
	Kemampuan_individual	.334	.092	.419	3.634	.001
	Motivasi	.662	.196	.389	3.386	.002
	Dukungan_organisasi	.320	.138	.277	2.319	.028

a. Dependent Variable: Kinerja

From the table above can be formulated a regression equation for the employee's performance as follows:

$$Y = -4.181 + 0.334 X_1 + 0.662 X_2 + 0.320 X_3$$

Description:

Y = employee performance

X₁ = Capability individual

X₂ = Motivation

X₃ = Support Organization Based on the results of multiple regression equation suggests that:

- Coefficient X₁ (individual abilities) of 0.334 which indicates a positive correlation, meaning that if the individual kemampuan increased by 1 unit, the performance of employees rose by 0.334 units.
- Coefficient X₂ (motivation) of 0.662 which indicates a positive correlation, meaning that if the motivation was increased by 1 unit, the performance of employees rose by 0.662 units.
- Coefficient X₃ (support organization) of 0.320 which indicates a positive correlation, meaning that if support organizations increased by 1 unit, the performance of employees rose by 0.320 units.
- Individual ability (X₁) has a greater influence than the motivation variable (X₂) and support organizations (X₃). This means that individual ability is crucial in employee performance. This is indicated by standardized beta value of the variable individual ability (X₁) > motivation (X₂) > support organization (X₃), which amounted to 0.419 > 0.389 > 0.277.

a) Significance test (test F)

F test conducted to examine the effect individual ability, motivation and organizational support simultaneously on employee performance. The F test results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Test F

ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	552.900	3	184.300	24.095	.000 ^a
	Residual	206.520	27	7.649		
	Total	759.419	30			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Dukungan_organisasi, Motivasi, Kemampuan_individual

b. Dependent Variable: Kinerja

Procedures and criteria for acceptance and rejection of the hypothesis determined as follows:

As the basis for accepting or rejecting a hypothesis, testing the causal relationship using t-test. Hypothesis testing the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable by comparing the value of t count with a value of t-table at significant level of 0.05 or 5% on the degrees of freedom (nk) the obtained t-table = 1.697. T test results of variable individual ability, motivation and organizational support on employee performance can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Test t

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-4.181	4.228		-.989	.332
	Kemampuan_individual	.334	.092	.419	3.634	.001
	Motivasi	.662	.196	.389	3.386	.002
	Dukungan_organisasi	.320	.138	.277	2.319	.028

a. Dependent Variable: Kinerja

From the table above, to determine the effect of individual variables on the performance of employees' capabilities is done by comparing the t-count of 3.634 and 1.697 t-table, which means t count > t-table, so that it can be concluded that the variables affect individual abilities significantly to the performance of the employee.

To test the effect of motivation on employee performance variables by comparing the t-count of 3.386 and 1.697 t-table, which means t count > t-table, so that it can be concluded that the motivation variables significantly influence employee performance.

To test the effect of variable organizational support on employee performance is done by comparing the t-count of 2.319 and 1.697 t-table, which means t count > t-table, so it can be concluded that the variable organizational support significant influence on employee performance.

Based on this it can be concluded that the partial factor of individual ability, motivation and organizational support has positive and significant impact on the performance of employees of Torganda Company, Medan, thus the hypothesis is accepted.

b) The coefficient of determination (R^2)

Value is used in view of the coefficient of determination in this study is the adjusted R-square column. That is because the value of adjusted R-square is not susceptible to the addition of independent variables. The coefficient of determination can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Value Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.853 ^a	.728	.698	2.76566

a. Predictors: (Constant), Dukungan_organisasi, Motivasi, Kemampuan_individual

From Table 4 it can be seen that the adjusted R-square value of 0.728 or 72.80% is the percentage of the effect of individual ability (X1), motivation (X2) and support organizations (X3) on employee performance (Y) is equal to 72.80%. While the rest of 27.20% (100% - 72.80%) is influenced by other variables outside the model of this study.

The ability of individuals to influence Employee Performance

Statistical tests showed that the ability of individuals have significant influence on employee performance. This suggests that the ability of individual employees affect employee performance. According to Gibson (2003), individual factors that affect performance include physical ability, mental ability (intelligence) and skills, demographic factors (eg age, gender, race, ethnicity and culture) as well as variable-psychological variables (perception, attribution, attitude and personality). Work environment variables (job design, regulation and policy, leadership, resources, rewards and sanctions) and the non-work (family, economic conditions and hobbies) also affects the behavior of work that eventually form the individual's performance. This is supported by Robbins, S.P. and Judge, (2009) baha ability is influenced by kecedasan intelektual (cognitive intelligence, social, emotional, cultural) and physical abilities mean when employees have high intellectual and supported by the physical condition in accordance with the needs of the job then the employee will be more easily perform his duties so that it will easily achieve the expected performance. From the above definition if the ability of employees is increasing the performance of employees will increase.

One of the most difficult aspects faced by management in all organizations today is how to make their employees work efficiently. A company can be successful, then its members must be willing and able to do their work according to their ability. According to Gana (2011) that the employee's performance is determined by ability and motivation of employees. This is important because in the levels of a certain level, the lack of ability can not be compensated with high motivation and conversely the lack of motivation can not be compensated with higher capabilities. Both are important components of an

effective performance in organizations. Employee performance is the foundation of organizational performance.

The higher the performance of employees will improve the performance of the organization / company as a whole. According Ivancevich M. John (2007: 85) that an important factor in the success of an organization is the employee who is able and skilled and have high morale, so it can be expected a satisfactory work. The fact that not all employees have the ability and the skills and moral of the organization in line with expectations. An employee who has the ability to conform to the expectations of the organization, sometimes do not have a high moral so that performance is not as expected.

Effect of Motivation on Employee Performance

Statistical tests showed that motivation significantly influence employee performance. This suggests that the motivation may affect employee performance. This is in line with the opinion of Vroom (in Mangkunegara, 2006: 51) that the motivation is to build a major factor of performance, for the application of the wage / salary associated with the performance of the individual will be able to further increase motivation, as well as fill factor of the opportunity to improve performance.

Influence of Organizational Support the Employee Performance

Statistical tests showed that support organizations have a significant effect on employee performance. This indicates that the support organization can affect employee performance. Employees are committed to do the work according to that stipulated in the employment contract and believe that will be met with the organization's commitment to them by providing support as the fulfillment of the obligations of such exchanges. In other words, the provision of organizational support is a response that is comparable and it should be given to the employee organization that has been doing the job as specified. The results are consistent with research Kuncoro (2009) which states that affect the performance of business support. If the organizational support enhanced the performance of employees will also increase.

Conclusion

1. The results showed that individual ability, motivation and organizational support simultaneous significant effect on the performance of employees.
2. T test results showed that individual ability, motivation and organizational support significant influence on employee performance.
3. Factors individual's ability to have more dominant influence on employee performance compared with the motivation and support organization.

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Implications Local Revenue against Public Welfare Improvement in Bireuen

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to explain the implications How Local Revenue against Public Welfare Improvement in Bireuen. Subject in this study is revenue Bireuen documentation obtained from the Department of Finance and Wealth Management Area. While the object of this research is the level of public welfare as measured by per capita income from the distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) by the total population and life expectancy obtained from the documentation of the Central Statistics Agency Bireuen of 2009 -2013. The result showed that from 2009 to 2013 the number of residents in Bireuen always increase and require an increase in financial resources of the region, notably from local revenue to be able to carry out the distribution of development in order to improve the quality of life and well-being of society in the era of autonomy area. In 2013 the increase in revenue in Bireuen negative implications towards improving the welfare of the community, where revenue has increased by 57.79%, but led to a decline in life expectancy of 0.06%.

Keywords: Local Revenue, Public Welfare

Introduction

Appearances the reform in Indonesia provides an opportunity for a paradigm shift from the paradigm of national development paradigm of growth towards equitable development and create increased prosperity for society as a more fair and balanced. This paradigm shift among others realized through regional autonomy and financial balance between the center and regions dia^{rtur} in a package of legislation, namely Law No. 23 of 1999 jungto Act 32 of 2004 jungto Act No. 23 of 2014 About government responsibility area that describes the political and administrative responsibilities as well as the Local Government Act No. 33 of 2004 about Financial Balance of the Central Government and Local Government which provides a legal basis about fiscal decentralization, and explain the financial management between central and local government.

As an autonomous region, the area required to be able to develop and optimize all the potential areas excavated from the area of the region concerned which is composed of the results of local taxes, the result of levies, wealth management are separated and other local revenues legitimate a source of revenue, then in terms of the government also has an obligation for improve the welfare of the people and preserve and maintain public peace and order.

In accordance with the principle of local autonomy is real, dynamic and responsible, implementation of central and local governments will gradually be more and more delegated to the regions. By increasing the authority vested in local, regional financial role is very important because the area required to be more active in mobilizing resources in addition to its own funds to manage funds received from the central government efficiently, it also needs to be done by the government Bireuen.

Role of Local Revenue for an autonomous region like Bireuen become very important as a source of government funding can be used as a benchmark in the implementation of regional autonomy. That is because the higher the degree of financial independence in Bireuen, it shows that the government Bireuen increasingly able to finance its spending without having to wait entirely on financial aid from the central government. When combined with the degree of fiscal decentralization that is used to see the contribution of revenue to regional revenue as a whole, it will show the financial performance of an area as a whole, both in order to carry out development in various fields as well as in the welfare of the community. In an effort to create regional autonomy, local revenue becomes a very important factor because constitute sources of funds from the region itself.

Regional autonomy policy to bring fundamental change to increase revenue. With regional autonomy, each area is always a race for innovation for the creation of autonomous regions. Efforts to comply with the welfare of society is one of the responsibilities of government Bireuen in governing autonomous and an overview of the government's success in implementing regional development. Therefore, the development in the field of welfare should be developed and harmonized with economic development. Improvement of social welfare in Bireuen can be seen from the improvement of the quality and the ability to fulfill the necessities of life, it can be manifested by an increase in per capita income community.

Improving the welfare of the community is proof of the success of the development which is one of the tasks of government. Revenues showed an average per capita income levels in the region. So in this case, revenue is a part of the circle of the economy related to per capita income, government spending and regional economic activity also plays a role in improving the welfare.

In carrying out public services and increased prosperity for the people of Bireuen government is inseparable from the success of managing finances. Policies on regional financial management pursued by the government have direction Bireuen to finance regional development aimed at the welfare of the community in accordance with the principle of local autonomy.

Framework Theory

Definition of Local Revenue

Understanding Local Revenue According to Article 1 of Law No. 33 of 2004 on Financial Balance between Central and Local Government Regional revenue earned is levied based on Local Regulation in accordance with the legislation. Furthermore, the Act No. 28 of 2009 on Local Taxes and Levies mentioned that understanding local revenue that regional financial sources excavated from the area concerned region consisting of the results of local taxes, the result of retribution, the results of the wealth management area that is separated and other local revenue legitimate. Meanwhile, according to Nurcholish (2007), the local revenue is revenue obtainable area of local tax revenue, levies, local corporate profits, and others are legitimate.

Based on some of the above opinion, the authors conclude that the Local Revenue is income earned through the efforts made by local governments to improve local cash right - really come from the region itself for the creation of autonomous regions.

Definition of Welfare

Welfare of the community, including as a process or a concerted effort undertaken by individuals, social institutions, communities and government agencies to improve the quality of life through the provision of social services and social benefits. Signifies a state of public welfare in general, which includes a state of physical, spiritual, and social and not only the improvement and eradication of certain social evils.

According to Wijaya (2006) the welfare of a series of activities organized were shown to improve quality of life or improving people's lives in line with the standards and norms of society as a goal is a dream, guidelines and aspirations in order to fulfill the needs of the material, social and spiritual.

Meanwhile, According to Syahrir (2007) sense of well-being in the concept of the modern world is a condition where one can meet the basic needs, be it the need for food, clothing, shelter, clean drinking water and opportunities for continuing education and has an adequate job that can support the quality of life so that it has a social status that leads to the same social status against other fellow citizens.

Public welfare is improving the quality of well-being of individuals, groups and communities who have the dignity, where everyone is able to take the role and perform its functions in life. Basically all humans, families, communities and societies have social needs that must be met in order that they can achieve what is meant by social happiness. The requirement refers to the biological needs, education, decent health and harmonious social interaction.

Social welfare can include all forms of social interventions that have a major concern and immediately on improving the welfare of individuals and society as a whole. Social welfare include the provision of aid and processes that directly pertain to the healing and prevention of social problems, human resource development, and improvement of quality of life that includes social services for individuals and families also attempts to strengthen or improve social institutions.

Indicators of Social Welfare

Indications of increased prosperity as a measure of success can be seen from the quality of the Human Development Index (HDI) or Human Development Index (HDI), covering life expectancy, literacy rates, average length of school and the average real spending per capita. According to Rahadian (2008) Human Development Index (HDI) of the average of a country can be measured by the basic dimensions of human development is as follows:

1. Live a healthy and long life as measured by life expectancy at birth.
2. Knowledge measured by the level of adult literacy and combined primary, and secondary.
3. Adequate standard of living measured by the natural logarithm of the gross domestic product per capita in purchasing power paritas.

In general, the public welfare is often interpreted as a prosperous state, a condition the fulfillment of any form of necessities of life, especially fundamental as food, clothing, housing, education and health perwatan. The sense of well-being also refers to all activities of the organization and distribution of social services to communities, especially disadvantaged groups (disadvantage groups). The implementation of various schemes of social protection (social protection) both formal and informal are examples of social welfare activities.

To improve people's welfare, development also seeks to foster the aspirations and demands of society to realize a better life. Development can not only be seen from the aspect of growth alone. One result of development which only applies the paradigm of economic growth is the emergence of the gap between rich and poor, and unemployment continues to rise. Growth has always been associated with increased national revenue.

Research Methods

This research was conducted with qualitative. According Arikunto (200) study is a qualitative descriptive study, which in obtaining and interpreting the data is done with the aim to create a picture of a situation objectively. In carrying out this study, the authors conducted a study on the implications of local revenue in Bireuen against Welfare Improvement Peoples.

Results and Discussion

Revenue Revenue in Bireuen

As an autonomous region, governments are required to Bireuen develop and optimize all the potential areas excavated from within the region consisting of the results of local taxes, levies, wealth management separated areas and other areas of legitimate revenues that can be used as a source of revenue. Through this policy, the government has the obligation Bireuen un-tuk improve the welfare of society as well as preserve and maintain public peace and order.

By increasing the authority of local autonomy in Bireuen, the role of regional finances are very important, because the regions are required to be more active in mobilizing resources from the results of the original wealth of the region in addition to managing the funds received from the central government efficiently. To that end, the government Bireuen should be able to explore the potential of local finance in order to increase acceptance of local revenue so that regional development and improving standards of public welfare is still running, but it does not mean that the government Bireuen have to finance the needs of local revenue. The acceptance of Revenue Bireuen can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Local Revenue Bireuen Year 2009-2013

Years	Regional Revenue Realization year (Rp)	Change (%)
2009	37.097.000.000	-
2010	35.000.000.000	-5,65
2011	60.535.081.153	72,96
2012	73.276.843.890	21,05
2013	115.622.741.577	57,79

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Bireuen 2014

Based on table 1 above can be explained that over the last five years, the realization of revenue revenue show an unstable value in the statement of budget realization and government spending Bireuen. In 2010, the realization of revenue realization Revenue Bireuen decreased by 5.65% due to the low contribution of local taxes and levies to the reception revenue. With the intensification of government policy in the types of local taxes and levies, then in 2011 the condition of local revenue in Bireuen increased by 72.96%. In 2012 and in 2013 the realization of revenue revenue in the statement of budget realization and government spending Bireuen still figures show an increase, although the increase is not as optimal as the government expected.

Development of Population in Bireuen

Increasing the number of residents in Bireuen always increasing every year, so that by itself requires additional local revenue each year. Population growth also requires a growth in employment or source of income in order to overcome the problem of unemployment and poverty that cause interference with macro-economic indicators of a region and a decline in social welfare.

Population growth in Bireuen are not aligned with the addition of employment will lead to imbalance in the distribution of income that would create a state population growth with an increase in unemployment and a decline in the level of welfare. Population growth is also a problem that will impact the equity gap welfare, if the population growth is not followed by economic growth equivalent. Population growth is affected by the increasing number of marriages and migration factors. The population growth in Bireuen can be seen in the following table:

Table 2. Population Developments In Bireuen Year 2009-2011

Year	Population (People)	Change (%)
2009	382.277	-
2010	389.288	1,83
2011	398.201	2,29
2012	406.083	1,98
2013	413.817	1,90

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Bireuen 2014

Based on table 2 above can be explained that from 2009 to 2013 the number of populations in Bireuen always increased. This is due to high birth rates and increasing life expectancy society. In this case, the government should strive to increase the financial resources of the region, especially from Local Revenue to be able to carry out the distribution of development in order to improve the quality of life and well-being of society in the era of regional autonomy.

Development Community per Capita Income In Bireuen

One of the indicators that can be used to measure the level of prosperity of the community in Bireuen is per capita income per capita income is a picture and the average income received by each resident for one year in an area. Per capita income of the people is obtained from the quotient of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by the total population at mid year.

The higher the per capita income of people in Bireuen, it means the better the welfare of the community, and vice versa. Per capita income could also be interpreted as the sum of the value of goods and services the average available to every resident of an area in a given period. The per capita income growth in Bireuen society can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Community Per Capita Income In Bireuen Year 2009-2013

Year	Income Per Capita (Rp)	Change (%)
2009	1.369.920,00	-
2010	1.487.086,00	8,55
2011	1.622.912,00	9,13
2012	1.774.616,00	9,35
2013	1.929.850,00	8,75

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Bireuen 2014

Based on table 3 above can be explained that from 2009 to 2013 per capita income of people in Bireuen always increase. It is caused by the presence of pemerintah expenditure in implementing economic development in the various sectors which leads to enhancing regional gross domestic product (GDP).

With the increase in per capita income, it is an indication that the level of welfare in Bireuen more evenly throughout society.

Economic development is an important factor because it is a reflection of the entire public sector activities. Economic development can boost local revenues, which in theory the higher contribution of the higher regional income region's ability to finance of own household. This can be interpreted as regional autonomy in the financing needs of the region itself. With the increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita income, then it mengidikaskan will encourage increased revenue (PAD) in Bireuen.

Implication Local Revenue against Public Welfare in Bireuen

In the implementation of regional autonomy in Bireuen should implemented oriented to improving the welfare of society and always consider the interests and aspirations that grow in the community. To that end, regional autonomy in Bireuen expected to create efficiency and effectiveness of the management of local resources, improving the quality of public services for the welfare of society and create opportunities for people to participate in the development process.

Financial management area is reflected in the state budget and includes the Local Revenue is a major source of finance for the government Bireuen in doing the allocation of regional resources optimally, as well as a financial resource that can be used to evaluate the achievements local government in development finance. As the main financial source then any government spending should be devoted to the public interest and must be accounted for. It means that management in the form of allocation of public budgets is expected to encourage an increase in the welfare of society in order to be economically independent. As for the implications of local revenue in improving the welfare of people in Bireuen can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Implications Revenue Revenue (PAD) Against Public Welfare in Bireuen Year 2009-2013

Tahun	Local Revenue (%)	Income per capita (%)	Life Expectancy (%)
2010	-5,65	8,55	0,15
2011	72,96	9,13	0,15
2012	21,05	9,35	0,20
2013	57,79	8,75	-0,06

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Bireuen 2014

Based on table 4 above can be explained that the Local Revenue has implications for social welfare in Bireuen. But revenue is not the main indicator in working-level Public Welfare in Bireuen. In 2010 the condition of local revenue in Bireuen decreased by 5.65% but the per capita income of people increased by 8.55% and life expectancy increased by 0.15%.

In 2011 and 2012 the increase in revenue in Bireuen have the positive implications to the improvement of public welfare, which in two years was also followed by an increase in per capita income and an increase

in life expectancy. In 2013 the increase in revenue in Bireuen negative implications towards improving the welfare of society, where in the increased revenue amounted to 57.79% and was followed by an increase of 8.75 % per capita income communities, but led to a decline in life expectancy of 0.06%. So in this case the increase in revenue causes a decrease in the quality of life in Bireuen.

To increase the implication of local revenue to improve the welfare of society in a fair and equitable, the government Bireuen need to improve the productivity of government spending is sourced from local revenue and allocated to expenditures that are productive and investment in order to boost economic growth. With the allocation of revenue expenditure that is productive, it will be able to increase the supply of jobs which will ultimately resulted in increased revenues and achieving prosperity.

In carrying out various activities, including efforts to improve the welfare of society, government budget Bireuen requires large amounts. That is because the budget is a planning tool on the expenditure and revenue in the future in a certain period and as a means of control or supervision of the expenditure and revenue in the future. As a means of control or supervision, budget has three main functions, namely the function of the needs of people, income distribution, and economic stabilization function.

Then in realizing the desire in society welfare, government Bireuen district needs to provide goods and services that impact public welfare nature to equity, such as improving the quality of education, improving the quality of health and other activities that are supporting and improving the quality of life Human Development Index (HDI). It can be reached by the government Bireuen through the utilization of the Regional Budget and mainly revenue.

Conclusion

Based on the research that has been done, then the conclusions in this study are as follows:

1. From 2009 until 2013 the number of residents in Bireuen increased so requires increased financial resources of the region, especially from Local Revenue to be able to carry out the distribution of development in order to improve the quality of life and well-being of society in the era of regional autonomy.
2. From 2009 to 2013 life expectancy residents in Bireuen in unstable conditions, it is caused by a lack of the ability of local revenue in the realization of health development.
3. Implications Local Revenue to the improvement of public welfare in Bireuen can be optimally realized through increased efficiency and productivity of local revenue on productive spending and investment can drive economic growth in the region.

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Role of Microfinance Institutions (MFIS) in Poverty Alleviation

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Abstract

This article tries to explain the role of Microfinance Institutions in poverty reduction. The institute is engaged in the financial sector, specifically established to provide business development services and community empowerment, either through a loan or financing for micro enterprises to members and the public, savings management, as well as the provision of consulting services business development that is not solely for profit. The exercise of Microfinance Institutions in Nagari experience many problems. One with many cases of micro-credit assistance nagari jammed. The studies results prove that the problem of bad loans that involve implementing many activities and members. The article aims to analyze how microfinance institutions nagari management can be performed well from the perspective of Law No. 1 of 2013 on microfinance institutions that can play a role both in alleviating poverty. This article specifically describes the ability of the managerial board and the service factor of Microfinance Institutions Nagari. From the results of this study are expected to provide a view of the contribution of this institution in the process of developing the concept of weak economic and community development in the future.

Keywords: Non-performing loans, the MFI, the MFI management.

Introduction

Referring to Law No. 1 of 2013 on Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs), the institution is a formal non-banking institutions that are part of the restructuring of the national economy. This means that in their activities Nagari Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) took part in taking part to the achievement of a prosperous economic life, both for people who become members of the association itself or to the Customer and the surrounding community. MFIs as a special association founded to provide business development services and community empowerment, either through a loan or financing for micro enterprises to members and the public, savings management, as well as the provision of consulting services in developing businesses that are not solely for profit.

In the Republic of Indonesia the state constitution provides a basis for the preparation and management of the national economy in order to provide prosperity to all citizens of the Republic of Indonesia to the principles of economic democracy. Obviously this is confirmed in Article 33 paragraph (1) of the Act of 1945 that the economy is structured as a joint venture on family principles. In a broader sense, defined in paragraph (4) of article mentioned above, that the national economy was organized based on economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, efficiency, justice, sustainability and environmental friendliness, independence, and balancing progress and national economic unity. Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) are often referred to as the executor of this community economy, the limit defined in the Act No. 1 of 2013 on microfinance institutions Article 1 (1) as follows:

"Microfinance Institutions hereinafter referred MFI is a financial institution that is specifically established to provide business development services and community empowerment, either through a loan or financing for micro enterprises to members and the public, savings management, as well as the provision of consulting services are not primarily business development eye for profit".

From the above article, it is clear bahwaannya MFI is a financial institution incorporated, has a capital and obtains a business license. Legal form can be in the form of a cooperative or limited liability companies. MFIs in the rules of Law No. 1 of 2013 can have its share of the government district / city or village owned enterprises, cooperatives and the citizens of Indonesia. The main purpose of the establishment of MFIs is to increase access to micro-scale funding for the community; it is also expected to help increase productivity and economic empowerment of the community; and help increase the income and welfare of the community. Because this activity is oriented are micro-enterprises, the main target was the poor or low-income and also as an economic movement Populist.

MFIs have a significant role in giving small loans to poor people with their goals can be self-employed. Micro credit intended for people who do not have collateral, steady job, and credit history are reliable, and not being able to obtain regular credit. Microcredit is a part of microfinance, a financial services help poor people who have limited economic capacity. In order to attempt to advance the position of the people who have limited economic capacity, then the Indonesian government attention to the growth and development of associations of MFIs.

This article tries to provide its own perspective on how MFIs can contribute to poverty reduction in West Sumatra province, although in another perspective recognized MFI program is often weighed on local budgets and performance area because of frequent administration of these loans are often jammed. To deliver these objectives, this article is divided into several sections. The first part tries to explain KUR History and notions such as People's Business Credit (KUR) in the perspective of MFIs in West Sumatera. The second part explains the rational role of MFIs in poverty reduction in West Sumatra. The final part is the crystallization of the article summarized the conclusions and suggestions.

Theoretical Study

According to the Microcredit Summit (1997) in Ashari (2006: 147) definition of micro-credit is "Programmes extend small loans to very poor for self-employment projects that generate income, allowing them to care for Themselves and their families" or "Program loans totaling little to the poor to finance productive activities that he do yourself in order to generate income, allowing them care about themselves and their families".

Meanwhile, according to Package Policy (1993) in the book Totok Budisantoso (2005) that "Credit for small businesses are loans granted to small business customers with a maximum credit limit of Rp250 million to finance productive activities". While the definition of credit for micro enterprises are "loans to small business customers with a credit limit of up to Rp 25 million".

Although there are differences, but the two statements above have similarities that micro-credit is given to micro and small entrepreneurs with different credit limit to finance productive business activities. Produktife if said the business venture can provide added value in producing goods and services as well as their income.

The micro loans channeled through financial institutions that are generally referred to Microfinance Institutions (MFIs). Mandala Manurung and prathama Rahardja (2004) states that "MFIs are financial institutions that provide services to low-income people and the poor and small entrepreneurs".

Meanwhile, according to other experts, "MFI is defined as a provider of financial services for micro and small entrepreneurs as well as serve as a development tool for rural communities" (Soetanto Hadinoto, 2005). According to the Directorate of Finance (Department of Agriculture), (2004) in Ashari (2006) that "MFI developed by a passion to help and facilitate poor people both for consumptive and productive activities of the poor families".

Although there are many definitions of MFIs, there are three important elements of the various definitions, namely:

1. Provide a wide range of financial services

Microfinance in Indonesia experience of traditional societies such as village barn, granary pitih villages and so provide diversified financial services such as savings, loans, payments, deposits and insurance.

2. Serving the poor

Microfinance is alive and growing in the beginning was to serve the people who are marginalized by the formal financial system so that it has the characteristics of a typical constituents.

3. Using the procedures and mechanisms for contextual and flexible

This is a consequence of the communities served, so that the procedures and mechanisms developed to microfinance will always be contextual and flexible.

From the total MFI (Microfinance Institutions) in West Sumatera, which is 3,186 units, the percentage of units that have not been incorporated MFI greater than the unit MFIs that have incorporated the Law. From the data received while 3,024 units of MFIs in West Sumatra has not incorporated the Law and 162

units of MFIs that have incorporated the Law", said Vice Governor Muslim Kasim before opening Socialization of Law No. 1 of 2013 About the Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) and Basic Training ***Development and Supervision MFI at Hotel Mercure.***

It is held that the existence of MFIs as financial institutions can be well ordered. This is particularly important with a view to minimizing errors and penyalahgunaan.seluruh unit MFIs in West Sumatra is already incorporated, so that later on people in West Sumatra future get peace and comfort in borrowing, "says MK.

Chief Executive Supervisory Financial Industry Non-bank (IKNB) Financial Services Authority (FSA) The center also explains the MFI must obtain a business license from the FSA, especially for MFIs that are already established and in operation before the enactment of the Law MFI (effective from January 8, 2015) as the Village Bank, The village barn, Bank Markets, Small People's Business Credit (KURK) and other institutions equivalent, is required to obtain a business license through pengkuhan.

"Inauguration at the latest on January 8, 2016, and MFIs are one of its business activities to collect public funds and have not obtained a business license FSA until such time limit imposed criminal sanctions", explained Firdaus Djaelani. Then Chief Executive of the FSA Supervisory IKNB further identifies MFI capital is determined based on broad coverage of the MFI's business. "To Village / Sub at least Rp. 50 million, the District at least Rp. 100 million and district / city at least Rp. 500 million ", he said.

Furthermore, to prepare for Government Human Resources District / City as manager and supervisor of MFIs and improve the effectiveness of the guidance and supervision of MFIs, the FSA has built a web-based information system-based MFIs, which among other things serves to store data inventory that has not been incorporated MFI Law.

MFI information system is also equipped with the licensing application process and financial statements and financial statement analysis, which is expected to facilitate the implementation of the guidance and supervision of MFIs", added Firdaus Djaelani. Microfinance and Poverty Reduction Program Microfinance Institutions Micro Finance Institution or an institution conducting the provision of financial services to micro and small entrepreneurs and low-income people who are not served by formal financial institutions and which have been market-oriented for business purposes.

BRI itself, micro finance credit services is defined as less than Rp 50 million. There are many more definitions of micro-finance or micro finance depends on the angle of the talks. However, the target or segment of micro finance is always in contact with people who are relatively poor or low-income program P4K handled in BRI defines the poor as those fishermen small (PNK) and a rural population of other living below the poverty line, with the criteria of earnings a maximum equivalent to 320 kg of rice per capita per year.

According Marguiret Robinson (2000), poverty alleviation can be done through many means and programs, including the programs for food, health, housing, education, family planning and the course is through a loan in the form of micro credit. In the form of micro credit loan is one that is effective in dealing

with poverty. Nevertheless, it should be noted that, when the loan is given to those who are very poor, most likely the loan will never go back. This is reasonable, given they (the extreme poor) are not income and does not have a productive activity. Food programs and job creation is more suitable for the poorest communities. While most other people were classified as poor but have economic activities (economically active working poor) or people with low income (lower income), they have an income, though not much. It is necessary for the approach, the subsidy program or other type of micro-loan is right for each of these poor communities.

Besides BRI, BRI is also working with the government or other agencies manage P4K and BKD, of course, there are other financial institutions such as rural banks and Non Governmental Organization (NGO) were involved in poverty alleviation in Indonesia such as in the picture below.

The many types of microfinance institutions to grow and flourish in Indonesia shows that microfinance institutions are needed by the community, especially the low-income communities, small and micro entrepreneurs that have not been covered by banking financial services, especially commercial banks.

In the microfinance institutions can foster interest in rural communities to strive or grow small businesses in rural areas, which in turn can help the government program to:

1. Increase the productivity of small businesses in rural communities.
2. Increase the income of the villagers.
3. Creating new jobs in rural areas, so as to minimize the desire of rural communities do urbanization.
4. Supporting the government program in villagers seeking income distribution and poverty reduction.

Contributions MFIs in Poverty Alleviation

Regardless of the breakdown of outstanding loans, MFIs in many ways has contributed to poverty reduction. How not, since KUR distributed in 2007, SMEs with small-scale enterprises accounted for 42.61% of the national GDP. The role of SMEs in employment is also quite significant. In 2007, the number of workers absorbed in this sector reached 87.73 million people, or 94.3% of the total national workforce.

Furthermore, data from the Ministry KUKM (2009) mentions more than 26.4 million units of micro and small enterprises in 2008. They were engaged in primary sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and plantations. If the rough assumption for the average SME needs one million to five million for working capital, then there will be demand for the financing of approximately Rp. 26 trillion to 132 trillion.

Although the cost of the process of MFI loans slightly higher than conventional bank interest rates, but in terms of lending mechanisms, MFIs have several advantages including no requirement of collateral / guarantees as applied to the formal banking. This is because the lending mechanisms used channeling

system. There are even some MFIs, lending is based more on trust because usually the borrower is already known by the managers.

Another plus is the procedure of disbursement and repayment of loans are very flexible and are often tailored to the borrower's cash flow. Under these conditions, MFIs in many ways can contribute to accelerating economic growth in order to alleviate poverty, especially in rural areas. It supported the statement Ashari (2006) MFIs generally are, or at least close to the rural areas so it is easily accessible by the public that the majority of farmers; (2) The rural community is more like a short process and without a lot of procedures; (3) business characteristics generally require a credit limit that is not too large to fit on the financial ability of MFIs; (4) the proximity of MFIs and farmers enables MFIs to understand the characteristics of the business so that it can disburse loans in a timely manner and amount; and (5) the existence of socio-cultural relations as well as personal rapport emotionally so that they can be expected to reduce the fraudulent nature of the loan repayment.

Qualifications that must be met by Microfinance Institutions

Noting the geographical conditions in Indonesia are very broad and tessebar in many islands, as well as considering the market real sector is almost entirely a micro-businesses / SMEs, so that the function of micro-finance institutions in the operations of the regional economy may be optimized, microfinance institutions must fulfilled qualifications:

1. Having a strong network.
2. Functions as a payment gateway is running properly.
3. Understand the needs of local government and the business community.

Research Methods

This research is qualitative descriptive study that revealed the facts, circumstances, phenomena, variables and circumstances that occurred while running the research and presenting what it is. Interpret qualitative descriptive study and said that the data is concerned with the current situation, (McMillan & Schumacher, 2003). In addition it is also some of the information obtained from various sources of media, both newspapers and electronic media, all of which were applied to the interpretation applied in data analysis methods.

The object of this study is data relating to the MFI, while the subject of this study is the electronic media. The type of data used in this research is secondary data is data that is already available / researchers indirectly through an intermediary medium

In a study carried out this, the authors used data collection techniques literair or library research (literature). Therefore, materials used in this study are:

1. Library materials, such as books containing the opinion of the experts or practitioners or things that are closely related to the issues being studied.

2. Materials obtained from articles, journals, and the Internet that has relevance to the issues intended as a support in compiling analytical sharpness.

The technique of data processing is done by collecting all the data in the can, making it easier for authors to analyze the data and produce a conclusion relating to this study.

Results and Discussion

Anyone who is engaged in the business of KUR, often hear a famous bank in Bangladesh Grameen Bank. Esty (2011) interviewed a founder, Muhammad Yunus. Inspiration Grameen Bank he founded in the early 1972's. He never thought it would become a banker in Bangladesh. That he is thinking about is how Bangladesh out of the slump because of liberalization.

Long story short, he founded and led the successful Grameen Bank in 1983 to help small communities of hunger and poverty. Starting from the environment in which he lived is the village Jobra. He set up a kind of cooperative for farmers. He lends money to members of the public to trust the system. That is, there is no guarantee that the material is equal to the people who borrow. Only trust the bank to the people so that the bank would lend money to a borrower.

Armed with the success of Grameen Bank, many other countries in a variety of modifications mencontohnya businesses including Indonesia. At first performed Indonesia is creating a revolving credit channeled through state banks. In 2007 the Government launched the KUR for small businesses in obtaining venture capital through loans. Banks dealer at that time include BRI, BNI, Bukopin, BSM and Mandiri. KUR is aimed at helping SMEs and cooperatives in obtaining capital financing.

From the above explanation, it is clear that the role of government in terms of funding to support the activities of MFIs in the form of cooperatives and SMEs felt very big. But on the coaching side, the role of government that is less than the maximum. This can be evidenced by the state of consciousness of today's society to play a role in MFIs also looks still very low. As in West Sumatra in 2008 recorded 6910 new small business group managed economy of the poor in West Sumatra has leveraged its distribution MFI loan through Bank area. Of the many that group, 5.3% group be in arrears. As example, Solok arrears for revolving credit about Rp. 2.06 Milyar, and at Padang Pariaman 4.05 Billion.

One major factor is caused by the bad debts because there are many members who actively participate less in activities usahanyanya. Whereas the participation of members in the MFI very important role to promote and develop their own institutions. Without the active participation of members in overseeing the business, capital, and enjoy the benefits of the business, as well as the involvement of members in evaluating the results of activities MFI will not mean anything, and will not be able to work effectively and efficiently which resulted These institutions will not be able to flourish.

In general, there are some things that become the background inhibiting business development MFIs in West Sumatera:

1. The existence of contradictions in the dualism of the MFI's business objectives, which on the one hand, aims for the welfare of its members based on the principle of kinship and helping each other, the other side aiming for profit as a business entity, which is basically the main factors inhibiting the application of economic principles in an attempt Institute for profit MFIs.
2. Ability to limited human resources, which directly resulted in limited managerial capacity of MFIs.
3. Geography and limited distribution network business.
4. Support adequate infrastructure is not owned.
5. Capital Limited.
6. The limited application of economic principles consistently in MFI.
7. Bad service MFIs so that members are reluctant to contribute actively in the agency business.
8. The level of trust board member of the lower MFI caused by poor performance management agencies.
9. The members of the low level of active participation in the business activities of MFIs.
10. Economic and political factors that occurred in Indonesia.

Based on MFI conditions mentioned above, it is understood that many factors inhibiting the development of MFIs in West Sumatra, then in this context more will discuss how MFI managerial factors that can either mensolidkan their contribution to poverty reduction. Managerial capability is a knowledge, attitudes, behaviors and skills that can make the job more effectively so as to achieve the goals set by the efficient (Manullang, 1994).

Managerial capabilities can be interpreted also an attempt to mobilize the resources available to engage in a program or activity in order to achieve the stated goals effectively and efficiently. This ability is a prerequisite that must be owned by the manager of the peak level of management that his ability to lead the organization as a prerequisite in the management of top-level management (top management).

In the MFI, managerial capability is the ability to be possessed by the board of managers for the board managers have managerial functions that drive in managing the institution. Therefore caretaker manager of the MFI's main role is to manage it includes a variety of business activities. Of the task, clearly implied that the development of this institution is very much determined by the quality of the management board. Where managers have a role of factors that determine the position and dominant. In addition, the board of managers have a duty to implement the agreement and the MFI program.

To select an administrator let individuals chosen because it has good managerial abilities, with indicators of managerial capacity according Winardi (1995) as follows:

1. Conceptual Ability (Conceptual Skill)

Have a mental ability to think in giving understanding, views, perceptions, and opinions in handling the activities of the organization as a whole, either on policies, possibilities in the face of change and how to anticipate them, and synchronize all the activities in mancapai organizational goals.

2. Ability Humanity (Human Skill)

Have an ability to work in a group or with other groups in the organization and the individual, to provide motivation, communication, leading and directing people to do something in achieving the goals set.

3. Technical Capability (Technical Skill)

Has an ability to deal with a problem which is demonstrated by the ability to use a procedure, methods, and technical equipment in the operational process, especially concerning human work equipment commonly used in completing a job.

4. Ability Administrative (Administrative Skills)

Having the ability which includes planning, organizing, preparation of personnel and the supervision of all matters relating to the administration system. Based indicators of managerial ability of the MFI, then all aspects of managing the business start in terms of understanding, conceptual knowledge of the MFIs, in terms of ability in technical terms, in terms of administrative capacity, in terms of the ability to motivate members, as well as personal characteristics are a must-have MFI board.

Conclusion

1. Based on the above discussion, it can be concluded that the contribution of MFIs in poverty reduction is actually quite significant. Only the frequency of bad loans, because due to the managerial ability of the MFI board is still limited. This is understandable because the average HR rural areas are still low. Only a high willingness only people willing to take care of the MFI. For that there needs to be a recommendation for the board to strengthen the capacity of MFIs to improve the ability of management or managerial.
2. The high chance of bad loans in the MFI as well as due to the lending that is not as intended. In other words MFIs lack the ability in selecting potential creditors. To that recommendation, the authors suggest there is assistance when the loan has been disbursed. Or alternatively by means of an MFI board selects from the personality of the borrower.
3. One of the factors that determine the success of an MFI is the participation of its members, and if the MFIs have a situation where members feel the absence of benefits and added value that can be obtained by joining the agency. It may be because may be the result of poor performance and managerial services. These conditions make the participation of the members will be lower. That must be addressed immediately is the reorientation and re-orientation and re-organization as a wake professional company.

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Human Resources Management Function in Developing the Discipline Reform in Office of Education, Youth and Sports Lhokseumawe

Ridwan

Abstract

Civil Service is in charge of human resources to provide public services in a professional, fair and equitable in the state administration, governance and development with based on loyalty and obedience to Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945. The function of the management of personnel in enhancing the discipline apparatus holds an important role in the execution of its duties and obligations as an employee. As for the formulation of the problem in this research is how the functions of personnel management in improving the discipline of personnel, what are the factors that influence it. This study aimed to determine the function of the management of personnel in enhancing the discipline apparatus, to describe the factors that affect the functioning of the management of personnel in enhancing the discipline of personnel as well as to analyze the efforts made leadership in improving the discipline of personnel at the Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Lhokseumawe. In carrying out this study the authors used a qualitative approach and descriptive method of analysis that outlines the data obtained in the field to describe the issues to be discussed. Data collection techniques that use in this research were direct observation, namely data collection techniques by observing directly to a location that made the object of research. Interviews are held a question and answer directly to the sources that serve as informants and documentation is to collect all the data that has to do with research and to collect documents related to this research.

Keywords: Management, Employee Discipline Apparatus

Introduction

The existence of human resources is one of the main factors that are very important in an organization. Utilization of human resources is effectively a way for an organization to maintain the survival and growth in the future. In other words, the success or decline of an organization depends on the expertise and skills of their employees who work in the organization.

Civil Service is in charge of human resources to provide public services in a professional, fair and equitable in the administration of state duties, governance and development with based on loyalty and obedience to Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945. The position and role is very important causes Civil Servants always required in order to have full loyalty and devotion in carrying out his duties and focus all the attention and mobilize all the power and energy are efficient and effective.

Personnel management functions in improving discipline apparatus holds a very important role in the execution of its duties and obligations as an employee. An employee who has a high level of discipline will continue to work well even without supervised by superiors. Discipline an employee who will not steal work time to do other things that have nothing to do with work. Similarly, employees who have the discipline will obey the rules that exist in the work environment with a high awareness without any compulsion.

An employee who has a high level of discipline will have a good performance, if the working time can be exploited as best as possible to carry out the work in accordance with the set targets. The enactment of regulations on discipline for the Civil Service is an attempt to ensure the implementation of the order and the smooth execution of official duties entrusted to them. Discipline is the key factor or a pre-requisite for the successful implementation of tasks within an organization.

Therefore, the existence of a good coaching system discipline is very important and influential in the process of implementation of activities within the organization. Implementation of the regulations on discipline is indeed a very big influence in the implementation of the tasks and duties of the officers among the Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Lhokseumawe.

According to the writer's observation during this time, the level of discipline at the Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe not been in line with expectations, this case concerns the conditions of labor discipline employees of the need for change in the future either seen from the fact that there is a list of present there are still employees who are lazy come to work. While based on the assessment of people who become inputs for authors that are often encountered by people during working hours, there are employees that fun shopping in the market (especially for women) as well as for male employees who often relaxed just spend time working at a coffee shop.

Based on the above phenomenon, according to the author's view, a sense of responsibility and discipline of civil servants in the Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe is still very low. This will affect the level of achievement of specified performance targets are not achieved. Discipline an employee would not have been possible without the good leadership, because with good leadership will change the perception of an employee to work in a disciplined manner. In other words, the example of a leader is the key to the implementation of change strategies.

Its therefore requires good discipline development efforts as a government policy to all Civil Servants (PNS) based career system that is clear, consistent and system performance. One aspect of the government apparatus that supports the development of coaching is coaching discipline. So that

discipline can be done well then discipline should be able to support the purposes and in accordance with the abilities of the employees, because the enforcement of labor discipline of employees led to the implementation of the performance of the institution or organization more effectively and efficiently and facilitate the achievement of the desired objectives. Departing from the issues, the authors are interested and willing to conduct a study with the title "**Human Resources Management** Function in Developing the Discipline Reform In servants in **Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga** Kota Lhokseumawe".

Literature Review

Definition of Management

According to Susanto (2001), a term derived from English management is to management that generally means care. In a special sense of management used for someone in charge of an organization called the leadership that the people conducting the lead. Furthermore, Henry, (2000), suggests that management is a process that involves all activities related to decision making, leadership and achieving goals for the common good. Management functions to efficiently utilize resources such as raw materials, money, methods, equipment, machinery and spirit of employees to develop and achieve the goals of an organization or a company.

Management has an important role in an institution because it can regulate all activities in it properly, if the organization is not there a good and effective management. Then any activity on that agency will not run smoothly, there is no unity of command which in this case will lead to losses for the institution (Gordon, 2000). In this case, Moekijat (2002) states "management can be formulated as organizing an office to achieve a certain goal and to utilize employees as well as possible and use the machines and equipment that is most suitable, the methods most well and by providing the most appropriate environment".

Management is the process of the activities of a leader (manager) should be done by using the methods of ownership of both scientific and practical to achieve the goals that have been established through cooperation with others as a source of labor as well as utilizing other sources and the time available for it and in a way that is rigorous. Meanwhile, Manila (2000) argues that professional management means that public services are sought after by the lack of accountability of service providers (government officials). Effectively prioritize what the goals and objectives, simple means the procedure or procedures of organized services easily and quickly. The Government is essentially a service to the public not to serve themselves but to serve the community develop the skills and creativity to achieve common goals.

Furthermore, Winardi, (2001) says that the number of possible absence of adequate services for:

1. Lack of awareness of the duties or obligations which have been assumed by each apparatus.
2. System processes and working methods were inadequate resulting in overlap.
3. Organizing the ministry mismatched, causing confusing in the handling of duties.
4. Ability inadequate employee tasks assigned to them, consequently the result of the work does not meet the standards that have been determined.

5. Unavailability of adequate care facilities so that work becomes slow, a lot of wasted time and the slow resolution.

It can be understood that the elements contained in the management of coordination must have the nature and character of that adjustment, operation, use a suitable time with the best possible and most donations or input from other parties as well as the results obtained.

Staffing

According Widjaja, (2006) argues that "employees are human labor physical and spiritual (mental and mind) are always needed and therefore became one of the principal capital in an effort to work together to achieve certain goals (organization). Servants are people who worked in a particular agency, both in government institutions and in enterprises. This is in accordance with the opinion of Musanef (2001), which says that "employees are the ones who do the work to get a fee in the form of salaries and allowances from the government or private agencies. Those who are directly driven by a manager to act as an executor who will carry out the work so as to produce works that are expected in achieving organizational goals that have been set".

From the above definition can be concluded that the employees as the workforce or who hold jobs need to be moved so that they have the skills and ability to work that will ultimately be able to produce works that are useful to the achievement of organizational goals. Because of without the ability and skills of employees as the executor of the work the tools in the organization will be an inanimate object and the time used to be wasted by useless so the work is not effective.

From the definition of employees that have been suggested by experts of the above, it can be concluded that the term implies the following employees:

1. Being a member of business cooperation (organization) with a view to obtaining remuneration or compensation in exchange for services rendered.
2. Employees in the system of cooperation that are grumpy.
3. Domiciled as recipients of working and dealing with the employer (the employer).
4. Position as the recipient of the work was obtained after the admission process.
5. Will be given the dismissal (termination of employment between the employer and the recipient of the work).

Discipline

According Ghozali (2001), said "discipline is the attitude and willingness of a person's willingness to adhere to and comply with all the norms prevailing around it". Meanwhile, according to Maxwell, (2000: 115), "discipline is the attitude of the obligations of a person or group of people are always willing to follow or understand all the rules / decisions that have been established". Furthermore, Siagian (2002), "work discipline is must follow rules that include methods of workmanship, working procedures, time and number of units and established quality". Meanwhile, Malayu, (2001) says "that the nature of the

discipline itself is obedience, sincerity, strength or skill, attitude and behavior and respect to all terms of the agreement or an agreement between the organization and its employees".

In the discipline is orderly attitude of someone who shows obedience or adherence to rules or provisions that have been there with a bunch of heart, meaning without coercion. To establish and maintain discipline there is need for regulation or the provisions made in advance. However, that does not mean the regulations and rules are meant to force people to be disciplined, but is intended as a guideline or a reference in the act, behave or act which is expected to become a habit or something that is fair gladly.

Discipline desires not only arise because of awareness but also because of coercion. Discipline arises because of consciousness caused by factors a person to realize that only the discipline will get success in all respects, regularity in life and can eliminate the disappointment of others and others will admire.

Disciplined because coercion is usually done with forced similarly, the compulsion for fear of legal sanction as a result of violation of the rules. There supervision of officers (leaders) discipline will arise but if there is no supervisor, the violation was committed. Further Sardiman, (2004), says that "in the discipline does not always have to involve other people but engage themselves more importantly, for the enforcement of discipline because it involves self-discipline meant that arises is because consciousness".

So we can conclude that the people who succeed in work and work because they always put discipline in all actions and deeds. All planned work schedules and arranged to be obeyed with a sincere they carry out with full responsibility and eager, willing to sacrifice anything for the sake of the struggle to enforce discipline.

Research Methods

In carrying out this study the authors used a qualitative approach and descriptive method of analysis that outlines the data obtained in the field to describe the issues to be discussed. According to Arikunto (2002) defines qualitative is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of people and behaviors that can be observed.

Descriptive analysis method which is supported by data obtained through the research library (Library Research) and field (Field Research). The research library (Library Research) is to examine, review and study the literature (reference) is closely related to the issues to be discussed. Research field (Field Research), the authors observed directly to the in Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe by observation, interviews and documentation, in order to obtain a clear and representative data.

In the discussion the authors describe with accurate sentences and going about personnel management functions in improving the discipline of personnel at the in Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe.

Result and Discussion

Personnel Management Function in Developing Discipline Apparatus in Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe.

Implementation of working hours as a work discipline Civil Servants (PNS) at the Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe can be defined as a state of order, which start from the boss, the head of the section to employees, staff incorporated in it are subject to regulation has been established. The implementation of hours of work at the Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe is as follows:

Table 1. Implementation of the Working Hours in Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe

No	Working days	Sign (Morning parade)	Working Hours	Hours Lunch Break	Hours Home Work (apple Afternoon)
1	Monday	07.45 Wib		12.00 Wib	16.45 Wib
2	Tuesday	07.45 Wib		12.00 Wib	16.45 Wib
3	Wednesday	07.45 Wib		12.00 Wib	16.45 Wib
4	Thursday	07.45 Wib		12.00 Wib	16.45 Wib
5	Friday	07.45 Wib		11.30 Wib	16.00 Wib

Source : Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Lhokseumawe, 2014

From the table above it can be seen that the working time applicable in the Office of Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe is 5 working days, ie Monday to Friday except red dates (days off), because the government agencies, the policy system works only five day. For further assess, in this case on the implementation of labor discipline Civil Servants (PNS). The author conducted interviews that serve as informants in this study. According to the Drs. Rusli, MM (Head of Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe).

"Discipline is an integral part of the entire administrative process aimed primarily to develop the effectiveness of employee performance related to the key tasks that have been entrusted, but the emphasis on the improvement of the discipline is the improvement and development of performance, expected business coaching, teaching and training employees can also develop and direct also can improve the effectiveness of employee performance (Interview, March 25, 2014)".

According to the Drs. A. Madjid (Secretary of Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe) found:

"During the implementation of the working hours has been applied in accordance with government policy as applicable procedures, but still the employees who do not care in

accordance with the provisions in force as to come to work not in accordance with the appointed hour as well as time to go home, by providing a variety of reasons (interview, March 28, 2014) ".

The discipline aims to help control the self finds himself and overcome and prevent problems-problems of unwanted and try to create a pleasant situation for work activities or tasks entrusted respectively so that they comply with all the rules that have been established.

Meanwhile, according to Drs. M. Nazar (Head of Public and Civil Service) found:

"Implementation of the discipline at the Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe actually been going well, but indeed there are some employees who sometimes ignore it either in the schedule of work, home and so do not follow the rules that have been determined. This we do when there is an urgent need (Interview, March 25, 2014)".

Further according Tgk Jailani, as community leaders Lhokseumawe also revealed that:

"What I know so far the implementation of discipline, especially the working hours at the Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe been implemented as regulations, but there is one person two employees needed services by the public is not in place due to come out by the time clock there may work in the office for official purposes Regent etc. so that people have to wait the next day to come again. Perhaps therein can be assessed employees not disciplined" (Interview, March 27, 2014).

The author also conducted interviews with the Head of the Regional Education Council (MPD) Lhokseumawe, Mr. Ir. H. Azhari Ali found:

"Discipline for any government apparatus is to be aware and very important to be implemented in accordance with the rules that have been established over the years, so that the service provided to the public run in accordance with the purpose (Interview, March 25, 2014)".

Discipline is an integral part of the entire administrative process aimed primarily to develop the effectiveness of employee performance related to the key tasks that have been entrusted. But the center of gravity of the increase in these disciplines is the improvement and development of performance, expected business coaching, teaching training and changes in mental attitude continued employees can also develop and direct can improve the effectiveness of employee performance.

Factors Affecting Implementation of Administrative Discipline in Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe.

Position and role of the Civil Service in Indonesia felt increasingly important to organize the administration and development in order to achieve the national goal is to create a society that is civil to obey the law, civilized modern, democratic, prosperous, fair and moral obligation that must be obeyed and the prohibition that is not be violated by any Civil Servant who commit disciplinary offenses.

The factors that affect the discipline in the opinion of Drs. Rusli, MM (Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe) found:

"Motivation is the driving force or pull that causes the behavior toward a specific goal, because motivation is a very important part of the institution. The employees will work in earnest when motivated by obeying all the rules that have been set, and vice versa if there is no motivation then it will ignore every work (Interview, March 25, 2014)".

Without motivation, an employee can not fulfill their duties according to standards or even surpass the standard for what the motive and motivation to work is not met. Even if an employee has a good operational capability, if it does not have the motivation to work the end result of his work will not be satisfactory. In other words, will do all the work properly if there is a driving factor, especially from a leader.

Meanwhile, according to the explanation Drs. A. Madjid (Sekretaris Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe) found:

"In an apparatus working as civil servants have to follow all the rules for the implementation of the objectives of the institution where the work, lack of motivation at work will cause all the work is neglected. Given the tremendous role that employees should have a good motivation in carrying out their duties in order to implemented smoothly as expected goals (Interview, March 26, 2014)".

Meanwhile, according to Mrs. Darmiah (Staf Umum dan Kepegawaian Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe) found:

"During this time I often do not come to work because they have other jobs in addition to the salaries have been deducted by the bank for credit and Tunjangan Prestasi Kerja (TPK) has been reduced by the local government. In this case the motivation to work less well (Interview, March 26, 2014)".

Based on the results of these interviews can be concluded that given the importance of motivation, it is a form of attention of the leadership on the issue of employee motivation in the work is to conduct the business of motivation fostering mental, spiritual, provision of incentives to note the activities as well as the evaluation of work discipline through a series of specific business in accordance with policy government, so that the work will remain intact, the importance of monitoring the implementation of the work will be done to improve discipline. Thus the absence of a limiting factor in the application of discipline for employees within the Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe Kota Lhokseumawe.

Conclusions

Based on the results of the discussion that has been described in the previous chapter, the writer can draw some conclusions as follows:

1. The function of the management of personnel in enhancing the discipline of personnel at the Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe Kota Lhokseumawe have been applied properly in accordance with applicable government regulations. Obedience employee in

the office of Dinas Pendidikan, Pemuda dan Olah Raga Kota Lhokseumawe Kota Lhokseumawe so far has been good, especially in providing services to the community

2. Factors that affect the functioning of the management of personnel in enhancing the discipline of personnel, among others, one of the factors that greatly affect the functioning of the management of personnel in enhancing the discipline of personnel among others, the regulations or the rules that govern the things that are required and restrictions are to be abandoned, the factor of leadership and good coaching and effective supervision would help establish good government apparatus and authoritative.

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The Role of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) against Poverty in Bireuen

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to know the role of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Against Poverty in Bireuen. This type of research is qualitative research with descriptive analysis, in obtaining and interpreting the data is done with the aim to create a picture of a situation objectively. Subjects in this study is the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) Bireuen. While the object of this research is data Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) and Poverty released by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) Bireuen. The results obtained acceptance Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) and poverty in Bireuen has a unidirectional relationship and in accordance with the expectations of the government. This means that the increase in revenues Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) also have an impact on the decrease in the number of poor people in Bireuen. During this period spending and government funding Bireuen not only from the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) but also supported by various foreign aid. From 2010 to 2012 the increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has no efficacy in reducing the number of poor people due to economic growth is not focused on the development of the leading sectors were able to improve the regional economy.

Keywords: Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) and Poverty

Introduction

Poverty is one issue that is always faced by humans, and the implications of the problem can involve all aspects of human life, although often not recognized as a problem by the human presence is concerned. For residents who are poor, poverty is something real in their daily lives, because they feel and live for themselves how they live in poverty. Poverty in Bireuen district can be considered as a standard of living lower level, namely the existence of a level of material deprivation in a number or group of people compared to the general standard of living and prevailing in the society concerned.

Based on the table above can be explained that the level of poverty in Bireuen from 2003 until 2012 always shows the rate of decline, in this case shows that the various programs planned by the

government to tackle the problem of poverty has to be taken seriously and appropriate to the intended target. In 2007 the level of poverty in the population Bireuen by 6.44% compared with 2006 and a few years earlier. A decrease in the level of poverty in Bireuen enormous during the last ten years based on data from the central body of statistics that occurred in 2008 that the rate of decline reached 14.39%. Decreasing the level of poverty is caused by increase of economic growth rate from year to year which was marked by the government's ability to boost growth Bireuen Domestic Gross Regional Product (GDP) of the various sectors and the potential of the area.

Table 1. Bireuen Poverty Level in Years 2003-2012

No.	Year	Poverty Rate (%)	Change (%)
1	2003	30.00	-
2	2004	29.25	- 2.5
3	2005	29.09	-0.55
4	2006	29.05	-0.14
5	2007	27.18	-6.44
6	2008	23.27	-14.39
7	2009	21.65	-6.96
8	2010	19.51	-9.88
9	2011	19.06	-2.31
10	2012	18.21	-4.50

Source: BPS Bireuen (2013)

Table 2. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) Bireuen Current Market Prices of The Year 2003-2012

No.	Year	Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP / USD)	Change (%)
1	2003	2159048, 52	-
2	2004	2,533,520.87	17.34
3	2005	2,902,494.36	14.56
4	2006	3321234, 49	14.43
5	2007	3,670,898.27	10.53
6	2008	4,166,036.13	13.49
7	2009	5,240,775.84	25.80
8	2010	6,028,941.68	15.04
9	2011	6608. 346.14	9.61
10	2012	7,158,482.96	8.32

Source: BPS (2013)

Based on the table above can be explained that the amount of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Bireuen from 2003 until 2012 always increase, it is due to growth and increased contribution from each business field that could encourage the growth of regional income and rate economic growth. Increased Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) in Bireuen each year on average to grow above 5%. In 2009 there was an increase Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) in Bireuen very high, reaching 25.80%. The growth is due to the growth of anincreasingly productive agricultural sector with the highest contribution to the Gross Regional Domestic Product. The amount of the contribution which comes from the agricultural sector to the regional income, then the sector is considered to be the leading sectors (*leading sector*) in the structure of the economy in Bireuen.

Theoretical Basis

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of goods and services produced by factors of production in an area well outside the region of production factors are calculated at the end of the period or for a year without deducting the production of goods and services produced outside the region of production factors. According Nacharowi (2005) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are all goods and services as a result of the economic activity that operates in the region domestic, regardless of whether the factors of production derived from or owned by a resident of the area who is a domestic product of the region concerned. Revenue arising because of the production activity is domestic income. Meanwhile, according to Usman (2005) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a domestic product plus income received from outside the area which is reduced by the revenue paid out of the area.

Furthermore, according to Hardius (2005) fact indicates that most of the factors of production used in the production activity in a region came from other regions or abroad, otherwise factors of production are owned by residents of the area can participate in the process of production in other regions or abroad. Further Hardius (2005) explained that there are several ways to obtain domestically Gross Regional Product (GDP) is as follows:

1. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices
Figures regional gross domestic product at market prices can be obtained by summing the gross value added arising from all economic sectors in the region, which arise after going through a process of production or the production value reduced by the costs.
2. Net Regional Domestic Product (PDRN) Based On Market Prices
Net regional domestic product (PDRN) on the basis of the market price less depreciation regional will obtain net domestic product at market prices. Depreciation in question is the value of capital goods shrinkage that occurs during such goods participates in the production process.
3. Net Regional Domestic Product (PDRN) Based On Price Factor
The difference between the concepts of factor price to the market price is due to indirect taxes levied by the government and subsidies granted by the GOI to the production unit.

Poverty

Chriswardani (2005) poverty is divided into four forms, namely:

- a. Absolute poverty, a condition where a person has income below the poverty line or are not sufficient to meet the needs of food, clothing, shelter, health, housing, and education needed to be able to live and work.
- b. Relative poverty, poor condition because of the influence of development policies that have not reached all of society, resulting in inequality in income.
- c. Cultural poverty, referring to the question of the attitude of a person or society caused by cultural factors, such as unwilling trying to improve the standard of living, lazy, spendthrift, not creative even though no outside assistance.
- d. Structural poverty, poor situation caused by lack of access to resources that occur in a social system and the socio-political culture that does not support the liberation of poverty, but often lead to the proliferation of poverty.

Based on the above opinion can be concluded that poverty can be measured from the income below the poverty line or are not sufficient to meet the needs of food, clothing, shelter, health, housing, and education. Poverty also refers to the problems caused by the attitude of a person or society caused by cultural factors, such as unwilling trying to improve the standard of living, lazy, spendthrift, not creative even though no outside assistance.

Poverty can also be divided into two types:

- a. Poverty naturally, related to the scarcity of natural resources and public infrastructure, as well as the state of uninhabited land.
- b. Artificial poverty, more due to the modernization or development system that makes people not get control of the resources, facilities, and the existing economic facilities evenly.

According Nasikun in Chriswardani (2005), multiple sources and the causes of poverty, namely:

- 1) *Policy induces processes*, namely the processes of poverty conserved, reproduced through the implementation of a policy, such as anti-poverty policies, but instead preserve relitanya.
- 2) *Socio-economic dualism*, the former colonies experience poverty because poal colonial production, the farmers have become marginal because of the fertile lands controlled by large-scale farmers and export oriented.
- 3) *Population growth*, perspective based on the theory of Malthus, that population growth as the increase geometrically while food like deraet count.
- 4) *Resaurces management and the environment*, is an element of mismanagement of natural resources and the environment, such as farm management slash origin will reduce productivity.
- 5) *Natural cycles and processes*, poverty occurs due to natural cycles. Eg live dilahan critical, where the land if it rains flooding will occur, but if the dry season water shortage, thus not allowing maximum productivity and continuously.

- 6) *The marginalization of woman*, the marginalization of women because it is still regarded as second-class group, so access and respect the work that is lower than men.
- 7) *Cultural and ethnic factors*, the operation of cultural and ethnic factors that maintain poverty. For example in consumptive pattern pada farmers and fishermen when panen highways, as well as customs consumptive current or religious ceremonies.
- 8) *Exploatif in t e rmediation*, where helper be mugger, such as moneylenders.
- 9) *In t e rnal political fragmentation and civil stratfe*, a policy that is applied to an area of strong political fragmentation, can be a cause of poverty.
- 10) *Intern ational processe*, the workings of the international system (colonialism and capitalism) makes a lot of countries to be poor.

Poverty size

According Sayogyo (2008) the poverty rate based rupiah amount of household expenditure that is equivalent to the number of kilograms of rice consumption per person per year and divided rural and urban areas (Chriswardani, 2005). Furthermore, according to Chriswardani (2005) the size of the poverty population of rural areas can be categorized as follows:

- a. Poor, if family expenditure is smaller than 320 kg of rice per person per year rate.
- b. Poor once, when family expenditure is smaller than 240 kg of rice per person per year rate.
- c. The poorest, if family expenditure is smaller than the exchange rate of 180 kg of rice per person per year.

The urban area poverty measure can be categorized as follows:

- a. Poor, if family expenditure is smaller than 480 kg of the exchange rate of rice per person per year.
- b. Poor once: when the family expenses less than 380 kg of the exchange rate of rice per person per year.
- c. The poorest, if family expenditure is smaller than 270 kg of the exchange rate of rice per person per year.

Research Methods

This type of research is qualitative research with descriptive analysis, in obtaining and interpreting the data is done with the aim to create a picture of a situation objectively (Arikunto, 2008).

Discussion

The main requirement for the creation of a permanent reduction in poverty is economic growth. Economic growth is not enough to reduce poverty but are usually economic growth is something that is needed, nevertheless, rapid economic growth will be meaningful for the poor if not accompanied by a sharp decline in the distribution. One of the root causes of poverty in Bireuen is the high disparity between regions due to the uneven distribution of income, so that the gap between the rich and the poor widened. Various strategies that have been taken by the government to alleviate poverty does deserve a serious

response, such as triggering the growth of national economy and regions, providing credit facilities for coating is poor, build rural infrastructure, in this regard, the development of agriculture, regional development / regional protectionism Instruction Villages (IDT) and others. The causes of poverty in terms of the economy is the result of low quality Source Human Resources (HR). The low quality of Human Resources (HR) is caused by lack of education, quality of Human Resources (HR) means low productivity is also low, which in turn wages are too low. On the other hand the poverty condition can be caused by a low level of health. Health and nutrition level low causing low physical endurance, intellect and initiative.

Poverty reduction efforts undertaken by the government Bireuen until now still not produce satisfactory results. Many of the residents Bireuen both in villages and cities are still living under poverty. The failure stems from the way of understanding and poverty reduction is always interpreted as a purely economic conditions. On the other hand, also the notion that poverty is sourced from a particular culture that resulted to be not working. As a result of that view, poverty reduction or empowerment bottom layer was limited to efforts to improve economic conditions (increased revenue) and cultural changes through vocational training projects for the poor in order to increase productivity. The issue of poverty is multidimensional, then mitigation strategies should not merely economic nature so that when the economy needs is reached as if the poverty reduction project was also completed. This means submerging the problems of poverty are not economic dimension as structural or political poverty. When politics fails, the formulation of development only reflects the personal or group interests, but not to the poor segments of society.

In addressing the phenomenon of poverty in Bireuen, the government sought to reduce the population's inability to meet the needs of life are considered to meet the standard requirements. The way it can be reached by improving productivity conditions Human Resources (HR) in the various sectors that are considered able to provide revenue for the whole society, so that the cycle of poverty can be overcome. One of the policies that can be taken to reduce the amount of poverty is to improve productivity and increase the production of agriculture, because agriculture is the main sector that is able to absorb more labor than other sectors. From this it can create equitable agricultural sector for the whole society, especially rural communities that concerns the government to overcome the problem of poverty so that poverty be decreased. In an effort to control poverty, government of Bireuen always strive to maintain a stable macro-economic conditions, so as to support economic growth in the region. Implementation of these efforts are aimed at creating well-being and prosperity of society which is evenly through the development process. Control of poverty in a country having relations with the government's policy in managing and allocating budgets. Both in managing routine expenditure budget and the Development spending budget. Another policy that can be taken by the government of a country or region is to allocate resource expenditures on the development of the productive economic sectors, such as government spending to achieve growth in the agricultural sector that is able to create a higher contribution to

economic growth. The government policy to reduce the number of poor budgeting and allocation of development expenditure by orders efficiently.

Population poverty rate in a region affects the development expenditure in the country or region. The higher the ratio the number of poor people in a country or region, the lower is also spending on development activities. It is in because the government tends to be higher allocate revenue sources and revenue separately tackling the problem of poverty. Poverty reduction is one of them is through the Human Development Index (HDI). Conversely, if poverty population in an area is low, the government expenditure for the construction sector can describe the mobilization towards a surplus. This is because the government has a great opportunity weeks to finance the development of the productive sectors of the economy and realize the high economic growth. Number of residents in an area of poverty have relevance and relationship to the development expenditure in an area. Government in addressing poverty Bireuen always implement and pursue areas of high economic growth through acceptance of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for creating the prosperity of society by increasing development expenditure in various sectors. The steps can be taken by governments Bireuen namely by allocating resources development spending on productive economic sectors.

Conclusion

As for the conclusion of the authors in this study are as follows:

1. From 2010 to 2012 the increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has no efficacy in reducing the number of poor people due to economic growth is not focused on the development of the leading sectors were able to improve the regional economy.
2. Measures to be undertaken Bireuen government in poverty reduction is the empowerment of communities is a prerequisite for efforts to reduce poverty and realize the formulation of development by involving poor people in full.

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Ginie Ratio Analysis

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Abstract

District Bireuen is one of the district parts in aceh province. This district formed in the 1999 based on the act no. 48 1999 after it was segregated north aceh district. Until 2014, it has 609 villages, 75 kemukiman and 17 subdistricts, with area 1.796,32 km or about 179.632 ha is located on 4°54'- 5°21' LU and 96°20'-97°21' BT. The total of the area, 55% of them was farmland, 35% becoming an area of forested country and 5% used to other. While the use of for settlement at least only about 3 percent of the total area. A large number of areas in the Bireuen having topography plains area and rippled particularly in coastal areas which includes 428 north village. While in the south, topography hilly with a slope between 15 % -30 %. In 2013, the population of 413.817 people, more than 65.3 % are age productiv population. Nevertheless, when viewed structure of 0-14 year, population in the future will has decreased. While economic growth aceh tended to although was down several years earlier. Economic growth has fallen to the lowest level in 2010 of 4.93 %. After that, economic growth Bireuen district continue to increase until reached 5.65 % in 2012 or a bit higher than 2008. Within 2007-2012, structure the economy of Bireuen district has significant change. In 2007, the agricultural sector has the biggest contribution to reach 36.07 % of the regional production

Keywords: Genie ratio, income, distribution and Bireuen district

Introduction

The income distribution is one of the poverty needs to be viewed because the income distribution is size poverty relative. The distribution of income individual size income is the most commonly used. The problem generally faced by developing countries including Indonesia is economic gap or inequality in distribution between community groups high-income and community groups had low incomes as well as the poverty level or the number of people in poverty line.

Bireuen district is one of areas in Aceh province having areas very large potential areas in, natural resources, and different economic activities, and have diverse territory topology considerable. This is

created the difference speed development in each subdistrict. To assess the extent to which the gap distribution the income of the subdistrict in Bireuen district, the indicators used is *Ginie Index* and World Bank criteria. The size of the world bank describe, income villagers based on income group that is 40 % the low income, 40 % middle income and 20 % the high income. Big or small the income received is very affect to the life patterns of the community, these matters are very felt by the majority of the population in Bireuen district which with different things are income levels will be different also the number of expenditure issued. Finally it would affect the amount of income to each community pattern appropriate livelihoods classification.

On the grounds that idea was to meet indicators and income inequality class population, the gap well seen the disparities corporate income and disparities between regions, the government district Bireuen needs to implement / activities "**Analysis of Gini Rasio Bireuen District**" in 2014. Indicators will also footing in considering the gap the income distribution be considered in development strategy and prioritize poverty reduction policies, and the extent of the level lameness taking place within the households the village community in Bireuen district.

Research Method

Population and Sample

The population of research it is a whole of people who inhabit administrative territory Bireuen district. Not included of research is a portion of the people permanently non-resident of Bireuen district, including those who works in Bireuen district, but inhabits district is in Bireuen districts.

Samples of this research taken with *purposive multi-stage sampling method*, that is sample chosen were sample meet a response from purpose and intent research. Therefore, a population of the not included in the work force (under the age of 15 years) not chosen in the sample. Because Bireuen district having many district, and professions the have diversity unique, it also will be chosen in a multistage, namely selected conditions are according to their houses and the (in residence) and business sector respondents.

The sample of representation population is the number of sample used that must be taken deep an adequate quantity. For ascertaining the amounts of these samples were enough, so this research takes a sample with the level of errors in sample (the margin of sampling error small, namely 7.5 percent). The sample of the taken with the margin of sampling error of 7.5 percent will be determined by using Slovin formula and gives 207 samples.

Data Analysis

Economists generally distinguish two basic sizes the income distribution used for the purpose of analysis (Todaro and Smith, 2006). Two sizes that is generally used in analysis distribution the gain is *size distribution of income* and *functional or factor share distribution of income*. *Size distribution of income* is directly counting the number of the income received by each individual or household. Based on this size ,

a way of getting income problematic, what is more attention of this size is how much income someone, regardless of get the sources. In addition, the source of income (village or city) and sector or sectors that is a source of income (agriculture, manufacturing, trade, services) also ignored. While *functional or factor share distribution of income* is focusing on the part of the total national income received by each production factor (the ground, labor, and capital). The theory of national income distribution is essentially accepted the percentage of income labor overall, not as business units or production factor that separate individually, and compare it with the percentage of total income dispensed in the form of rent, interest, and profit (each is income from the ground, capital money, and capital physical). Although particular individuals maybe just received the results from every the resources, but it is not an attention from analysis functional this approach.

Discussion

Profile and Characteristic Respondent

Permanen Job Type

The respondents have various permanent jobs. Most respondents work as farmers. About 88 respondents or 42.5 percent work as farmers. Others work as self-employed (32 people or 15.5%), as civil servant/Troops/Police (16 people or 7.7%), private employees (13 people or 6.3%) and fisherman (7 people or 3.4%). The rest work besides mentioned (51 people or 24.6%).

From 51 the person, 10 people or 4.83% work as driver, 8 people or 3.87% work as traders, 6 people or 2.90% work as carpenter, and 5 people or 2.42% work as workers. The rest work diverse, start of the, teachers them, tailor and so on.

Fixed income and a side of family heads

The respondent fixed income has an income were quite diverse. But most respondents own earnings between Rp.1 million to Rp. 2 million that is about 65 people or 31.40%. A total of 54 people or 26.09% had earnings between Rp. 2 million – Rp. 3 million and about 37 people or 17.87% had income and Rp.1 million. There are 24 people respondents or 11.59% having fixed income greater than Rp. 5 million. Seen from a side income, the majority of respondents had a side to Rp.1 million. Some 147 respondents or 71.01% had some the additional contributions. Only three people respondents or 1.45% that has an additional greater than Rp. 4 million.

Expenditure primary, secondary, and tertiary

In terms of from expenditure primary, about two thirds of respondents own expenditure primary to Rp.1 million. As many as 138 person or 66.67% of respondents spending money to Rp.1 million every month to the expenditure primary. About 56 people or 27.05% had primary expenditure of around Rp.1 million to Rp. 2 million. Only one respondent or 0.48% had primary expenditure larger than Rp. 4 million. The secondary expenditure not much difference with expenditure primary. About 85 people or 41.06% had

secondary expenditure to Rp.1 million. About 75 people or 36.23% had expenditure between Rp.1 million to Rp. 2 million, and there are 11 people or 5.31% had the dispensing larger than Rp. 4 million.

Most respondents have expenditure tertiary Rp.1 million. Some 165 respondents or 79.71% have expenditure tertiary. A total of 29 respondents or 14.01 percent have expenditure tertiary between Rp.1 million to Rp. 2 million, and 9 respondents or 4.35% have expenditure tertiary between Rp. 2 million to Rp.3 million. There only 2 respondents or 0.97% who have expenditure tertiary between Rp. 3 million to Rp. 4 million and larger than Rp. 4 million.

The number of respondents by the type of fixed income and job

There are certain kinds of work remain spent by district population Bireuen in economic activity, among them are; civil servants, national army and police, private employees, self-employed, farmers, fishermen, and others. Based on some kind of regular work, then population Bireuen district allocate that people who had income levels Rp.1,000,000 - Rp. 2,000,000 is the most of the Bireuen district, which is 31.40%, and permanent job as farmers the highest percentage is compared with another jobs, which is 88 people from 270 respondents or 43%.

The highest income (above Rp. 5,000,000) as much as 11.59% are the people that have permanent job as a civil servant/Indonesian military and police as many as three people were, self-employed 10 people, farmers 3 people, and other 8 people. While the people that the lowest income (is below Rp.1,000,000) as much as 37 people or 17.87%.

People with a regular job as a civil servant / Indonesian military and police as many as 10 people who had income levels Rp. 2,000,000 - Rp. 3,000,000, no one had income levels below Rp.1,000,000 and Rp. 4,000,000 - Rp. 5,000,000 .What this demonstrates that people in Bireuen 8% who also work as a civil servant / Indonesian military and police in category III. About 6% of respondents have permanent job as an employee private, with earnings highest worth equal to civil servants / army / police, Rp. 2,000,001 - Rp. 3,000,000, but no one had income levels below Rp.1,000,000 and above Rp. 5,000,000, this figure explained that district of Bireuen population who have permanent job as an employee private not employees that possess the highest position in the company, or it can be said that the company / private industry are not / industry companies have large revenue and contributes big for income of Bireuen district.

Entrepreneurs are regular work of the best, because 10 of 24 people who had income levels highest (above Rp. 5,000,000) derived from entrepreneurs, this suggests that entrepreneurs is the best choice for Bireuen district in the economy. Farmers who has fixed work the most spent by the only 3 of 88 people who had income above Rp. 5,000,000 and 40 farmers income Rp.1,000,000 - Rp. 2,000,000, the rate was the highest income can be obtained farmers, but in category income highest (above Rp. 5,000,000) only 3 people farmers can find it. This illustrates that farmers in Bireuen district greater use of a traditional manner or producing lower than using a technique that adopt technology to the production of high.

Population have a job is as fishermen only 3% or 7 people, and only 1 of 7 the person have earnings high with the range of Rp. 2,000,000 - Rp. 3,000,000. Fishermen is the work of the smallest the percentage of steady others job. The greatest number second (25%) after farmers is the work of the other besides farmers, fishermen, entrepreneurs, professional workers, and civil servants / army / police.

The number of Respondents based on a regular job and primary expenditure

In daily living needs eat, clothing, a comfortable home, and other needs that become of basic needs with absolute will perform the activities of consumption or in other words to spend income that has already been we get that in this case called as expenditure. Overall, expenditure largest primary (above Rp. 4,000,000) done by district population Bireuen is have permanent job as farmers, this suggests that farmers it could have land own and have businesses another in economic activity, unlike 67 another of farmers who only do expenditure for primary needs below Rp.1,000,000. While entrepreneurs who are have earnings of Rp. 5,000,000 do most expenditure Rp. 3,000,000 - Rp.4,000,000 only 1 people, it means entrepreneurs have the life patterns of the saving higher than consumption, although in consumption primary, or they tended to invest. Civil servants / army / police were 16 people from 270 respondents every month maximum spend their income Rp. 2,000,000 and the lowest below Rp.1,000,000, meanwhile employees private has do a lot of household expenditure below Rp.1,000,000.

The number of respondents based on to education and fixed income

Education is one factor that can describes how work and income someone in the future, the higher education had by someone indicates work obtained better with income that is also high, similarly otherwise the lower education had by someone also indicates the low income that can be procures. People have earnings highest (above Rp .5.000.000) is 11,59 percent owned by the educated Senior high school or equivalent completion, while the people here scholar who is the highest in this observation only 4 who has a fixed income above Rp. 5,000,000, this fact can caused by the completion of Senior high school or equivalent of the Bireuen district are not only been held in administrative to find jobs by relying on high school diploma, they also innovative and creative so they can employment own or private employee, while the people college graduates the majority prefer to been employed or seek cutthroat for assassin by relying on their diplomas, whose income is from the job below Rp. 5,000,000.

The number of respondents based on education and total income

In addition to having regular work, usually many people want to have additional income by doing another job out work no change, which is usually called with a side job. Work side this is that can add income the person, so that a sum fixed income and income a side is called to the total income. The following is table and graphics explain what is the relationship the level of education had with a total their income.

The highest Income above Rp. 5,000,000 (28.99%), also owned by the population have educated senior high school levels, while scholar who is the highest in this observation only 12 of 60 respondents who fixed earning above Rp. 5,000,000. This is in contrast with theory, where it should be the populations have followed university belonging income higher than the senior high school or equivalent completion.

However, the completion of senior high school or equivalent have businesses stronger in improve the economic situation and welfare to do some side business or invest which could reach income of higher income can be obtained by the college graduates, where although the college graduates seen has increased the number in terms of the total income, but there are still only satisfied and receives income.

In the lowest income (below Rp.1,000,000), the theory prove that there were no people have finished education on senior high school levels to scholar who have earnings less than Rp.1,000,000, only 2.42 income per cent of people are under Rp.1,000,000 derived from primary and junior high school graduates. This could happen since residents who have education in senior science that they can be able to reflect systematic and innovative than people have education under senior high school or equivalent.

The number of respondents based on education and regular works

The level of education is one of the requirements for the recruitment of administration civil servant and workers in every agency and companies .The higher the level of education that is owned by someone will support due to increasing the structure of a tenure by which can be obtained, likewise on the contrary, the low level of education that someone possess will minimize the opportunity is in the granting of the structure of a high office in the his job.

Population in Bireuen district according to 20 of 270 respondents; that people have been education and regular work which may be obtained by university graduate, and from 20 people the scholar, no work as fishermen, 6 people working as a civil servant / army / police, two people as an employee private, six people as entrepreneurs, four people farmers, and two are employed in other sectors, this rate shows a balance between scholar who worked as a civil servant / army / police and entrepreneurs, or it can be said that eight people have university degrees prefer jobs than create jobs.

Farmers are regular work most numerous of the primary and equivalent completion, namely 25 of 39 respondents, 3 employees private, 2 people entrepreneurs, 3 people fishermen, and 6 are employed in other sectors. This data shows that only 3 people are primary and equivalent to compete in search of work, but only 2 people are capable of trying to create jobs own.

For people who graduates junior high school from 24 to 39 equivalent of respondents also worked as farmers, only 4 people who private employee, 2 people fishermen, and another 6 people. There are 10 respondents in Bireuen district work as a civil servant / army / police, where provisions of civil servants administration / army / police until the end of 2003 still allow applicants wear it senior high school or equivalent, farmers and work was the most done by the completion of high school or equivalent, which is 34 respondents. A few people educate only up to a diploma, with the allocation of regular work; 1 person the civil service / army / police, 2 people entrepreneurs, 1 a farmer , and 5 people working in other sectors.

The number of respondents based on regular works, Education, and Income

There are third opinions, consist of; permanent job, education, and income mutually related to each other, with the high level of education that completion by someone will enlarge opportunities to get work remain good and income also high.

a. Analysis of the gap income

The results of the disparity income in ratio for with the as described in the previous part, the ratio obtained for to Bireuen districts is 0.4485 with monthly average income Rp. 5,214,581. On developed and used by BPS (2013), then the disparities described as being the disparities. From the explained, we can conclude that not with the income inequality at the district level were standings, the district government can do some effort to reduce income levels by improving the earnings in community groups very low income and low. At the sub-district level, the gaps in Bireuen district are vary according to sub-district. Most sub district, 12 sub-districts from 17 sub districts to have a low the gap, and 4 of sub districts from has a level the gap and, and only 1 sub-district, namely Jeumpa sub-district has the highest gap.

To overcome the disparities high incomes in Jeumpa sub-district, the government of Bireuen district can take policies to increase level of income especially income group the lowest and low, that the gap level of income in Jeumpa subdistrict can improves from the high to low gap. To overcome the disparities was in 4 sub-district (Jeunieb sub-district, Kota Juang sub-district, and Peusangan sub-district) term, intervention could also be done through improvements to level the income of who had income the lowest disparities.

When analyzed deeper, there are indications that must be alert in district of Juli, Samalanga, Gandapura, prosperous, Peulimbang, Peudada, South Peusangan, Peusangan Siblih Krueng, especially Simpang Mamplam not standing the low income inequality, but average income respondents smaller than average income in the district. This indicates distribution income not see, but the majority of the very low income. In simple language, "disparities low income for the majority of similarity with poor community". Similar phenomenon can also observed in Jjeunieb and Jangka was having disparities. So although the disparities low or being, decision makers in Bireuen district need to also noticed level the average income so that the policy taken is to policy to raise its level the average income evenly that level of income remained high but not gap.

b. Analysis of Gap Expenditure

In terms of the spending every month, the disparities spending at district is 0.3890, or it can be concluded that disparities spending a low level with average spending Rp. 3,435,423. This indicates that in expenditure, disparities expenditure in Bireuen is good or not seem.

At the sub-district level, the majority (14 from 17 subdistrict in Bireuen) having a level the gap low expenditure. The rest three sub-districts, namely; Kota Juang, Jangka and Jeumpa have the gap expenditure. From 14 sub-district with the gap level of expenditure of this low, 10 of them were have the average level of expenditure lower level of district expenditure. This indicates that although the low gap,

level of expenditure is the community also the average monthly low. So, the disparities low expenditure happened at the low expenditure. Thus, although the disparities found low, the average expenditure the community is also low. The rest of four another sub-district, namely sub-district Pandrah, Kuta Blang, Peudada and Peusangan, the disparities the average expenditure monthly low, but the average level of expenditure the community in four districts relatively higher than the average expenditure district level. This conditions relatively more ideal than conditions in 10 another sub-district.

If calculated based on the criteria the world bank, then criteria of disparities spending by using ratio have been consistent for distribution public expenditure in Bireuen can be described as follows: average spending 40 percent of poor is Rp.1,516,542 monthly, and average spending 40 percent of the population second poorest was around Rp.3,111,706 monthly, while 20 percent the average richest issue Rp.7,975,317 monthly.

The research results show that the average expenditure than 40% people with expenditure the lowest is 17.7%, and 40% people with the middle is 36.32% while 20% of the population at the expense of the highest is of 45.98%. Thus, concluded that criteria the world bank (the percentage of expenditure 40% of the population the poorest was 17%) and for ratio (0.3890), them consistent show the gap low expenditure in Bireuen district.

Conclusion

1. Bireuen district is district in Aceh Province has the economic growth convince. All 5 years, economy grew consistently and convince.
2. Actors contributor dominate the GDP was the agricultural sector, trade sectors, hotels and restaurants. This shows that the economy in district of Bireuen no longer dominated by primary sectors (agriculture) but was offset by secondary sectors (trade).
3. Despite has economic growth level conclusive and the poverty is still better than the average Aceh Province, district of Bireuen is at number 10 the districts which have the level of poverty low in Aceh, it was far below Banda Aceh has the lowest poverty in Aceh.
4. Seen from the income, the district has income average levels about Rp. 5.2 million with ratio monthly for earnings of 0.4485 which means that the income gap in Bireuen district included in the category of middle.
5. At the sub district level, in several sub-district in Bireuen, although ratio for showing the rate of the gaps low, but the average income of the monthly also low. This means that the gaps low occurs because most people income in several sub-district in Bireuen very low, so the level of gap being low.
6. Looked from the expenditures, mean expenditures community in Bireuen district is Rp. 3.4 million a month with for ratio an expenditure of about 0,3890 which means that the gap expenditure community in Bireuen district is low .With use the criteria the world bank , category gap expenditure in Bireuen is in category low.

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The Application of Criminal Sanctions against the Perpetrators of the Domestic Violence Crime

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Abstract

The law was created to protect the public interest. One of the prevailing norms in the society, the rule of law must be fortified by firm sanctions for the perpetrators of offenders. The law must be enforced, law enforcement can only be done in the form of application of the law, but can also be carried creation of law. Country through law enforcement and in particular the application of sanctions for the perpetrators of the crime of domestic violence, is still far from desirable, because of the many cases, the sentences given to the perpetrators of the crime of domestic violence, is still in a minimum standard. Such the sentences, has not spawned a deterrent effect for offenders and also for the community.

Key Words: Criminal Sanction, Crime, Domestic Violence.

Introduction

Increase cases of domestic violence which makes unrest in society, as in the case Mulberry area that researchers take as a material to be studied. The law was created to protect the public interest. One of the prevailing norms in the society, the rule of law must be fortified by firm sanctions for the perpetrators of offenders. The law must be enforces, law enforcement can only be done in the form of application of the law, but can also be carried creation of law.

Specialized in the crime of domestic violence, the law enforcement that may be made to the perpetrators, is the application of Law No. 23 of 2004 on the elimination of domestic violence. The rule of law relating to the crime of domestic violence, was enacted on 22 September 2004, and found to apply to everyone, without exception.

The consideration of the issuance of Law No. 23 of 2004 are:

- a. That every citizen is entitled to feel safe and free and all forms of violence in accordance with the philosophy of Pancasila and the laws of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945
- b. That all forms of domestic violence, is a violation of human rights and crimes against human dignity and the forms of discrimination that should be removed.

- c. That victims of domestic violence who are mostly women, should get protection from the state or community in order to avoid violence, torture or degrading treatment and human dignity.
- d. That in fact a case of domestic violence prevalent, while the legal system in Indonesia has not guaranteed the protection of victims of domestic violence.

Based on the above considerations, it is seen that Indonesian law before the Law No. 23 of 2004 on the elimination of domestic violence. Weakness owned by the Criminal Code in resolving the cases of domestic violence, people's expectations that with the Law No. 23 of 2004 on the crime of domestic violence can to removed, minimally reduced significantly, the Act No. 23 of 2004, concerning crimes of violence in households still raises a question mark, because until now there are many people who do not understand the rule of law as stated in Law No. 23, 2004.

Country through law enforcement and in particular the application of sanctions for the perpetrators of the crime of domestic violence, is still far from desirable, because of the many cases, the sentences given to the perpetrators of the crime of domestic violence, is still in a minimum standard. Such sentencing, has not spawned a deterrent effect for offenders and also for the community.

Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is a framework or a grain of opinion or theory about a case or problem, which the researcher becomes a comparative material, which may be of theoretical grip he agrees or not approved, it is an external input for researchers.

The researchers used the theory of criminal sanctions in particular on the *double track system*. *Double track system* is a two-track system in the application of different types and forms of sanctions in the form of criminal sanctions and the sanctions act as sub-systems in the criminal system

The process of *restorative justice*. Basically done via discretion (discretion) and this diversion, a diversion efforts of the criminal justice process outside the formal process to be resolved amicably. Completion through deliberation is actually not a new thing for the Indonesian nation. Before the occupation of the Netherlands, our nation already has its own laws, namely customary law. Customary law does not distinguish between the completion of the criminal case with the civil cases, all cases can be settled amicably with the aim to get a balance data state election.

The difference between criminal sanctions and sanctions the action is rooted in the basic idea, in the sense of criminal sanctions rooted in the basic idea why it held convictions. Criminal sanctions focusing on sentencing, that the offender not to repeat the same act (deterrent), while the sanctions measures, oriented so that the perpetrator can change attitudes.

This idea is very appropriate to be applied to the crime of domestic violence, because the criminal act of domestic violence, punishment for the perpetrator, not only deter the perpetrators are, but also realize that the act is not exactly justified either in law or national law.

Regarding violence can be interpreted as an act of deliberate or some form of action or acts that constitute negligence, which to all is a violation of criminal law, which is carried out without a defence or justification and sanctioned by the state as a serious criminal acts or acts infringing on the law lightly.

Indonesian dictionary, violence is defined as concerning the nature, characterized by loud, the act of a person or group of persons who caused the injury or death of another person or cause the damage of physical or other people's stuff.

Definition of violence not only against the law or the law, but also an act that is contrary to the *conduct norms*, that acts contrary to the norms that exist in society even though the action was not incorporated or organized under the laws.

Criminal Code in its articles no secar firmly set on the definition of violence, but is vague can be seen in 89 penal Code states that "makes people helpless swoon or equated with violence."

Sound Criminal Code Article 89 above do not clearly say what exactly the acts of violence, or in other words what exactly the actions that can result in the person becomes unconscious and helpless no explained.

In another article that described in article 285 Criminal Code that "whoever by force or the threat of violence to force a women have sex with her outside of marriage, threatened for rape with a maximum imprisonment of twelve years. "Violence referred to in Article 285 Criminal Code clearly above the determined actions and thus should not be a violent sense of floating."

From the above description it can be said in this section that the kinds of violence that is set in the criminal Code are: 1) Violence that resulted in someone becomes unconscious and helpless, and 2) Violence in the case of rape.

If we look at the articles described in Article 351 to Article 355 Criminal Code are articles about the persecution in accordance with sub-chapter headings, namely Chapter IX of persecution. Definition of domestic violence in article 1 of Law eraser domestic violence stated that: Any action against someone, especially women misery or suffering physical, sexual, psychological, and or negligence of household including threat to commit an act of coercion, or deprivation of independence is against the law in the domestic sphere.

From the definition above looks for whom this legislation enacted is not solely for the benefit of women, but for all the people and those who have subordinated in fact, not just women, either adults or children but men, both adults' and children alike. "

The violence that occurred in the household according to article 5 of the law the elimination of domestic violence covered: physical violence, psychological violence, abused and neglect household sexual. Physical violence according to article 6 of the law the elimination of domestic violence is: "the act resulting in pain, sickness, or serious injury".

Then what is meant by psychological violence in accordance with article 7 of the law violence deletion in the household is Acts that lead to fear, loss of confidence, loss of ability to act, a sense of helplessness or serious psychic suffering on someone"

Then, what is meant by sexual violence according to article 8 of the law elimination of domestic violence is:

- a. Coercion sexual intercourse carried out against an individual living within the scope of the household.
- b. Forcing sexual intercourse against one in the scope of the household for commercial purpose and / or a specific purpose.

This provision is actually quite important because sexual harassment is an interfere act with a person and pose a threat to a person because it can lead to sexual violence. Sexual harassment also includes an unpleasant act that is done in the form of behaviour, such as physical contact and flattery, show of pornographic images and sexual demands, whether by words or actions, which should be eliminated because it can cause health and safety problems.

Furthermore, the abandonment of households by Article 9 of the law elimination of domestic violence is:

1. Every person is prohibited displaced people within the scope of the household, whereas according to the enactment of the law for him or because he is obliged to consent or agreement proclaim life, maintenance, or maintenance to the person.
2. Negligence referred to in paragraph (1) also applies to any person resulting economic dependence by restricting and / or banning to work properly inside or outside the home so that the victim was under the control of the person.

As for example, "including also does not provide for his wife, then let his wife work for the husband controlled her income, even hired her as his wife and the wife's dependence economically utilize to control his life."

From the above description, it can be mentioned that to anyone who commits domestic violence, shall be punished in the form of criminal sanctions. Punishing the perpetrator is a law enforcement in the field of criminal law.

According to Sudikno Mertokusomo, in the presence of law enforcement, legal eat can be seen in reality. Furthermore, according to him in law enforcement known as a term "*flat justia et pereat mundus*", which means that even though the world is crumbling law must be upheld. What is proposed by Sudikno Mertokusumo above, conformed to the legal theory developed by Aristotle about justice. Aristotle said there are two kind of justice, that is: distributive justice and corrective justice. The justice is the first concerns about the distribution of goods to each person according to his place in society, requires that people who have the same position to obtain equal treatment before the law anyway. Medium justice the second, provides a measure for enforcing the law, every day, we have to have a standard that is common

to fix (recover) the consequences and actions that people do in relation to one another, for example criminal functioned to repair what has been done by crime. Another example of recovery to repair what has been done by the crime. Another example of a civil fault repair restoration, carried out by way of compensation, these standards should be applied regardless of the people and for all of them subject to an objective standard.

Justice theory developed by Aristotle, both enforcement law on everyone and recovery state due to the violation, can be implemented as a blade of analysis in this study. The reason the author says so, that the perpetrators of the crime of domestic violence, should be given appropriate punishment, for what he has done, but use the legal standards that Act No. 23 of 2004 on the elimination of domestic violence, the expectation that sentencing will also bring changes to the character or character of person towards better. Therefore, the criminal policy in cases of domestic violence, should cover two things: the policy of penal and non-penal policies. This is what is meant by the theory of "*double track system*"

Conclusion

- 1) Addressing the crime of domestic violence not create or invent systems and legislation that are criminal but what about the role of government and the public aware of a couple of ruler and obligations.
- 2) Provide sufficient and adequate knowledge of the husband as head of the household so that she has the ability or skill in terms of employment in accordance with his expertise as a household so she could afford and be turned on because the family is based on the observation that the tendency of domestic violence caused by the economic situation,
- 3) There are several models or trait or habit and character and personality of each couple from the beginning or by circumstances that the husband has a hard nature, selfish always justify themselves and vice versa wife have the nature, character and personality same. In this case the necessary role of psychologist and religious leaders.

Suggestion

- 1) In order to provide the government and provide a means for the prospective couple who will get married to provide education for at least one month to provide information so that the prospective husband and wife understand their rights and obligations due in accordance with the law that philosophy marriage in Indonesia created a marital relationship that is eternal and eternal happiness and prosperity in accordance with the will of God Almighty.
- 2) That there is a special institution that pre marriage to educate the prospective husband and wife who will hold the role of marriage in which the institution providing religious education, culture, customs and expertise in accordance with their respective fields candidates for husband and wife to be able to work.
- 3) In order for the government to revise the law in domestic violence prevailing today.

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Influence Awareness Activities *Corporate Social Responsibility* and Customer Satisfaction on Purchase Intentions and its Impact on Customer Loyalty in Customer PT. Bank Aceh in Banda Aceh

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Abstract

This research Aimed to measure the effect of awareness of CSR and customer satisfaction to Purchase Intention and the effect on Customer Loyalty to customers of PT. Bank Aceh in Banda Aceh city. The sample used in this research are customers of PT. Bank Aceh roomates totaled 120 respondents. The instrument of collecting the data in this research is questionnaire. Purposive sampling was used as the sampling technique. As much of 120 questionnaires distributed and only just 117 questionnaires could be treated. Hierarchical Linear Model (HLM) was used as a method of analysis to determine the effect of all variables Involved in this research. The results are follows: 1) Awareness of CSR Significantly effect to Customer Loyalty of Customers of PT. Bank Aceh. 2) Customer satisfaction to customer loyalty significantly effect on customers of PT. Bank Aceh. 3) Awareness of CSR Significantly effect to the customer on purchase intention of PT. Bank Aceh. 4) Customer satisfaction significantly effect to purchase intention of customers of PT. Bank Aceh. 5) Purchase Intention Significantly effect on customer loyalty to customers of PT. Bank Aceh. 6) Purchase intention partially mediates the effect of awareness of CSR to customer loyalty on the customer of PT. Bank Aceh. And 7) Purchase intention partially mediates the effect of customer satisfaction to customer loyalty.

Keywords: Awareness of CSR, Customer Satisfaction, Purchase Intention, and Customer Loyalty

Background

The banking industry has undergone major changes in recent years. The industry is becoming more competitive due to the deregulation of the rules. Currently, the bank has flexibility in the services they offer, the location where they operate, and the rates they pay to depositors. One of the factors that

influence the success of a banking institution is a customer loyalty towards the banking company. Customer loyalty is the person who buys, especially the purchase regularly and repeatedly. Customer is a person who continuously and repeatedly came to a similar place to satisfy his desire to have a product or obtain a service, and pay for products or services.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is often referred to as corporate social performance and sustainability as well as the responsibilities of business, is the focus of management researchers and business practitioners. CSR is a business organization's configuration of principles of social responsibility, social responsiveness processes, policies, programs, and outcomes related to social relations firm. This step is very important to have a corporate sustainability and reputation management.

Basic Theory

Customer loyalty

Boulding (in Ali Hasan, 2008) argues that the consumer brand loyalty due to the influence of satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the brand accumulated continuously - being in addition to the perception of the quality of the product. Customer loyalty according to Amin Widjaja Tunggal (2008) is a customer attachment to a brand, stores, manufacturers, service providers, or other entities based on a favorable attitude and a good response, such as repeat purchases. Based on these definitions, we can conclude that there are elements of behavior and attitude in customer loyalty.

Fidelity is buying behavioral responses that can unfold continuously by decision makers to pay attention to one or more alternative brand of a number of similar brand and is a function of psychological process. It should be emphasized that it is different from the behavior of repurchase, customer loyalty include aspects of feeling, does not involve the affective aspect therein (Dharmesta, in Dharmayanti Diah, 2006).

Awareness Activities *Corporate Social Responsibility*

CSR is a business organization's configuration of principles of social responsibility, social responsiveness processes, policies, programs, and outcomes related to social relations firm. This step is very important to have sustainability and corporate reputation management (Wood, 1991). (Mohr, Webb and Harris 2001) defines CSR as the company's commitment to minimize or eliminate the harmful effects of long-term beneficial impact on the running of society.

CSR concept first appeared in the official discourse of academic since Howard R Bowen published his book entitled *Social Responsibility of the Businessman* in 1953. The basic idea proposed CSR Bowen refers to the obligation of businesses to conduct its business in line with the values and goals to be achieved society where the company operates. The term CSR is increasingly popular, especially after the presence of the book *Cannibals with Forks: The Triple Bottom Line of 21st Century Business* (1998) by John Elkington develops three essential components of sustainable development, namely economic growth, environmental.

Customer satisfaction

Customer satisfaction or customer related to the quality of the products offered by their. Consumer satisfaction have this level of each depending on what they earn, Here will describe some definitions of satisfaction according to them according to Kotler and Keller (2007) which states that "Satisfaction is feeling happy or upset someone who emerged after comparing the performance (results) products that are considered to performance (or outcome) was expected".

Engel, Roger & Miniard (1994) says that satisfaction is the evaluation of post-consumer to choose several alternatives in order to meet expectations. Nasution (2005) says that satisfaction is achieved when the quality meets and exceeds the expectations, desires and needs of consumers. Conversely, if the quality does not meet and exceed the expectations, desires and needs of consumers, the satisfaction is not achieved.

Purchase intentions

Purchase intent is a process to analyze and predict consumer behavior (Lin and Lin, 2007) pertaining to their willingness to buy, use, and widespread attention to a particular brand. Ajzen (2005) defines intention as behavioral tendencies, one does if the time and the right opportunity and will be realized in the form of action. While Assael (2001) states that the purchase intention is the tendency of consumers to buy brand or take action related to the purchase of which is measured by how the tendency of consumers to make purchases. According Zeitham *et al.* (1996) the intention of customer behavior can be measured through repeat visits, recommendation to others, positive comments, and repeat purchases.

Awareness of the influence of CSR activities Purchase Intentions

According to Alexandris *et al* (2002), CSR actions organizations can encourage customer intentions observed a positive relationship between consumer purchase intentions and retention. This study assumes that the actions of an organization's CSR will positively affect consumers' purchasing intentions and will generate favorable purchasing decisions. Moreover, this behavior will also continue in the future in the form of customer retention. Mohr *et al.* (2001) also believe that consumers should be aware of CSR actions in order to have a positive impact on purchase intent, but consumers are usually difficult to obtain information about corporate CSR actions. McWilliams and Siegel (2000) emphasizes that the level of consumer awareness is essential in order to expect any positive attitude of consumers. Maignan (2001) emphasized for research on investigating the extent of awareness of CSR actions.

Customer Satisfaction influence on Purchase Intentions

Consumer satisfaction has a positive influence on consumer purchase. Oliver (1994); Alexandris *et al.* (2002) and Harrison (2004) found a positive relationship between customer satisfaction and purchase intention. The study also assumes a positive relationship between customer satisfaction and customer purchase intention.

Awareness of the influence of CSR activities on Customer Loyalty

According to (Han et al., 2011), CSR affects customer loyalty when the company is facing a highly competitive business environment and customer expectations are increasing, many companies have difficulty increase their market share because of increased international competition, the growth rate is slower, decreasing the growth of the population, and oversupply and mature markets (So et al., 2013).

Thus, the companies in this case to be more interested in maintaining and retaining their customers because of the advantage was evident. On when customers become loyal, they buy more, willing to more pay and recommend more (Harris and Goode, 2004). Therefore, in their quest to improve their loyal customers, companies try their best to develop long-term relationships with customers, meet their needs and desires (Han and Back, 2008).

Effect of Customer Satisfaction to Customer Loyalty

Cronin and Taylor (1992); Oliver (1999); van Riel et al. (2004) and Woodside et al. (1989) reported a positive relationship between satisfaction and loyalty. Kanji, (1998); Oliver, (1999); Parasuraman and Grewal, 2000 and Chang (2006) also found that the company can develop customer loyalty by offering superior value, resulting from the best service and quality products. Chang et al.(2009) found a positive relationship between service quality, customer satisfaction and customer loyalty. Bolton and Drew (1991); Parasuraman (1997) and Zeithaml (1988) look at consumer satisfaction and consumer loyalty as a tool to develop a sustainable competitive advantage. According to Oliver (1980) and Yi (1990), customer satisfaction is the key determinant of long-term customer retention (Cooil et al, 2007).

Effect of Customer Purchase Intention of Customer Loyalty

In general, consumers are loyal to products bought will be manifested in behavior to consume recycled or intention to make the purchase and use them again. While the behavior of consumers who are not loyal to the products purchased will be manifested behavior change (not constant) decision means consumers switch brands tend to be higher. According to (Barnes, 2003) customer loyalty is an emotional connection to the company's customers, evidenced by transforming the behavior of repeat purchases. Heskett et al., (1994) says, one way to increase customer loyalty is to provide a good quality service, which is expected to make the customer to re-do the transaction with the vendor. In fact, research on the effects of quality with loyalty produce different conclusions.

Awareness of the influence of CSR activities towards customer loyalty is mediated by Customer Purchase Intentions

According to (Wood, 1991), CSR is a business organization's configuration of principles of social responsibility, social responsiveness processes, policies, programs, and outcomes related to social relations firm. This step is very important to have sustainability and reputation management company, which is in line with its goal to increase customer loyalty in an increasingly competitive international competition (So et al., 2013). Which is connected by a purchase intention which according to (Lin and Lin,

2007) which is a process to analyze and predict consumer behavior with regard to their willingness to buy, use, and widespread attention to a particular brand.

Effect of Customer Satisfaction to Customer Loyalty mediated by Consumer Purchase Intentions

Bowen and Chen (2001) expressed satisfaction the consumer closely related to customer loyalty, which satisfied customers will become loyal customers, and loyal customers will be "marketing personnel terrible" for the company to provide information and recommendations positively to the prospect of other, It is driven by the intention of purchase which result from customer satisfaction to a product.

H7: Customer satisfaction effect on customer loyalty mediated by customer purchase intention

Research Methods

Population and Sample

Population is the total number of elements to be studied (Cooper and Schindler, 2006). Population is the generalization region consisting of the objects / subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics defined by the researchers to learn and then pull the conclusion (Sugiyono, 2009). Referring to the overall population groups of people, events, or things of interest that want researcher investigation (have now, 2006). Population to be studied must be clearly defined before the study was conducted (Sugiyono, 2009). The population in this study are customers of PT. Bank B.Aceh Aceh City.

Measurement

In this study, a questionnaire was used as data collection methods to obtain information from some respondents being sampled. This questionnaire will measure four variables that exist in this research, customer loyalty, awareness of *CSR* activities, customer satisfaction, and purchase intention.

The dependent variable in this study is a customer loyalty, to measure the constructs of these variables have been measured with 5 items in question Timm (2001). The results showed that for the dependent variable (customer loyalty) of five questions that can engage in research relevant for its fifth

Based on the test results indicate that the 5 items of questions involved in this study had good correlation constructs that can be precise measurements, it can be seen from the eigenvalues of 2.632 with a *loading factor* that has the interval 0.695 to 0.785. Variants that can be described (*variance explained*) at a factor of 52.6%. *Kaiser-Meiyer value-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy* on the dependent variable of 0.735 and test results *Barlet's Test Of Sphericity* showed significant is 0.001 ($p < 0.01$).

The first independent variable in this research is awareness of *CSR activities*, to measure the constructs of these variables have been measured with nine items in question Wibisono (2007: 145). The results showed that for the independent variables (awareness of *CSR activities*) only 5 items of questions that can be involved in the study, while 4 other question items can not be excluded because it is not relevant to the context of this research. It can be seen as 4 item that question does not show a good correlation

between items other constructs. As to the question "Do you agree that with the *Corporate Social Responsibility* program at PT. Aceh Bank will increase the independence of people economically ". The test results showed that 5 items of questions involved in this study had good correlation constructs that can be the exact measurements, it is seen from Eigen value of 3.628 with a *loading factor* that has intervals of 0.721 up to 0.814. Unexplained variance (*variance explained*) at a factor of 45%. Value Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin *Measure of Sampling Adequacy* on the first \$ 0,751 of independent variables and test results Barlett's Test of Sphericity 0,001 showed significant ($p < 0.01$).

The second independent variable in this study is customer *satisfaction*, to measure the constructs of these variables has been measured by 3 items according Admin question (2009). From the results of the test showed that the three items of questions involved in this study had good correlation constructs that can be the exact measurements, it is seen from Eigen value of 1.629 with a *loading factor* which has the interval 0,812 to 0.919. Unexplained variance (*variance explained*) at a factor of 20%. Value Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin *Measure of Sampling Adequacy* on the first \$ 0,751 of independent variables and test results Barlett's Test of Sphericity 0,001 showed significant ($p < 0.01$).

Mediating variable in this study is the intention of purchase, to measure the constructs of these variables has been measured by 3 items according Venou questions and Subagio (2013). The results showed that the three items of questions involved in this study had good correlation constructs that can be precise measurements, it can be seen from the eigenvalues of 2.885 with a *loading factor* that has the interval 0.791 to 0.879. Unexplained variance (*variance explained*) at a factor of 72%. *Kaiser-Meiyer-value Olkin Measure Of Samplig Adequacy* in mediating variable of 0.808 and test results *Barlet's Test Of Sphericity* showed significant is 0.001 ($p < 0.01$).

Furthermore, to measure whether the instrument (questionnaire) of the study trustworthy / reliable or not as a result of good research it is necessary to test reliability. A construct or a variable is said to be reliable if the value of *Cronbach alpha* > 0.60 according to Malhotra (2003). Here are the results of reliability testing.

Table 1. Realibility

No.	Variables	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha		Description
			Arithmetic	Standard	
1.	Customer loyalty	5	0.763	0.60	Reliable
2.	Awareness of <i>CSR</i> activities	5	0, 825	0.60	Reliable
3.	Customer satisfaction	3	0, 825	0.60	Reliable
4.	Purchase intentions	3	0.657	0.60	Reliable

Source: Primary Data (processed), 2015

Analysis

Results Effect of CSR activities Awareness and Customer Satisfaction against Purchase Intentions can be seen in the following table 2:

Table 2. Awareness and Customer Satisfaction against Purchase Intentions

Model	Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
	Coefficients		Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1,639	0.437		3,755	0,000
1 Awareness of CSR	0,305	0.080	0.334	3.829	0,000
Customer satisfaction	0.187	0.092	0.177	2,032	0,044

Source: Primary Data (processed), 2015

According to Hair, *et al* (2006) if the scaling used Likert scale, the regression coefficients used for *standardized coefficients value*, where the value of constants do not need to be interpreted. From the results of the SPSS output can be made line linear equation is as follows:

$$Z = 1 + 0,177X_1 + 0,334X_2$$

Then from the equation can be explained that the regression coefficient Awareness CSR (X1) is positive (0.334) means that when the awareness of CSR activities which are owned by the customer increases, it will increase the purchase intent experienced by customers. Customer satisfaction regression coefficient (X2) is positive (0.177) means that when customer satisfaction received by customers increased, it will increase the purchase intent is also to customers of PT. Bank of Aceh.

Influence analysis results CSR Awareness Activity and Customer Satisfaction to Customer Loyalty with variable Purchase Intentions as can be seen in the table 3 below.

Table 3. Awareness Activity and Customer Satisfaction to Customer Loyalty

Model	Coefficients ^a			t	Sig.
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized		
	B	Std. Error	Coefficients Beta		
(Constant)	1,114	0,537		2,073	0,040
1 Awareness of CSR	0,349	0,098	0,306	3,553	0,001
Customer satisfaction	0,319	0,113	0,244	2,825	0,006
(Constant)	0,781	0,564		1,383	0,169
2 Awareness of CSR	0,287	0,103	0,252	2,775	0,006
Customer satisfaction	0,281	0,114	0,215	2,469	0,015
Purchase intentions	0,203	0,114	0,164	1,781	0,078

Source: Primary Data (processed), 2014

From table 3 (model 2) can be formed line of linear equations as follows:

$$Y = 0,306X_1 + 0,244X_2$$

Then from the equation can explain that based on the value of *the standardized coefficients* are not constant values, there is only the regression coefficient values. Regression coefficient awareness of CSR activities (X1) is positive (0.306) means that when the awareness of CSR activities increasing it will cause customers experienced customer loyalty will increase. Later on customer satisfaction regression coefficient (X2) also is positive (0.244) means that when increasing customer satisfaction will increase customer loyalty experienced by customers of PT. Bank Aceh.

Further to the model 3 in Table 4:15 may be established line of equation linear as follows:

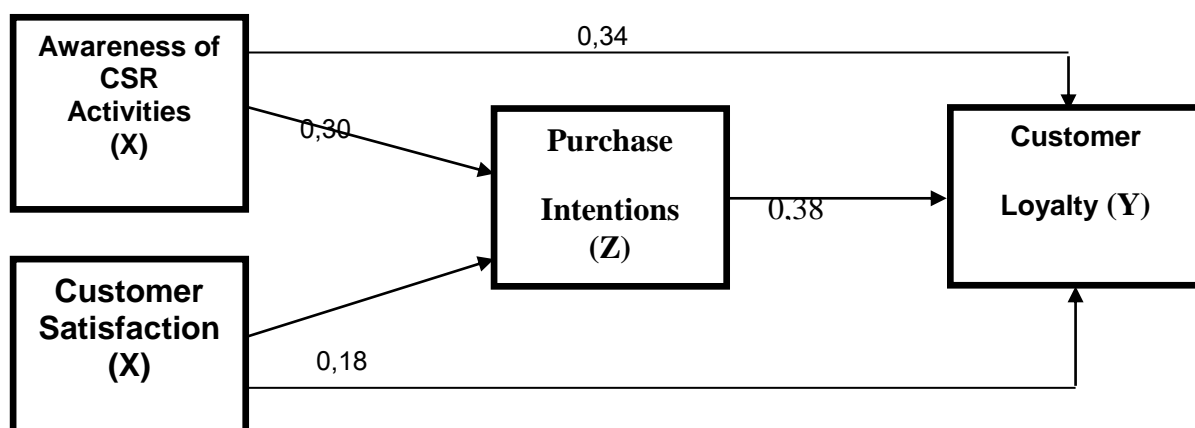
$$Y = 0,252X_1 + 2 + 0,164Z + 0,215X$$

Where these equations explained that the purchase intention regression coefficient (Z) is positive (0.164) meaning that the higher purchase intentions Conducted by the customer, the higher the customer loyalty that is experienced by the customer.

Hypothesis testing is done by using *Hierarchical Linear Modeling* (HLM) to determine the effect between variables, which include:

1. Awareness of CSR activities effect on customer loyalty as hypotheses 1.
2. Customer satisfaction effect on customer loyalty as hypothesis 2.
3. Awareness of CSR activities influence on purchase intentions as hypothesis 3.
4. Customer satisfaction influence on purchase intentions as hypothesis 4.
5. Intent to purchase an effect on customer loyalty as a hypothetical 5.
6. Awareness of CSR effect on customer loyalty as a purchase intention is mediated by hypotheses 6.
7. Customer satisfaction effect on customer loyalty as a purchase intention is mediated by hypothesis 7.

Thought concept Theoretical After Testing



Discussion

The results of the first hypothesis identified that awareness of CSR activities significant effect on customer loyalty in the customer PT. Bank Aceh this is in accordance with the explanation Wood (1991), which explained that CSR is a business configuration of organization of the principles of social responsibility, the process of social responsiveness, and policies, programs, and outcomes related to social relations of the company, this step is very important to have a corporate sustainability and reputation management. That is indeed absolutely necessary CSR undertaken by the company to do a good relationship with the community through social actions with sustainable orientation.

In addition, this study also reinforced by previous studies conducted by the majority of researchers agree that corporate CSR actions should be carried out, promoted and publicized as the positive impact on consumer behavior to the company's products. For example, according to Abdeen (1991) states that the promotion of CSR measures increase consumer loyalty. Daughtery (2001) also suggested that the company must ensure the visibility of social activities to demonstrate its commitment to the community and have a favorable and competitive position in the market. Saleh et al. (2007) also found a positive relationship between disclosure of CSR actions and performance of the company in the short run as well as its influence on customer loyalty.

Second hypothesis testing showed that customer satisfaction significantly influence customer loyalty in the customer PT. Bank Aceh. This test is consistent with empirical studies conducted by Cronin and Taylor (1992); Oliver (1999); van Riel et al. (2004) and Woodside et al. (1989) which states that customer satisfaction affects the loyalty felt by the customer.

This opinion is also strengthened by a study done by Parasuraman and Grewal (2000) and Chang (2006); stating that the company will be able to develop customer loyalty by offering superior value, can be produced from the best service and quality products.

Testing the hypothesis third shows that awareness of CSR activities significantly influence customers' purchase intention in PT. Bank Aceh. This is according to research conducted by Bandura (1982) which found self-efficacy as consumer confidence that they can make purchasing decisions based on their knowledge of CSR undertaken by the company and response-efficacy as a result of their purchasing decisions, organizations must facilitates consumers to increase customer awareness of CSR actions taken by the company this may affect their purchase intentions and actions of the organization's CSR can also encourage customer purchase intention.

The study also was also strengthened by the opinions Alexandris et al. (2002) which states that the positive relationship observed between consumer purchase intentions and retention. This study assumes that the actions of an organization's CSR will positively affect consumers' purchasing intentions and will generate favorable purchasing decisions. Moreover, this behavior will also continue in the future in the form of customer retention

For example, when customers of PT. Bank Aceh to know about the social activities of what has been done by PT. Bank of Aceh that have a direct impact on the social life of people in need, this is certainly a good image will foster a sense of customer confidence in the PT. Aceh participating banks contribute to the improvement of social life which will result in increased customer purchase intention.

Fourth hypothesis testing showed that customer satisfaction significantly influence customers' purchase intention in PT. Bank Aceh. This research is in line with different studies conducted by Oliver (1994); Alexandris et al. (2002) and Harrison (2004) shows that customer satisfaction has a positive influence on consumer purchase intention. This study found a positive relationship between customer satisfaction and purchase intention, this study also assumes a positive relationship between consumer satisfaction and consumer purchase intentions.

Fifth hypothesis testing showed that the purchase intent effect on customer loyalty in the customer PT. Bank Aceh. This research is in line with research conducted by Dwiyanto, *et al* (2008) investigated the factors that affect interest in buying the product and its impact on consumer loyalty. The study concludes that the quality of the product, the intensity of the campaign, as well as the perceived price positive and significant impact on purchase intentions. Purchase intention is also positive and significant impact on customer loyalty.

Sixth hypothesis testing showed that the purchase intention mediates the influence of awareness of CSR activities towards customer loyalty in the customer PT. Bank Aceh in Banda Aceh. This is consistent with research Mohr et al. (2001) said that he also believes that consumers should be aware of CSR actions in order to have a positive impact on the intention to buy, but consumers are usually difficult to obtain information about corporate CSR actions. McWilliams and Siegel (2000) emphasizes that the level of consumer awareness is essential in order to expect any positive attitude of consumers. Maignan (2001) emphasized for research on investigating the extent of awareness of CSR actions.

Seventh hypothesis testing showed that the purchase intention mediates the influence of customer satisfaction on customer loyalty in the customer PT. Testing Aceh Bank is reinforced by a study conducted by Szymanski and Henard (2001) he said customers seemed to enjoy a high level of satisfaction to continue the relationship with the organization. Research has confirmed a positive relationship between product / service quality, customer satisfaction and customer retention / loyalty through the purchase intention. Cronin and Taylor (1992); Oliver (1999); van Riel et al. (2004) and Woodside et al. (1989) have expressed a positive relationship between satisfaction and loyalty. Kanji, (1998); Oliver, (1999); Parasuraman and Grewal, 2000 and Chang (2006a); has found that the company can develop customer loyalty by offering superior value, resulting from the best service and quality products. Chang et al. (2009) found a positive relationship between service quality, customer satisfaction and customer loyalty. Bolton and Drew (1991); Parasuraman (1997) and Zeithaml (1988) look at consumer satisfaction and consumer loyalty as a tool to develop a sustainable competitive advantage. According to Oliver (1980) and Yi (1990), customer satisfaction is the key determinant of long-

term customer retention (as cited by Cooil et al., 2007) shows that the impact of customer satisfaction has a positive influence on customer loyalty through the purchase intention.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis performed in this study, it can be given suggestions as follows:

1. For companies PT. Bank Aceh for more attention to the comfort and satisfaction of loyal customers of PT. Bank Aceh who tend to feel less satisfied with the care that has been given by PT. Bank Aceh during this time, customers often complained of the content that is offered by the company tend to not give maximum satisfaction to customers, because it is based on the results of the research show that as increasing its customer satisfaction will affect positih on purchase intentions and customer loyalty itself so necessary the follow-up of the company to continue to innovate in order to improve satisfaction for our customers. Later in the implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility in order to carry out social activities are better targeted for the people who really desperately need eg increase aid appropriate housing for the poor and to provide scholarships for more children poor to help the economic life as well their education.
2. For the customers to be more *aware* (conscious) will be the activities of *Corporate Social Responsibility* anything done by PT. Bank of Aceh because of the importance of this awareness to monitor the CSR activities undertaken by PT. Bank Aceh that social activities are right on target, then it is important to customers so that criticism and suggestions to the company if there are errors or dissatisfaction of customers with the services provided by the company it is that the company is able to carry out innovation and improvement so as to provide the best service for our customers and make PT. Aceh Bank as the best bank and number one in Aceh.

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HRM and Change Management in Thai Banking Industry: Case of Siam Commercial Bank

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Abstract

This paper studies the role of HRM in formulating HRM strategy, HRM policies and practices which provide crucial support to the changes and business performance of the Thai commercial banks since the financial crisis in Thailand. This paper takes Siam Commercial Bank (SCB), one of the largest banks in Thailand as a case study. SCB implemented HRM to support its business in the high competition in the Thai market and transformed the deep-rooted culture of the organization. This study conducted both qualitative research, grounded theory, and quantitative research. The data were collected through both in-depth interviews and questionnaire survey from 291 SCB managers. The findings of study are two fold. First, the role of HRM is significant in supporting the SCB organizational change, and business strategy. In addition, the new HRM strategy was one factor driving SCB to become a leading commercial bank in Thailand, and second, the quality of HRM could change the attitude and behavior of employees leading to increased customer satisfaction.

Keywords: HRM strategy; HRM policy and practices; HRM performance; Organizational culture; Banking industry; Thailand

Introduction

In developing countries, banking industry is extremely important to their economy. Thus, the stability of the banking industry is to be achieved and maintained. For Thailand, after the financial crisis in 1997, many Thai commercial banks went bankrupt and many others came to the verge of bankruptcy which directly impacted the Thai economy significantly. This paper takes Siam Commercial Bank (SCB), one of the largest banks in Thailand as a case study. In this paper, I first describe the scenario of the Thai banking industry since the late 1990s. It then discusses the corporate culture change in the banking industry and HRM role in the change process. Literature review is provided. Research methodology and findings are described. Finally, conclusion and managerial implications are given.

In 1998, in order to rehabilitate the Thai economy and the Thai banking industry, the Thai government, Bank of Thailand (BOT), and The Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) decided to change the regulation of Thai financial institutions' shareholders by eliminating foreign investment barriers. As a consequence, the foreign investment groups were able to hold the highest of 100 % of shareholders. Consequently, the foreign investment groups such as Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Standard Chartered Bank, ING Bank NV, United Overseas Bank (UOB), Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, CIMB Bank Berhad and offshore funds have become the major shareholders, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The structure of commercial banks in Thailand in 2014

Name	Remark
1. Bangkok Bank PCL	
2. Krung Thai Bank PCL	
3. Siam Commercial Bank PCL.	
4. Kasikorn Bank PCL.	Formerly Thai Farmers Bank PCL
5. Bank of Ayudhya PCL.*	
6. Thanachart Bank PCL.	Merged with Siam City Bank PCL
7. TMB Bank PCL.*	Formerly Thai Military Bank PCL
8. United Overseas Bank (Thai) Ltd.*	Taken over Bank of Asia Bank PCL
9. Standard Chartered (Thailand) Bank*	Taken over Nakornthon Bank PCL
10. Tisco Bank PCL.	
11. Kiatnakin Bank PCL.	
12. CIMB Thai Bank PCL.*	Taken over BankThai PCL
13. ICBC (Thai) Bank*	Taken over AIG Retail Bank PCL
14. Land and Houses Retail Bank PCL.	
15. Thai Credit Retail Bank	

Note: * The foreign investment groups' major shareholders.

Source: Bank of Thailand and The Stock Exchange of Thailand (2015)

Table 2 reveals that there are currently 16 foreign banks in Thailand. In order to compete in the Thai banking market and get a return on investment, those banks by foreign investment groups promptly changed management system, corporate strategies, business policies, and corporate culture to align with their parent companies strategies and policies

Corporate Culture change in the Thai commercial banks

As a result of the 1997 financial crisis, most Thai commercial banks under the foreign investment groups needed to change corporate culture and the work behavior of the Thai employees to conform with the parent company's (Headquarters) human resource management (HRM). This is because the Thai employee work behavior did not enhance competition in the market and business plans such as

international trading expansion, new foreigner customer groups expansion, and insurance products. At the time, most of the Thai employees were used to their routine day-to-day jobs, and working in office and branches. Moreover, they lack English proficiency skills and avoided to serve the foreign customers. According to Hofstede (1980), Thai culture reflects strong collectivism. Furthermore, loyalty in a collectivist culture is paramount and over-rides most other societal rules and regulations. In addition, Thai people tend to avoid confrontation and uncertainty. Thus, changes in HRM practices were necessary to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the banks in the new competitive market environment.

Table 2: List of Foreign Banks in Thailand in 2015

Name	Nationality
1. ANZ Bank	Australia
2. Bank of America National Association	USA
3. Bank of China	China
4. BNP Paribas	France
5. City Bank N.V.	USA
6. Deutsche Bank AG	Germany
7. HSBC Bank	UK.
8. Indian Overseas Bank	India
9. JP Morgan Chase Bank	USA
10. Mizuho Corporate Bank	Japan
11. Mega International Commercial Bank	China
12. Overseas-Chinese Banking Corporate Ltd.	Singapore
13. RHB Bank Berhad	Malaysia
14. Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	Japan
15. Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank	Japan
16. The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.	UK

Source: Bank of Thailand (2015)

In the Thai commercial banks, the old HRM depended on policies and directives of the owner-family of the banks. Lawler and Siengthai, (1997) affirmed that in some private Thai firms, the family-owned controlled enterprises and the role of HRM. It tended to emphasise recruitment and salary negotiation for candidates of high-level positions as well as use basic salary structure to offer to candidates at the operational level. In addition, HRM policy aimed to recruit new staffs from the well-known and wealthy families (who are their customers) and major shareholder families. For employee development, HR agency was acting like a coordinator for employee training course. Most training programs had been set by employee agencies. Besides, some agencies had used the concept of “training on the job” by seniors in their agencies. Furthermore, those companies were likely to develop employees by using informal training programs which did not use job evaluation, formal performance assesment, and job classification.

On the other hand, the new HRM has aimed to recruit employees from several sources in Thailand and other countries, to develop employees by providing internal and external course training programs, and to motivate employees by offering salary, other benefits and awards based on team and individual performance.

Due to the competition in the Thai banking market, Thai commercial banks, foreign banks, and non-banking groups (such as department store credit cards, Thailand Post, the currency exchange business companies, leasing companies, and outlet-payment service providers) would need to continue improving their competitiveness in the banking market. As a consequence, all Thai commercial banks had gained significant competitiveness by recruiting experienced banking specialists from other banks and financial institutions in Thailand and other countries. They believed that specialists would be able to support their businesses immediately. Therefore, the tight human resource market for banking and financial specialists had led to high individual benefits offered by banks in Thailand. Moreover, all Thai commercial banks appear to experience cross-generation organizational cultures and attitudes between two generations of employees. The difference in the generations caused internal conflict and job stress in organization. The old generation employees like to maintain their old way (social norms and practices) of brotherhood and non-confrontation society. But the new generation employees like or prefer Western culture, because they believed Western culture can quickly result in the progress of the company.

So, all Thai commercial banks emphasised the role of HRM to reduce all employee issues which had used HRM into their business strategies and plans as HRM is one of the factors influenced their businesses success or failure.

How do HRM influence firm performance?

This section discusses relevant literature on the relationship between HRM and some other variables, namely, organizational change, corporate performance, business strategy and processes.

HRM and organizational change

HRM has a very important role in creating an understanding of organizational change between the employees and the company in order to minimize possible internal conflicts. In addition, HRM is responsible to manage the relationship between the number of employees and the change in organizational structure, and to develop employee efficiency for the implementation of organizational change.

The role of HRM in setting firm's HRM strategies, HRM planning, HRM policies and practices related to organizational change is through its basic activities including recruitment, selection and placement, evaluation of employee performance, compensation, benefits, services, employee development, employee disciplines, job assignment, HR safety and health, and labour relations. Walton and Lawrence (1985) asserted that HRM policy covered four major areas: reward system, employee participation, job design and work place, and employee selection and development. Evans (1986) asserted that HRM practices could support organizational culture through functions, namely selection, development, reward,

and employee retention. Cowling and Newman (1995) and Garavan et al. (1998) asserted that HRM influence supported the management of employment relationship. Lepak and Snell (1999) asserted that knowledge-based employment is able to achieve a firm's strategic objectives because knowledge-based employment reflects employee value (human capital) in the core of the firms.

Several authors explained and identified the relationship between HRM and organizational change based on the respondents' attitudes, experiences, and information. Wong (1997) studied HRM policies in Japanese companies, in Hong Kong to recruit and select the mid-career based on their experiences and their personality. Dooreward and Benschop (2003) asserted that HRM has an important role in stimulating the employee involvement in the change of business process of the organization. Cakar et al. (2003) proposed that HRM process consists of three sub-processes: 1) make HRM strategy, 2) implement HRM strategy, and 3) monitor impact on business results. Karami et al. (2004) studied HRM in the British manufacturing industry and asserted that HRM involves the relationship between management strategy and employee engagement in the firm. Poblos and Lytras (2008) studied the relationship between HRM, organizational learning, and human capital by reviewing extensive relevant literature. They asserted that effective HRM generated a higher level of profitability, less rotation, higher product quality, lower cost in manufacturing, and a faster acceptance and implementation of the organizational change. Conway and Monk (2010) studied HRM in the Irish health service in Ireland. They found that the organization developed its human resource management to cope with organizational change, and defined the role of HR to respond to its employees through workplace practices, appraisal, training, development, recruitment, and selection. Moideenkutty et al. (2011) studied HRM in Oman, and found that HRM practices and policies in term of employee development and behavior were positively related to corporate performance.

HRM and corporate performance

HRM practices are to set the criteria of evaluation to measure the employee performance. Yang (2006) categorized HRM practices into the following: human resource planning, recruiting and selecting, work design and analysis, training and education, job rotation, leadership development, performance appraisal, incentive compensation, benefits and profit sharing, employee development, employee security and health, and employee relations. In addition, HRM strategy and policy have emphasised employee understanding and the enhancement of employee skills and attitudes by offering training courses for employees of all business groups in order to build competitiveness and business opportunities. Huselid (1995) explained that HRM practices have influenced corporate performance through the organizational structure by encouraging employee participation. Delaney and Huselid (1996) asserted that progressive HRM practices in terms of training, incentive compensation, and selecting in staffing are positively and significantly associated with corporate performance. Becker and Huselid (1998) insisted that in the new economic environment, HRM, including HR function and HR system, has been received the opportunity to integrate a strategic role into firm performance. Poor and Plesoianu (2010) asserted that HRM practices

improved compensation, recruitment, selection, performance appraisal, rewards, training and development, employee participation, and HR planning.

HRM and business strategy and business process

HRM has also an influence on the firm's business strategies and business processes. This is through activities such as employee development, employment, amount of employees planned, employee time management, etc. Several authors have studied the relationship between HRM and firm's business strategies and business processes. Huselid (1993) assert that HRM practices supported business strategy by building financial performance, cost reduction, quality, delivery performance, and product innovation. Kane and Palmer (1995) asserted that business process (technology) change has an effect on HRM policies and practices by causing changes in the staffing levels, knowledge, skill, and attitudes needed in the workplace. Wang and Shyu (2008) affirmed that HRM performance could improve and support employee performance, organization growth and development, and enhance company's core competitive advantage. Baptiste (2008) studied the role of HRM, and asserted that HRM could support corporate restructuring in term of business strategy, improve corporate performance, and build competitive advantage. HRM in the service sector industries has been associated with the need to improve quality and efficiency of service provision continually within increasingly competitive conditions. Trim (2004) asserted that HRM development has a strategic role in the organization that is growing and hence developing a more complex organizational structure and organizational growth.

To sum up, HRM is found to be positively related to business strategy, organization structure, and corporate performance dependent on HRM strategy, HRM practices, and HRM policy.

Background of the Siam Commercial Bank (SCB)

The Siam Commercial Bank (SCB) is the large commercial bank in Thailand. In 2014, SCB had 1,197 branches and more than 9,537 ATMs in Thailand, the number of employee had more than 18,000 persons, and 4 overseas branches in Singapore, Hong Kong, Myanmar, and Lao PDR. With the emerging Asian market opportunities, SCB has invested its money in Asian markets such as in Cambodia under the name of "Cambodian Commercial Bank" by using owner strategy, in Vietnam under name of "VinaSiam Bank" by using joint venture strategy and providing banking know-how and capital, and in the People's Republic of China by using alliance strategy because this strategy was able to save cost investment.

SCB started in January 1906 as the first local commercial bank in Thailand. In the financial crisis in 1997, SCB was one of Thai commercial banks which was hit by the financial crisis to put the Bank on the verge of bankruptcy. Based on SCB's determination over 100 years, it had emphasised Thai major shareholders and sustained the Bank's business.

For business operational change, in 2000, SCB by its board of directors decided to start its organizational change by changing business strategies and organizational culture. As a result, SCB was able to compete in the Thai banking market. Thus, during 2001-2014, In order to become a leader in the banking market, the top management level continually implements SCB's organizational change in all business

structures and economic situations, and quickly expands its businesses in other business areas and customer groups by increasing the number of new branches and launching new banking products. Consequently, each year, SCB used HRM strategy to recruit a lot of new employees from universities, other companies and other financial institutions.

The role of HRM is revived, the result of cultural change policy is integrated in organizational structure according to the executive management's plans and expectations. As a result, some employee groups resisted in organizational culture change due to the following: 1) SCB's old culture had been brotherhood culture for more than 90 years, 2) SCB had never changed this culture, and 3) SCB was a conservative bank style to operate business. In addition, SCB continued to select and recruit a lot of employees for business expansion which led to different cultures and behavior between old employees and new employees while SCB believed that the achievement of SCB's business must obtain its organizational behavior change and employee participation.

The decision to change corporate culture and employee behavior in SCB is an important decision that might have affected SCB reputation. With this event, the HRM systems used in SCB need to combine between Thai culture and Western culture which have been accepted both within and outside the organization because SCB's major shareholder is the Crown Property of Bureau. SCB has tried to enhance the role of HRM in business strategy implementation to simultaneously change and develop business strategies and plans during the volatile economic environment.

Based on the result of the Bank business strategy development and HRM development, SCB flourished to the highest market capitalization among Thai financial institutions, it became the leading bank in terms of number of branches, ATMs, market capitalization, and marketshare in the banking market. Moreover, during 2005 - 2014, SCB has paid a dividend to shareholders.

Research Methodology

This paper uses a two-stage methodology using a qualitative research, grounded theory, and quantitative research method in data collection to analyse the SCB efficiency before and after changes in HRM policies and practices. In-depth interview is used to collect the primary data and then a questionnaire survey is conducted with the same group of interviewees or respondents. Batiz-Lazo and Wood (2003) studied banking strategy in European and Mexican banking and proposed their research design based on qualitative research, and data collection using in-depth interview and open-ended questionnaire.

For questionnaire design, some questions of the in-depth interview and open-ended questionnaire survey were designed and applied by studying from several previous HRM researches. Before the interviews, the researcher sent all questions of this research to two hundred and ninety one interviewees so that they can prepare their responses by registered mail. Furthermore, the respondents were pleased to answer questions based on their experience working in the position, job responsibility and business target. The interviews were tape recorded. Each interview session took approximately 45-60 minutes. Besides, some

respondents answered the questions by the interview and by writing their opinions in the survey paper form.

According to the research design, this research's sampling group is taken based on a convenience sampling method from the population of the managerial level of SCB. These sample respondents have had experience in implementing organizational change. This study used Yamane's formula (1973): $n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$ to calculate sampling group at a confidence level of 95% and obtained information and data from 291 samples from 108 managers at HO and 893 branch managers in 77 provinces in Thailand by classifying the total top-management level at 162 respondents, 55.67 %, and the total of middle-managers at 129 respondents, 44.33%

Thus, this study applied grounded theory method in data collection which involved in-depth interview and open-ended questionnaire survey by using individual sample respondents as its unit of analysis, and analyzing secondary data. The use of both in-depth interviews and questionnaires can be considered useful in maximizing the strengths and minimizing the weaknesses of both techniques to ensure that the findings are more reliable.

Data analysis and discussion

This part analyses and discusses the data from interview questions and open-ended questionnaire of 291 SCB managers' perspective.

Qualitative data analysis and discussion

For qualitative data, this paper used four open-ended questions for in-depth interviews of SCB's managers. The following is the script that was transcribed based on the interviews in italics and according to each question as follows.

1. What types of skills and personal qualities do you find most beneficial in coping with the transition?

Most respondents have different opinions, and explained that employee skills in each job responsibility are important for his or her career path and promotions. In the past, SCB promoted its employees based on banking skills only. The universal banking provides several financial services by combining banking services, securities services, leasing with insurance services (Cameron, 1995). As a result, the Bank has several banking services and specialists with marketing skills, financial skills, accounting skills, IT skills, insurance skills, investment skills, and human resource skills, etc. The Bank's regulations have provided clear conditions for the employee career path.

Thus, it is found that SCB's promotion and career path are based on the employee skills and attitudes in each of the job responsibilities guided by SCB's regulation of employee's corporate title progress and promotion. Furthermore, the best employees were able to rotate to other job functions.

2. In the Thai economic fluctuation, SCB stopped recruiting new staff, how do you manage and motivate your staffs when your bank is opening more branches or launching new business products in your business area?

The respondents have two different perspectives. Most respondents from branch managers explained that branch manager level could not directly approach the top management level in order to explain or defend the Bank's business policies, marketing plan and number of employees working for branch. Even though, they followed the top managements' orders. In order to achieve the goal set by the top management. All branches have to brainstorm their staff to set new business plan and review business process. In addition, most managers had communicated to their subordinates so that they would understand how businesses targets could lead to their benefits, and trained all staffs to be able to perform cross-functional tasks in case there were not enough people.

Most respondents from the headquarters (HQ) explained that SCB was sending negative business signals to every employee to prepare the Bank's business plan for survival the future banking business. To survive negative business situations, most office managers added new job responsibilities for each subordinate by creating employee understanding and acceptance of new jobs.

In sum, in the economic uncertainty, the branch managers aimed to manage their existing workforce and supported SCB's business expansion by assigning cross-functional jobs and retaining business targets. The office managers in the HQ rotated job responsibilities, and added to each individual additional job responsibilities.

3. What do you think of the success of your bank in changing culture after organizational change is completed?

There were three different groups to answer this question. First, the anti-corporate culture change group answered that they never desired SCB to change corporate culture. There was a loss of brotherhood culture, friendship and relationship in the organization, and organizational commitment. There was an increase in internal conflicts and high internal competition. Second, the corporate-culture change advocates group answered that there are some advantages of organizational culture change. SCB's employees seemed very enthusiastic of the job responsibility, and third, the compromise group answered that they integrated both culture between the Thai culture and the Western culture in their teams. They used the Thai culture for employee management and the Western culture for business operations. Clarke (1998) explained the middle manager's perspective on the effect of these environmental and organizational changes that erode the traditional power bases of middle managers such as position and functional specialism.

This study found that there were three groups with different opinions: the anti-corporate culture change group, the corporate-culture change advocates (acceptance) group, and the compromise group who gave different views on the success of the organizational culture change. However, the majority agreed with the success of the change process.

4. How many times do you and your staff attend training annually?

Most respondents explained that training was provided to employees about 2-4 times per year or 3-8 days per year. Furthermore, they had used the concept of "on-the-job training" to develop branch junior

staffs by senior staffs in the branch. Sometimes, product managers from the HQ trained branch staffs about their new products specifics.

Quantitative data analysis and discussion

Based on open-ended questionnaire, this paper analyzed respondent perspectives on the relationship between before and after the SCB's change in HRM strategy, HRM policies and practices, and HRM performance by using Wilcoxon rank sum test, two-tailed test with the data obtained from the five-point scale instrument (1 = strongly disagree: 5 = strongly agree).

The following hypotheses were tested in this research:

H_0 : There is no difference in SCB's efficiency level before and after the Bank's change.

H_1 : There is a difference between the SCB's efficiency before and after the Bank's change.

$\rho = < 0.05$

In order to prove the internal consistency and reliability of the result of the survey data, this paper used Cronbach's alpha coefficient to test all data of the survey. The reliability alpha coefficient of the survey data indicate an alpha of 0.8532.

Based on the analyses of the perception of the sample respondents, the following are the results reflecting the impact of HRM on corporate performance.

1. What do you think about the result of HRM strategy change on the organizational change?

Table 3 suggested that there are statistically significant differences between before and after SCB's HRM strategy change all variables with $\rho < 0.05$. Regarding the relationship between HRM strategy and organizational change, the respondents asserted that all variables of HRM strategy, namely, scope of work, organizational leader, employee development, employee behavior change, corporate cultural change, and source of human resource were able to support organizational change. Zucchi and Edwards (1996) identified human resource to be related to the following organizational components as organization structure and culture, the role of managers, team working, and reward system.

With respect to the efficiency between before and after HRM strategy change, the respondents agreed that the efficiency of almost all dimensions after HRM strategy change implemented is more than before change as indicated by the fact that the score of after change is higher than before change. Moreover, the respondents strongly agreed that there is a relationship between HRM strategy and SCB's business improvement. They asserted that the new HRM strategy was one factor that drove SCB to become a leader commercial bank in Thailand. Furthermore, some respondents believed that new HRM strategy could change employee behavior. However, there were some respondents who did not agree that new HRM strategy was able to change employee behavior. In their view, as new SCB's HRM strategy needed to change employee behavior immediately, this had led to some employees' resistance.

Table 3. Results of organizational change before and after HRM strategy change

Org. change After-before HRM strategy change	N			Sum of Ranks		Z	Sig.
	Neg	Pos	NC	Neg	Pos		
Scope of work	175	36	80	18664.00	3702.00	-8.764	.000
Organizational leadership	209	19	63	24081.00	2025.00	-11.669	.000
Employee development	111	65	115	9334.00	6242.00	-2.363	.018
Employee behavior change	104	107	80	9224.00	13142.00	-2.315	.021
Organizational culture change	161	75	52	17444.00	11236.00	-2.957	.003
Relationship between HRM & Organization change	164	33	94	15708.00	3795.00	-7.745	.000
Source of human resource	119	54	118	9652.50	5398.50	-3.522	.000

Notes: Neg (Negative Ranks): HRM strategy before < HRM strategy after,

Pos (Positive Ranks): HRM strategy before > HRM strategy after,

NC (No change): HRM strategy before = HRM strategy after,

Sig: Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)

2. What do you think about the result of HRM policies and practices change on organizational change?

Table 4 suggests that all variables (dimensions) are statistically and significantly different between before and after SCB's HRM policies & practices change at the 95% confidence level ($p < 0.05$). Regarding the relationship between HRM policies & practices and organizational change, the respondents asserted that all variables of HRM policies & practices, namely, management style, employee attitude, supporting business competition, customer focus, supporting business growth, customer behavior change, selection & recruitment, organization responsibility, learning in organization, employee satisfaction, employee decision making, power, influence, politics in organization reduction, creation productivity, job stress reduction, employee awards and benefits, and cross-functional jobs were able to affect SCB's organizational change. Petrescu and Simmons (2008) asserted that HRM practices consist of work organization, supervision, employee involvement, recruitment and selection, training and learning, regulation, and pay practices, including seniority-based pay and performance-related pay.

Based on the efficiency between before and after changes of HRM policies and practices, the respondents agreed that the efficiency of most variables of after HRM policies and practice change were higher than before change. In addition, the respondents affirmed that the relationship between the new HRM policies and practices and SCB organizational change is able to support SCB's business plan (such as business competition, customer focus, business growth, customer behavior change). However, the respondents did not accept the efficiency of after change in term of management style, organizational responsibility, employee decision making, and reduction of job stress in organization because SCB still

uses centralized management and authorization by top-management level, and new HRM policies and practices caused high internal competition by offering individual awards and benefits.

Table 4. Results of organizational change before and after of HRM policies and practices change

Org. Change After –before HRM policies and practices change	N			Sum of Ranks		Z	Sig.
	Neg	Pos	NC	Neg	Pos		
Management style	67	161	63	7423.50	18692.50	-5.884	.000
Employee attitude	124	101	66	16643.00	8782.50	-4.194	.000
Supporting business competition	246	12	23	31191.00	2220.00	-12.497	.000
Customer focus	245	12	34	32133.00	1020.00	-13.595	.000
Supporting business growth	246	9	36	31830.50	810.00	-13.805	.000
Customer behavior change	225	9	57	26502.00	993.00	-12.750	.000
Selection & recruitment	90	39	162	6028.50	2356.50	-4.595	.000
Organization responsibility	57	123	111	5410.50	10879.50	-4.041	.000
Learning in organization	168	48	75	17022.00	6414.00	-6.115	.000
Employee satisfaction	117	106	68	10471.50	14504.50	-2.201	.028
Employee Decision making	43	127	121	3125.50	11409.50	-6.604	.000
Power, influence, politics in organization reduction	122	70	99	11753.00	6775.00	-3.362	.000
Creation productivity	198	30	63	22671.00	3435.00	-10.072	.000
Job stress reduction	29	216	46	2424.00	27711.00	-11.568	.000
Employee rewards and benefits	186	61	44	22182.00	8446.00	-6.258	.000
Cross job function	152	53	86	15654.00	5461.00	-6.180	.000

Notes: Neg (Negative Ranks): HRM policies & practices before < HRM policies & practices after,
Pos (Positive Ranks): HRM policies & practices before > HRM policies & practices after,
NC (No change): HRM policies & practices before = HRM policies & practices after,
Sig: Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)

3. What do you think about the effect of HRM change on the business process and performance?

Table 5 suggested that all variables are statistically and significantly different between before and after SCB's HRM change at the 95% confidence level ($p < 0.05$). Based on the relationship between HRM performance and business process and performance, the respondents asserted that most of the variables of HRM practices were able to support SCB's business process and performance, namely, management efficiency, customer satisfaction, employee participation, career path & promotion, attitude to team & organization, turnover rate reduction, salary (reward) and benefits adjustment, employee skills and attitudes, organizational commitment, employee conflict reduction, teamwork competency, employee

loyalty & engagement. Levine (1995) asserted that the enhancement of firm performance has related to employee participations and skills in determining work achievement and method of works. However, they did not agree that HRM performance in terms of employee job satisfaction, clear employee job assignment, and internal communication were able to support SCB's business process and performance. They understood team efficiency led to business efficiency.

Table 5. Results of organizational performance before and after of HRM change implementation

Org. Performance – Before HRM Change	After	N			Sum of scores		Z	Sig.
		Neg	Pos	NC	Neg	Pos		
Management efficiency		186	30	75	19927.50	3508.50	-9.295	.000
Employee job satisfaction		117	98	76	12085.00	11135.00	-.545	.586
Customer satisfaction		277	0	14	38503.00	0.00	-14.850	.000
Employee participation		209	9	73	22932.00	939.00	-12.241	.000
Career path & promotion		132	59	100	11820.00	6516.00	-3.680	.000
Attitude to team & organization		167	25	99	16277.50	2250.50	-9.779	.000
Turnover rate reduction		84	145	62	7505.00	18830.00	-5.776	.000
Salary and benefit adjustment		182	36	73	19341.00	4530.00	-8.217	.000
Employee skills and attitudes		138	64	83	12934.00	7569.00	-3.391	.000
Employee job assignment clear		49	38	204	2332.00	1496.00	-1.867	.062
Internal communication		124	98	69	13993.50	10758.50	-1.761	.078
Organizational commitment		32	187	72	2428.00	21662.00	-10.403	.000
Employee conflict reduction		55	118	118	3682.50	11368.50	-5.967	.000
Teamwork competency		122	62	107	10011.50	7008.50	-2.177	.029
Employee loyalty & engagement		51	129	111	3204.00	13086.00	-7.264	.000

Notes: Neg (Negative Ranks): HRM performance before < HRM performance after,
Pos (Positive Ranks): HRM performance before > HRM performance after,
NC (No change): HRM performance before = HRM performance after,
Sig: Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)

Regarding the efficiency between before and after HRM performance change, the respondents agreed that the efficiency of most variables of after HRM performance change were more than before the change. Moreover, the respondents insisted that the quality of HRM was able to affect customer emotion (customer satisfaction). However, the respondents did not accept the efficiency of after change in terms of turnover rate reduction, clear employee job assignment, organizational commitment, employee conflict reduction, and employee loyalty & engagement. This is because as a result of SCB changed organizational culture and the fact that other financial institutions were also expanding and recruiting new staffs by offering high salary and benefits. This has led to the tight banking job market and led to higher turnover rate at SCB. Thus,

this suggests that SCB will need to continually adjust its HRM policies, strategy and practices to cope with the employment market conditions as well.

Conclusion

This paper investigates the role of HRM in formulating HRM strategy, HRM policies and practices which provide crucial support to the Thai commercial banks' business performance since the financial crisis in Thailand. It takes Siam Commercial Bank (SCB), one of the largest banks in Thailand as a case study. In this paper, we first describe the scenario in the Thai banking industry. Then, we discuss the corporate culture change in the banking industry. Relevant literature is reviewed on the impact of HRM on corporate performance and hypotheses are formulated. The study uses both qualitative and quantitative data to examine the impact of HRM on the SCB performance.

Based on the interview data and survey data of SCB sample employees, it is concluded that the role of HRM is significant in supporting the SCB organizational change, and business strategy. This is evidenced by the fact that after SCB implemented new HRM strategy, HRM policies and practices, the employee performance has led to positive internal development that simultaneously enhance the growth of SCB's business performance. In addition, SCB achieved the change in organizational culture, employee skills and attitudes. As a result, SCB could change the attitude and behavior of customers toward them by showing high score of customer satisfaction.

In sum, SCB need to continuously re-align its human resource strategy, policies and practices as well as its control and performance measurement to ensure the desirable organizational performance.

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Analysis of Leadership Style Effect of Camat toward Job Performance Employees

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Abstract

This study aims to determine how much influence the sub-district leadership style on job performance of employees at Camat Pandrah office. Research using survey method with quantitative approach, to explain the causal relationship between the two variables through hypothesis testing where sampling using sampling techniques saturate the entire member population take as many as 32 people to serve as a sample, in which the data collection using the questionnaire. Data analysis techniques in this study were simple linear regression, testing the correlation coefficient and the coefficient of determination, and hypothesis testing. The results showed leadership style significantly influence employee morale with the acquisition t count (7.786) > t table (2.042) and a significant value t count smaller than the significance value α (0.000 < 0.05), thus reject H_0 and accept H_a . Simple linear regression test results obtained by the regression equation $Y = 12.093 + 0.630X$, showing the pattern of a positive relationship between leadership style with employee job performance. The test results showed a correlation coefficient of leadership style has a very strong correlation with job performance, with a power level of correlation of 0.818. In addition, variable variation Job Performance at Camat Pandrah office able to be explained by the variable Leadership Style at 66.9% and the remaining 33.1% is the influence of other factors not mentioned in this study. So it can be concluded that leadership style has an important role in improving work performance of employees.

Keywords: Leadership Style , Employee Job Performance, Camat Office

Introduction

Leadership is one of the factors that influence employee work performance, because it is through the leadership style applied will affect discipline in the workplace. Job performance can only be achieved if

every employee be disciplined and work together to achieve organizational goals. A sub-district head as a leader within the district office must be able to demonstrate a positive attitude and discipline in order to be an example of discipline for employees of the sub-district-office.

Camat Pandrah as a leader in the institutions which have a role in organizing the activities and functions of government in the sub-district Pandrah, has the responsibility of coordinating the activities of community empowerment, organizing efforts for the peace and public order in the sub-district Pandrah society. To realize the goal of the organization, then the pattern of effective leadership is needed to be able to provide guidance to the efforts of all employees in achieving organizational goals. Researchers found that the style of leadership that is applied in the sub-district office Pandrah is force participation (participative) where the leadership of this model only invites employees play an active role in decision-making and leadership only act as supervisors and facilitators to facilitate the task of the subordinate.

Research Method

This study used survey method with quantitative approach that is correlational. To obtain data and information useful for this study, the authors conducted a questionnaire. This is done in order to collect a variety of information that is factual carefully to identify the influence of leadership style on job performance of employees at the sub-district office Pandrah.

This research was conducted at the sub-district Office Pandrah Bireuen located at Jalan Banda Aceh-Medan, sub-district Pandrah Bireuen. When the study is expected to last for 3 months, from May to July 2014, starting with the design and submission of title, preparation of proposals, permit research, data collection and processing, to the preparation and approval of research reports.

Measurement of each variable in the study were using Likert Scale, which is used to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or a group of social phenomenon. With Likert Scale, then the variable to be measured are translated into indicator variables. Then indicators are used as a starting point for preparing items instruments which can be a statement or a question.

Sources and Data Collection Method

Data used in this research is quantitative data that the research procedures that produce data in the form of numbers. Source of data in this study:

1. Primary Data

Primary data is the data obtained directly from the source, recorded for the first time and deal directly with the issues examined. Primary data in this study is data obtained directly from selected respondents in the study site. Primary data obtained by providing a list of questions (questionnaire) and interviews.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is a source of research data obtained indirectly through an intermediary medium / obtained from the records of others. Secondary data in this study were obtained through the study of documentation, either from books, journals, magazines, and Internet sites to support this research.

Data Collection Method

Population is the generalization region consisting of the object / objects that have certain characteristics defined by the researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions. The population in this study was overall employee at Camat Pandrah office which amounted to 32 people with the details of 23 civil servants and the remaining 9 are employees are nonpermanent.

Sample a small part of the population, whereas sampling is a method of data collection that covers all the elements in the sample. The samples in this study using saturated sampling technique. The sampling technique have been relatively small population size of less than 100 people, so that all members of the population used as a sample.

Determination Technique Data

Determination engineering data in this study are:

1. The questionnaire is a technique of determining the data by distributing questionnaires to be filled by officials at the district office Pandrah.
2. Interviewing is a technique of determining data by question and answer to the district head at the district office Pandrah.
3. Study the documentation is a technique of determining the data by collecting and studying data from books, journals, magazines and the Internet that have relevance to this study.

Data Analysis and Testing Hypotheses

In analyzing the data, descriptive and analytical framework used inferential. Analysis descriptive analysis is a way to describe and interpret the data so as to provide a clear picture of the issues. Descriptive analysis conducted by researchers is to distribute respondents in table form so as to obtain a clear picture of the distribution of respondents. While inferential analysis or quantitative analysis is used to test the hypothesis by using statistical calculations. This study was used to test the effect of variable x to y studied.

Test Validity and Reliability

Validity is the degree of reliability and validity of measuring instruments used. Instrument as valid means showing a measuring tool that is used to obtain the data is valid or can be used to measure what should be measured (Sugiyono, 2009: 137). This is done so that the data obtained are valid and reliable. Valid instrument means the questionnaire used to collect the data was valid. Valid means the instrument can be used to measure what is to be measured. While the instrument is reliable means instrument when used several times to measure the same object, will generate the same data. Items questionnaire considered valid if the value $r_{count} > r_{table}$ in the table Pearson Moment. Reliability testing instrument aims to show relatively consistent measurement results when the measurement is done twice or more. In other words, the reliability of the instrument to characterize the

level of consistency. Reliability test processed using Cronbach Alpha formula. A construct said to be reliable if the value of Cronbach Alpha > 0.60.

Hypothesis testing

Testing the hypothesis in this study using t-test. T-test or partial test is used to test whether the independent variables have a significant influence on the value of the dependent variable with hypothesis testing formula as follows (Sugiyono, 2009):

$$t_{count} = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

Based on the statistical tools used and the research hypothesis above, the authors define two hypotheses used to test the statistical null hypothesis (Ho) is formulated to be rejected and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is the hypothesis that the author formulated to be accepted, with the formulation as follows:

Ho: The leadership style (X) has no significant effect on employee job performance (Y) in the sub-district office Pandrah.

Ha: Leadership style (X) a significant effect on employee job performance (Y) in the sub-district office Pandrah.

Results and Discussion

Organization Of Sub-district Pandrah

The composition of the sub-district Pandrah organization consists of seven sub-areas, and can be described as follows:

- a. Camat;
- b. Secretary of the sub-district;
- c. Section of Government;
- d. Peace and Order Section,
- e. Community Development Section of the Village / Village
- f. Section of Social Welfare;
- g. General Section; and
- h. Functional Group.

Leadership and Job Performance At Camat Pandrah office

Camat Leadership

Results of the study show Camat Pandrah sub-district office as supreme leader at the sub-district office Pandrah use patterns of democratic leadership, to always give priority to unity and cooperation where employees are considered part of the work team. Camat Pandrah saw its role as a coordinator and integrator of various elements and components of the organization at the sub-district office Pandrah with future-oriented and do the distribution of roles in accordance with the level of its level by emphasizing

cooperation teamwork, coordination, and high discipline in order to provide maximum service and for finish all administrative offices and other administrative smoothly and on time in order to increase the effectiveness of work. Besides that Camat Pandrah today are always open to suggestions, opinions and criticism of subordinates.

Employee Job Performance

The results showed job performance of employees at the sub-district office Pandrah can be seen from the feedback on the performance shown so far, especially with regard to the level of discipline and the volume of work produced. Achievement by the employees working at the sub-district office Pandrah include: (1) The majority of employees present on time according to the work schedule has been set, especially on the part of employees picket; (2) The neatness and precision of execution of work in their respective fields without limiting the volume of work in doing the work; (3) Creativity in the implementation of the work, especially with regard to the function of information dissemination and outreach to the community.

Instrument Testing

Results of testing the validity of the items statement for each independent variable (Leadership Style) as well as for the question items on the dependent variable (Job Performance) from the results of the questionnaire can be seen in Table 1 below.

Testing the validity of the questionnaire was done by distributing questionnaires to 32 respondents specified as a sample. Questionnaire consisted of 20 questions divided pieces over 10 pieces statement on leadership style variables (independent variables) and 10 pieces of a statement on Employee Job Performance variable (dependent variable). Assessment is based on a score of answers lowest to the highest score of the answer, which for the answer choices strongly disagree given a score of 1, the answers do not agree given a score of 2, answers disagree given a score of 3, answers were scored 4 disagree strongly agree and answers were given a score of 5.

Tabel 1. Validity of Test Results Instrument

Variabel	Statement Point	Correlation Product Moment	R_{tabel} Standard	Significan/ Probability (2-tailed)	Criteria
Leadership Style (X)	1	0,890	0,349	0,000	Valid
	2	0,793	0,349	0,000	Valid
	3	0,507	0,349	0,003	Valid
	4	0,360	0,349	0,043	Valid
	5	0,562	0,349	0,001	Valid
	6	0,818	0,349	0,000	Valid
	7	0,847	0,349	0,000	Valid
	8	0,673	0,349	0,000	Valid

	9	0,793	0,349	0,000	Valid
	10	0,562	0,349	0,001	Valid
Work Performance (Y)	1	0,760	0,349	0,000	Valid
	2	0,746	0,349	0,000	Valid
	3	0,397	0,349	0,025	Valid
	4	0,418	0,349	0,017	Valid
	5	0,359	0,349	0,044	Valid
	6	0,600	0,349	0,000	Valid
	7	0,479	0,349	0,005	Valid
	8	0,486	0,349	0,005	Valid
	9	0,438	0,349	0,012	Valid
	10	0,729	0,349	0,000	Valid

Source: Research Findings, 2014 (processed data).

The validity of the test results at the 95% confidence level or significance of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$) with the number of respondents 32 people based on table 4.1 above, the overall conclusion on the question of variables and variable Leadership Style Job performance has met the assumption is valid because the value r product obtained moment is higher than the value of r table. Df r value in the table (30) and $\alpha = 0.05$ is 0.349 (see table R Product Moment) .It is in accordance with the opinion expressed by Sugiyono (2009: 172) states that if the calculated value $>$ r table the item statement on the variable is declared valid. Furthermore, to determine the presence or absence of reliable instruments are used, then the reliability testing. The research result is said to be reliable if there is a similarity of data in a different time. In order to obtain reliable results of research it is at least necessary instruments are also valid and reliable. Reliability testing results for each independent variable and the dependent variable on the questionnaire in this research can be seen in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Reliability Test Results Instrument

Variable	Value <i>Cronbach's Alpha</i> (α -hit)	α -limits	Remark
Leadership Style (Independent Variable)	0,875	0,6	Very Reliable
Work Performance (Dependent Variable)	0,743	0,6	Very Reliable

Source: Research Findings, 2014 (processed data).

Reliability test processed using Cronbach Alpha formula. A construction said to be reliable if the value of Cronbach Alpha $>$ 0.60 (Ghozali, 2005). Based in Table 3 above, the amount of Cronbach alpha values

for the variables Leadership Style and Job Performance variables respectively 0.875 and 0.733 greater than 0.6 so that instruments meet the stated assumptions reliable and can be used several times consistently in measuring the same object.

Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics of respondents who reported from the data processing is divided into four categories, including the characteristics of respondents by sex, the characteristics of respondents by age, the characteristics of respondents by education, and the characteristics of respondents based on the old work.

Leadership Styles (X)

Results of assessment respondents' attitudes on leadership style variable, based on the descriptive analysis of variables can be seen in Table 4.

Based on the table above 5 on the distribution of the results of questionnaires distributed to 32 employees at the sub-district office Pandrah, showed a majority of employees expressing "agree" to the leadership style that is applied at the sub-district office Pandrah. Assessment that states the overall attitude of respondents said "agree" is based on the acquisition value of the mean average of 3.59 or in the interval between 3.41 to score 4,20. Nilai average mean is obtained based on the division between the accumulated value of the mean total divided by the number of questions on leadership style variables.

Table 4. Descriptive Analysis Of Leadership Styles variable (X)

	Questions	Respondent Respos					Mean
		(Frequency)					
		SS	S	KS	TS	STS	
1	Employees did not have any trouble communicating with the leadership	11	3	13	4	1	3.59
2	Leaders always give commands that are relevant to the ability of employees	6	10	12	1	3	3.47
3	Any guidance or guidance given leader devoted to the common interest	5	10	10	6	1	3.38
4	Every decision taken leadership always consider inputs and suggestions from employees	22	-	9	1	-	4.34
5	Leadership provides the opportunity for employees to provide opinions and input	3	9	17	2	1	3.34
6	Leadership provides a good example and work with the subordinates	10	7	8	6	1	3.59

7	Leaders frank or open about the work of his subordinates	11	10	7	4	-	3.88
8	Leaders are able to take risks and help	11	3	12	3	3	3.50
9	Leadership attention and help subordinates	6	10	12	1	3	3.47
10	Leaders are able to look ahead and have the imagination	3	9	17	2	1	3.34
Average Mean							3.59

Source: Research Findings, 2014 (processed data).

Work Performance (Y)

Results of assessment respondents' attitudes on Job Performance variables, which are based on descriptive analysis of variables can be seen in Table 5. Based on the table 6 above, it can be seen that based on the distribution of a questionnaire distributed to 32 employees at the sub-district office Pandrah, showed a majority of employees expressing support or "agree" about the performance that has been achieved so far, which in general they are able to understand and master the given tasks and work according to the standard of work that has been set. Assessment that states the overall attitude of respondents said "agree" is based on the acquisition value of the mean average of 3.47 or in the interval scores between 3.41 to 4.20. The mean value of the average is obtained based on the division between the accumulated values of the mean total divided by the number of questions on variables Job Performance.

Table 5. Descriptive Analysis Work Performance Against variable (Y)

Questions	Respondent Respons					Mean	
	(Frequency)						
	SS	S	KS	TS	STS		
1	Employee always motivated to work well because the leadership of the welfare of employees as well as consistent and fair to every subordinate	10	7	8	6	1	3.59
2	Have a sense of pride every employee is able to complete its task effectively	11	10	7	4	-	3.88
3	A pleasant working environment for the working atmosphere is compact, with working equipment and regulations are not burdensome employee	7	13	11	1	-	3.81

4	Employees in the Sub-district Office Pandrah have good skills in finish the job	2	8	12	9	1	3.03
5	The provision of placement to employees based on their job performance	4	15	10	1	2	3.56
6	Employees in the sub-district office Pandrah work objectively and meet labor standards set	4	8	6	9	5	2.91
7	Employee always take the initiative in performing job duties	4	6	15	6	1	3.19
8	Employees are conscientious in performing his job duties	4	15	10	2	1	3.59
9	Employee is able to understand and master the tasks given company	8	11	9	3	1	3.69
10	Employee is able to able to work under pressure and have a harmonious relationship with colleagues	6	10	12	1	3	3.47
Average Mean							3.47

Source: Research Findings, 2014 (processed data).

Simple Linear Regression Analysis

The analysis used in this study is a simple linear regression analysis is to determine the influence of leadership style on job performance of employees. Based on the results of the questionnaire data processing using SPSS Windows Release 17:00 obtained a summary of the results as follows:

Table 6. Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Model	Regression coefficients	Significance level	Description
(Constant)	12.093	0.000	<i>Significant</i>
Leadership Style	0.630	0.000	<i>Significant</i>

Source: Research Findings, 2014 (processed data).

- a. Simple linear regression test results, obtained by the following equation: $Y = 12.093 + 0.630 X$. Based on the regression model equations obtained, it can be interpreted in the sense as follows:
 - a. Constant = 12.093. This means that if the leadership style or assumed to remain unchanged, the index of job performance of employees will remain at 5,184.

- b. Regression coefficient (b) = 0.630. Regression coefficient variable Leadership Style (X) is positive, indicating the positive influence of leadership style on job performance of employees at the sub-district office Pandrah, where any increase effectiveness and efficiency in leadership style that is applied in the sub-district office Pandrah at 100% then it will affect the achievement employee by 63%.

Test Correlation Coefficient and Coefficient of Determination

Testing the correlation coefficient (r) and coefficient of determination (r²) in this study is intended to test how strong the correlation between leadership style on job performance of employees at Camat Pandrah office as well as to test how far the ability of the leadership styles in predicting employee performance variable variation. The results of testing the correlation coefficient and coefficient of determination are tabulated in Table 7 below

Tabel 7. Testing Results Correlation Coefficient and Determination

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
	818 ^a	669	658	3.379
a. Predictors: (Constant), Leadership Style				
b. Dependent Variable: Work Performance				

Source: Research Findings, 2014 (processed data).

Results of testing the correlation coefficient and the coefficient of determination, as shown in table 8 above, showed a very strong correlation between leadership style with performance, with the value of the closeness of correlation of 0.818. Camat Pandrah able to be explained by the variable Leadership Style, while the remaining 33.1% are other variables that are not included in this study

Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis testing using t-test in this study is intended to test the significance of the influence of leadership style variable to variable work performance. Results of hypothesis testing can be seen in Table 9 below.

Tabel 9 Hypothesis Testing Results Test-t

Model	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error	t _{Count}	Sig. (2-tailed)
(Constant)	12.093	2.967	4.076	0.000
Leadership Style	0.630	0.081	7.786	0.000

Source: Research Findings, 2014 (processed data).

Based on the calculation hypotheses shown in Table 9 above, the value t count on the leadership style variable of 7.786 while the value t table the degrees of freedom (df) = nk = 32-2 = 30, at the 95%

confidence level is equal 2,042. Oleh because t count value of the acquisition value is greater than the value t table ($7.786 > 2.042$) and a significant value t count smaller when compared with a significance value α ($0.000 < 0.05$) then it can thus be concluded reject H_0 and accept H_a , which means the Leadership Style (X) a significant effect on Employee Job Performance (Y) in the sub-district office Pandrah.

Discussion

Based on the research that has been discussed previously, showed significant effect of Leadership Style on Job Performance Employees at the Camat Pandrah office, where the results of testing hypotheses on the observed variables, findings obtained t count value is greater than the value t tabel ($7.786 > 2.042$) and the significance value t count smaller when compared with a significance value α ($0.000 < 0.05$) then it can thus be concluded reject H_0 and accept H_a . The results also showed a positive relationship between the variables Leadership Style with variable work achievement, which through simple linear regression testing of linear regression equation: $Y = 12.093 + 0.630 X$. This proves that the style of leadership that is effective and efficient will be able to improve the work performance of employees in carrying out its activities, leadership style where every increase of 100% it will affect the work performance of employees increase by 63%. Furthermore, based on the correlation coefficient test results showed a very strong correlation between the variables Leadership Style with variable work achievement, with the value of the closeness of the correlation (r) of 0.818 on a scale of 0.8 to 1.00 coefficient interval so that tends to have a very strong correlation. The test results demonstrate the variable coefficient leadership style has the ability to affect the work performance of employees amounted to 66.9% and the remaining 33.1% is determined by other factors outside of the study.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion that has been described above, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Leadership Styles (X) a significant effect on Employee Job Performance (Y) in the sub-district office Pandrah. Results of hypothesis testing showed t count value is greater than the value t tabel ($7.786 > 2.042$) and a significant value t count smaller than the significance value α ($0.000 < 0.05$), thus reject H_0 and accept H_a .
2. Leadership Style (X) has positive influence on employee Job Performance (Y) in the sub-district office Pandrah. Testing simple linear regression equation $Y = 12.093 + 0.630 X$, explain that any increase effectiveness and efficiency in the style of leadership in the sub-district office Pandrah of 100% will affect the work performance of employees increase by 63%.
3. Leadership Style (X) has a very strong correlation with Job Performance Employees (Y) in the sub-district office Pandrah, with the value of the closeness of the correlation (r) of 0.818. In addition, variable variation Job Performance at Camat Pandrah office able to be explained by the

variable Leadership Style at 66.9%, while the remaining 33.1% are other variables that are not included in this study.

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Education Decentralization Policy Implementation In the context of Aceh Government

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Abstract

Many problems occurred in the implementation of educational decentralization in Aceh, both the results of the performance achievement of students and teachers and principals, as well as a form of Islamic education is only limited to Islamic symbols. The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors that cause the ineffectiveness of educational decentralization in Aceh from the aspects of policy content and context of the policy. This study uses post-positivism and qualitative methods. The process of data collection is done by depth interview, the data documentation and field observations were then analyzed by using interactive data analysis. The results showed that from the aspect of the content of the policy, the lack of positive implications for the advancement of education in Aceh, good views of the achievements of students and teachers nationally and form of Islamic education, the perceived benefit of this policy is still not evenly distributed, the minimum service standards (SPM) education to remote areas is not adequate, as well as the expansion and education for all not touching people in remote areas, from the aspect, the expected changes with Islamic education was limited to only Islamic symbols, then the institution has the authority to improve education and the role of Aceh is not functioning well, the implementers of education such as school principals, teachers and education authorities are also not perform the role and function well. Education financing district / city is still dependent on the central and provincial. From the aspect of the policy context, the existence of attraction between the provincial and district education offices / town in formulating operationally on Islamic education, then the existence of certain parties that have affected the implementation of the Aceh education, low responsiveness and compliance of the executive education in implementing Islamic education.

Keywords: Policy, policy implementation, Islamic education.

Background

The implementation of the decentralization of education in the province is still facing problems both conceptual (conceptual problems) as well as factual problems (factual problem). Conceptual issues,

among others: (1) the concept of Islamic education, as contained in the Qanun No. 5 of 2008, has yet to have a clear concept, (2) there is no clear relationship between the provincial and district / city, (3) There is no correlation Hierarchical between the provincial education department and education department district / city. Factual issues relating to the problems that arise in the implementation of the decentralization policy of education in the province is not the passage of the programs in accordance with the mandate of the regulation No. 5 of 2008.

Implementation of the decentralization of education in Aceh had not been effective in accordance with the mandate of the BAL No. 11 Year 2006 and Qanun No. 5 of 2008, for the study will seek to uncover and explain the various factors that determine the ineffectiveness of the implementation of the decentralization of education in Aceh by using the concept of Grindle namely the implementation of a political and administrative process.

According to Grindle there are six elements of the content of policy: (1) interest affected or the interests that are affected (by public policy). Which refers to the parties (stakeholders) affected the implementation of public policies either directly or indirectly; whether the policy of decentralization of education in the province, beneficial for the people of Aceh or not, (2) Types of benefits or the type of the resulting benefits. The resulting benefits related to how and to what extent the implementation of the decentralization policy of education in the province brought function for education in the province, (3) The extent of change envisioned or breadth of the expected changes to the policy of decentralization of education in the province, whether after the regulation No. 5 of 2008, education in the province to change or not. Determination of the breadth of the expected changes, will affect the level of difficulty and length of time needed for the implementation of the policy implementation, (4) Site of decision making or decision-making positions. The position of decision making with regard to anyone or any institution that has the authority to provide to policy makers enter the decentralization of education, so that the policy can be implemented well, (5) The program implementer or program manager. Executing the program is related to how much the agency implementing the decentralization policy of education in the province, (6) Resources committed or resources. Resources include human resources and non-human resources. The condition of the resources of each agency different application, and this will also lead to differences in the success rate of implementation of the policy.

The elements are included into the context of policy or elements that are outside the institution concerned and therefore could not be controlled completely by the institution concerned. Include: (1) Power, interests, and strategies of actors Involved, How much power, interests, and strategies that are owned by the actors involved and has a say in the implementation of the decentralization policy of education in the province, (2) Institution and regime characteristic, characteristic of the institution and the regime is in power. In this case will be the actors that influence the implementation of the decentralization of education in Aceh, (3) Compliance and responsiveness. The level of compliance and responsiveness in implementing and managing education in implementing the decentralization policy of education in the province.

Research Issues

Based on the background of the problem, the main problem of this research is "How can Decentralization Policy Implementation of Education in the Context of the Governing of Aceh". In detail the issues to be addressed in this study are:

1. How Education Decentralization Policy Implementation in the Context of the Government of Aceh seen from the content of the policy?
2. How Education Decentralization Policy Implementation in the Context of the Government of Aceh in view of the context of the policy?

Research methods

Researchers used the approach of post-positivism because this study see the implementation of the policy of decentralization of education in the province comprehensively, starting from the rules that govern education in the province, namely the regulation No. 5 of 2008, the actors involved in the preparation and implementation of education policies, factors the cause has not been effective implementation of the decentralization policy of education in the province. To see this reality researchers to use the theory Grindle. This theory is used by researchers as an analytical tool to assess on factors not yet effective implementation of the decentralization policy of education in the province to look at this aspect of policy content and context of policy implementation of the decentralization policy of education in the province.

This study analyzes and review of education in the province's decentralization policy with the object of research:

- a) Implementation of the regulation No. 5 of 2008 on the education system in Aceh. Qanun is based on the law governing Aceh (LOGA) No. 11 of 2006, local government law No. 32 of 2004, and the national education system No. 20 of 2003. This gave birth to the national education curriculum plus, in order to realize such an Islamic education contained in the regulation No. 5 of 2008.
- b) A place of research, Aceh province amounting to 23 districts / cities, composed of 19 districts and 4 cities. However, because of overextension, this research is not done across the province, but purposively take 2 cities, Banda Aceh and Sabang City, and 2 districts namely Central Aceh and West Aceh, the provincial education department and the provincial government of Aceh
- c) Periodization of the study visits starting in 2008-2010 for the data in the form of policy, and the policy outcomes seen from the period of 2008-2013, for example, teacher competency test results (UKG), the UN, the level of competitiveness of high school students / MA at public universities, etc.
- d) School levels examined in this study is, starting from the primary level, early childhood education (ECD) to intermediate, middle school / madrasah aliyah, SMA / MA / SMK.

Discussion

Description of the Strategic Plan (Strategic Plan) District Education Office / City Relation to Qanun No. 5 of 2008

Here is presented the implementation of the decentralization of education in several districts / cities in Aceh province, namely, district central Aceh, Lhokseumawe city, county western Aceh and the town of Sabang. Education development program of special autonomy funds and additional sources of funding for the results (TDBH) its use of oil and gas allocated to finance programs such as early childhood education (ECD), the nine-year compulsory education, secondary education program, not on target. In the strategic plan also does not have the submission of special autonomy funds or TDBH gas for financing educational services widely School (PLS), special education (PLB), and educational services such as improving the quality of education personnel and apparatus as set out in the strategic plan of education and qanun no 5 2008.

Whereas the target to be achieved from the vision of education in most districts / cities which became the object of research is to improve the quality of educational services from the level of early childhood education (ECD), and compulsory primary education of nine years (SD / MI up (SMP / MTs), and level secondary school (high school / MA / SMK), thus improving the quality of education educational personnel. Another objective is the improvement of educational services outside the school (PLS), special education (PLB), and educational services such as improving the quality of education personnel and apparatus.

From four counties / cities studied obtained the conclusion that the strategic plan (strategic plan) education that has been prepared well, not right on target because it is not in accordance with the strategic plan for education authorities, some are in accordance with the strategic planning. The indication is that there are programs that are run but not in the education strategic plan, otherwise there is a program that is planned but not realized well. Picture obtained from the strategic plan that Aceh education policy in some districts / cities, not in accordance with the mandate of the regulation No. 5 of 2008, seen from the absence of linkages between the vision, mission and educational programs. Education policy should be related to the translation of the mission of education in achieving certain goals. As said by Victor K. Fung, William K. Fung and Yoran Wind, when the vision of education include general formulas and abstract, the mission of education is more focused on achieving the educational goals concrete (street goals). In this case the education policy tied to a time-frame agreed.

Based on the implementation model, the content of the policy of implementation of the decentralization policy of education in the province that were analyzed were:

- a) Interested parties affected by the decentralization of education; elaborated on the implementation of the decentralization policy of education in the province be seen from the opinion of policy makers, implementers and education observer, whether with the regulation No. 5 of 2008,

education in the province for the better or not, and whether it is in conformity with the mandate of the qanun.

- b) Kind function will be accepted by the target group, of decentralization of education in Aceh; function explain what is produced by the policy of education in the province, seen from the expansion and equitable distribution of learning opportunities in basic education, formal and non-formal, expanding learning opportunities in secondary education and improving quality and efficiency.
- c) The breadth of the expected changes to the policy of decentralization of education in the province; elaborated on the impact of the qanun No. 5 of 2008. In this case, whether before the decentralization policy of education in Aceh, Aceh educational conditions changed for the better or not.
- d) The position of policy-makers, who holds / has the authority to implement public policy; expose any institution which has the authority to change or improve the decentralization policy of education in the province.
- e) Executing the program is related to how much the policy implementing agencies; explain the roles, functions and responsibilities of the executive and managers of education in the province.
- f) The availability of human resources and non-human resources to implement the decentralization of education in the province; elaborated on the financing of education in the province, both from the government, provincial and district / city.

While the context of the policy of decentralization of education policy implementation Aceh analyzed:

- a) How much power, interests, and strategies that are owned by the actors involved in the implementation of the decentralization policy of education in the province viewed from the institution where the competent authority to issue a decision and implement decentralized education in the province.
- b) Characteristics institutions and regimes that are in power seen from what actors are affecting the implementation of the decentralization of education in the province.
- c) What level of compliance and responsiveness of education decentralization program implementers Aceh; in this section describes the compliance and response implementers and managers of education in the province in implementing education policy Aceh.

Conclusion

Research on the implementation of the decentralization policy of education in the province in the context of the formulation of the government of Aceh raised two issues, namely how the implementation of the decentralization policy of education in the province viewed from the content of the policy and how the implementation of the decentralization policy seen from the context of policy. According to the research objectives that have been set, then there are two conclusions. The first is a conclusion with regard to the factors have not been effective implementation of decentralization of education in the province seen from

the content of policy factors and two factors have not been effective implementation of decentralization of education in the province viewed from the context of policy factors.

1. Factors yet effective implementation of the decentralization policy of education in the province from the aspects of the content of policy: a) Interests of the parties affected by the policy (Interest affected acceptance). Islamic education is merely symbols of Islam, then in terms of quality of education, student achievement national level has not been satisfactory, as well achievement teacher competency test results (UKG) is still very low; b) Advantages arising from policy (Type of benefit). The network expansion wandering school / high school one roof in a remote area is still very limited, the gap between schools in rural areas with the existing urban area. Then the expansion and equitable distribution of learning opportunities for children of secondary education (high school / MA / SMK) each regency / municipality is still low; c) The breadth of the expected changes (Extent of change envisioned). Privileged education was not a significant impact, both to the advancement of education in general such as achievements of student achievement, achievement test of teacher competence (UKG), the dropout rate and the repetition rate, and in sustaining the system of Islamic education that made style education area dubbed the Veranda of Mecca this. d) Decision-making positions (Site of decision making). Regional Education Council (MPD) in several districts / cities, yet has offices and the management structure, even though it is set in the Qanun No. 5 of 2008. The school superintendent whose function is to look at the course of education in schools also have a role and function well because inspectors only made as a complement of education managers. Similarly, the existence of school committees only as an institution whose members are parents, yet function well. e) Executing the program (program implementers). The implementing programs such as school principals and teachers have not been going well. The school principal was appointed based on proximity to the ruler, regardless of the competence of the head of the school, the quality of teachers as well as from the results obtained, many are not worth teaching. Education department provincial and district / city, along with the school more to handle projects such as building schools, laboratories, schools etc. fence. f) Resources (Resources committed). Education budget district / city is very dependent on the central and provincial government revenues, this has led to high uncertainty in the acceptance and complicate the planning of education in the district / city.
2. Factors yet effective implementation of the decentralization policy of education in the province from the aspects context of policy: a) Power, interests, and strategies that are owned (Power, interest, and strategies of actors Involved). The existence of the pull of authority between provincial departments and offices district / city, about formulating and issuing instructions on implementing and technical guidance on the implementation of Islamic education, Islamic education caused merely symbols of Islam; b) Characteristics institutions and regimes that are in power (Institution and regime characteristic). There are actors that affect the implementation of the decentralization policy of education in the province, namely the political system and the

bureaucratic system as claimed by Grindle (1980). The results showed that there are parties outside the political system and the bureaucratic system, which also affects the implementation of education policies Aceh, so that Islamic education has not been effective; c) Compliance and implementing responses (Compliance and responsiveness). The inability of the operators and managers of education in education in Aceh in line with the Qanun No. 5 of 2008, due to a lack of human resources (HR) implementers and managers of education, the ability of government officials district education offices / city seen from the concept of "translation ability" not quite been able to translate the concept of Islamic education.

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Role of the Doctor as Expert Witness in Medical Malpractice

Cases

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Abstract

In the legal aspect, the position and the role of the doctor as an expert witness is very important. Their expert testimony even plays major consideration in the decision of the judges. However, it is not easy to invite doctor as expert witness if the suspects are their colleagues. In addition, doctor, the expert witness, would give less objective testimony in court to protect their colleagues. Also, it is very rare that expert witness points out different medical measures carried out by the suspects. Proof mechanism by using a doctor as an expert witness is a flaw in law enforcement in cases of medical malpractice. Globally, there are some countries such as the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Switzerland that have introduced reversed burden proof systems.

Keywords: Role of Doctor, Expert Witness, Settlement of Medical Malpractice Case

Introduction

Medical malpractice is prevalent in various countries such as in Canada, Japan, and even United States of America and the United Kingdom. The experienced this crisis in the 1970s and 1980. This is also the case in Malaysia. Although the cases are not as many in the above scountries, medical malpractices cases increased each year.

Indonesia also experienced similar issues. Each year, medical malpractice cases continu to rise. Based on the data from the Jakarta Legal Aid Institute of Health states that from 1998-2004, there are about 405 medical malpractice cases. Based on data from the Indonesian Doctors Association (IDI), there were 306 medical malpractice cases reported from 1998-2004. Chairman of the Indonesian Medical Disciplinary Council (MKDKI) states that there were 62 medical malpractice cases reported each year.

The increasing number of medical malpractice cases mentioned above affected on public trust towards physicians and hospitals in Indonesia. It is widely known that many Indonesian citizens went to various Asian countries such as China, Singapore, Thailand, and Malaysia just for a medical check up.

One of the causes of the lack of public confidence in the doctors and hospitals in Indonesia is the high number of medical malpractice cases in Indonesia. Law enforcement in Indonesia is not able to prove the case because they do not know and understand both the substance and technical of medical science. If the verification is expected only by the efforts of the patient or the patient's family medical malpractice cases would not be revealed.

Instrument available today is the process of law enforcement against medical malpractice cases simply rely on the testimony of a doctor as an expert witness. This is because only the doctors who know and understand medicine. But this raises a problem because many doctors avoid to become an expert witness because they colleagues or associates. Testimony from expert doctors are biased and not objective and tends to protect colleagues. Therefore, this study will look to extent of the role of a doctor in law enforcement? What causes doctor's testimony as an expert witness not objective in the case of medical malpractice in the court? and to find out solution to facilitate the enforcement of the law for medical malpractice cases?

Research Method

This study is a qualitative research using normative juridical approach. This study is legalistic or doctrinal using analytical techniques substance (*content analysis*). *Content analysis* technique is a research carried out systematically by analyzing a legal document pertaining to cases of medical malpractice. The aim of the research is legalistic or doctrinal is to find, explain, research, analyze and propose a systematic way of facts, principles, concepts, theories, certain laws and law enforcement institutions that find knowledge and new ideas for suggested be a change or renewal.

Doctors as Expert Witnesses

In unveiling truth, verification process that involves a variety of strategies and science (*scientific investigation*) are required to achieve justice for all parties. Laws can be enforced not only because the superiority of law and the ability of law enforcement alone but it takes the role of support from various disciplines such as forensic science, linguistics, psychology, criminology, victimology and other sciences that according to the case yag being handled.

The role of expert witnesses in uncovering cases is very crucial. This fact is caused by the development of crime is always faster than the development of law. Expert witnesses from various disciplines have to assist law enforcement to take in offenders. This phenomenon is not only happening in Indonesia or Malaysia, even in developed countries like the United Kingdom and the United States.

In the judicial process, everyone can be invited to be witnesses and everyone has an obligation to testify in accordance with the needs of justice. Likewise with the doctor or other health professionals, they also have the same obligation to testify or give testimony correctly in accordance with their expertise.

Australian Doctor Association states that doctors have the ethical obligation to assist the court in the process of alternative dispute resolution to testify as an expert witness when necessary. Doctors should give testimony freely, honestly, objectively and provide his opinion only with respect to expertise alone. Doctors also have an obligation to protect the privacy of all the evidences he had.

According to the Australian Medical Association (AMA), the expert witness' testimony is supporting statements from witnesses or other evidence to find the truth. Expert testimony can be in the form of verbal statement, written (*visum et repertum*), medical records, information circumstantial evidence and so forth. The expert testimony should support to uncover the fact that there is a causal link between the faults someone have done with the impact it caused.

In the process of investigation, the cause of injury, permanent disability or even death in patients is already known based on the examination conducted by the doctor. Description from forensic doctors in the form of a post mortem is sufficient to describe the cause of death of the patient, so that the expert witness testimony in medical malpractice cases not only as supporting information but this information could ascertain the cause of the crime occurred.

All statements of witnesses, including expert witnesses in the trial correlate one with another. It complements and perfects each other to unveil truth and justice. To bring in perpetrator of medical malpractice, expert witness of facts (*witness of fact*) and expert witness of opinion (*witness of opinion*) are needed. They will ascertain whether the operation was executed in accordance with the Standards of Medical Operations and Profession. In the court process, public prosecutor can present expert witness. Expert witness can be classified into two; *witness of fact and witness of opinion*. Based on Ethical Guidelines for Doctors Acting as Medical Witnesses, expert witness is a doctor directly take care the patient and his testimony was based on facts he encountered when taking care of the patient

The expert witness is a qualified person in terms of knowledge and experience to give an opinion on a particular issue to the court. Witness testimony is one type of evidence in criminal cases in the form of witness testimony about a crime he heard, saw, or based on his own experience by stating the reasons of knowledge. Franklin argued that an expert witness is someone who can conclude based on skill experience or data about an event. They can find it in person or by others, and are able to deliver their opinion.

In the legal perspective, every doctor is an expert, either a judicial expert medical science or not. Therefore all physicians can be approached for their help to enlighten a case and catch the perpetrators. But in order to obtain a maximal assistance, requests for assistance needs to be submitted to the doctor who has expertise in accordance with the object to be inspected.

Australian Medical Association states that doctors have an obligation to assist the courts and alternative dispute resolution process by providing expert evidence in court when summoned. Physicians must provide expert evidence to assist the courts that are impartial, honest, objectives and limit their opinion only within the scope of their expertise. Doctors also have an obligation to protect the privacy and confidentiality of all relevant evidence he had.

Doctors involved in court cases because of the expertise, knowledge and its specific area to provide medical evidence. Doctors play an important and integral role in the litigation. Therefore, doctors are entitled to obtain full information about the case, their roles, and everything related to uncover the case. Some countries overseas have MDO (*Medical Defence Organization*), an organization to be asked for assistance If a lawyer or an investigator has a question or further information and doctors have difficulty in answering.

In Indonesia, the doctor can consult with the Committee of Medicolegal Doctor Indonesia or can go directly to the experts of Forensic Medicine If it is necessary to discuss with other independent expert witness or prepare a report with another expert witness, the physician must give his independent assessment, identify approved matters, not approved and needs to express the reason. Doctors should avoid instruction or request for the agreement. Use moderate and objective manner when giving evidence. Rejects efforts designed to provoke a doctor and avoid debate.

Position and Role of Doctor as Expert Witness on Madical Malpractice Cases

In the verification process, the legal soundness of some family law (family recht) in the world has put the burden of proof on those who sue or Public Prosecutor. Hayt and Groeschel in their book *Law of Hospital, Physician and Patient* mention that in a criminal case, the burden of proof always lies on the prosecutor and continues to remain up until the inspection took place on the court.

While in the field of civil law, both parties stand in line or fight for their rights or what they believe to be true. This brings the consequence that in civil cases, in addition to the presumption of innocence, it is also possible, in special case, to do the transfer of the burden of proof from the plaintiff to the defendant.

One thing to consider is that patient is less knowledgeable, and even the prosecutor who has legal educational background is not able to prove a case of malpractice. To cover up the ignorance of the public on legal issues related to the health of the world then this problem, using expert witness, both general practitioners and specialists in accordance with the needs of the case evidence, can be implemented.

At this stage of the examination in court, both the public prosecutor and the suspect may present expert witness under the permission of the court. If their expertise directly related to the case that is being handled, a doctor may also be presented as a witness.

In the aspect of Indonesian law, expert witness is a qualified person in terms of knowledge and experience to give an opinion on a particular issue to the court. Witness testimony is one type of evidence

in criminal cases in the form of witness testimony about a crime he heard him, saw, or experience by recalling reasons of knowledge (Article 1 of the Criminal Code Clause 27).

Meanwhile, information or expert opinion is the information given by a person who has special expertise about the necessary things to enlighten a criminal case for the purpose of examination (Article 1 of the Criminal Code Clause 28). Expert testimony is what an expert has stated in court (Article 186 Criminal Procedure Code).

Doctor's obligation to provide expert testimony was provided for in article 133 Criminal Procedure Code. The expert testimony will be used as legal evidence before the trial court (Article 184 Criminal Procedure Code) and can be administered orally in front of the court (Article 186 Criminal Procedure Code). When a doctor or health worker intentionally does not fulfill the obligation when called as a witness a regular or an expert witness in a case allegedly linked to a crime, then punishable with imprisonment of nine months and in other case, shall be sentenced to a maximum six months (Article 224 of the Criminal Code). In Article 170 Criminal Procedure Code stated that a doctor because of work, the dignity or position may exercise the right to withdraw the request to be exempted from the obligation to give testimony, the medical secret entrusted to him by giving reason to the judge.

The judge will determine whether or not any valid reason for doctors to resign as an expert witness. However, Article 179 Criminal Procedure Code has determined that physicians are required to meet the demand of the court as an expert witness to provide expert explanation or request for information in the examination at the stage prior to the examination session court, can not be ignored by assuming a doctor or health worker has the right to withdraw.

The use of expert witness testimony is very essential in court system because it will reveal the truth pertaining to specific crimes and included as crimes involving profesional group. As a result, sophisticated approach is required to uncover the evidence. All parties to the dispute may file an expert witness if they are doubtful about the proposed expert witnesses. The opposing party shall file a rebuttal expert witnesses to refute the testimony of expert witnesses in advance so that the value of expert witness testimony is very convincing (*persuasive*).

The role of the expert witness is to allow law enforcement to catch the doctor who is alleged to have committed the crime of medical malpractice. According to the Australian Medical Association (AMA), there are two types of witnesses in medical malpractice cases; they are *witnesses of facts and independent witnesses*. *Witness of facts* is presented by doctor who performed the inspection, maintain, perform surgery or parties directly involved in the process of medical procedures to patients. The doctor will be asked by the judge to present medical evidence or anything related to the medical measures. Later, they will provide factual information about the outcome rather than the medical measures.

In Malaysia's legal system, there are several criteria that serve as a guide for someone who can serve as an expert witness in court. Article 45 (1) *Evidence Act* 1950 states that if the court requires the opinion of the laws of foreign countries or of science or art, or about the identity or genuineness of handwriting or

fingerprints, it would require the opinions of people who have a particular skill on the case. This regulation has required that people who have special skills that can be tested in academic or work experience he is called the expert in the field of so-called expert witnesses to the fact. However, there are several expert witnesses who are not related directly to the case but can be used as supporting information to corroborate witness testimony to the fact.

Independent witness or witnesses called is the opinion of an independent expert witnesses were asked to give an independent opinion based on the facts of the particular case that already exists. In this case the doctor will give an opinion in accordance with relevant experience and expertise. As a witness of independent experts, doctors can assist the court in two ways, namely by giving expert opinion based on their knowledge and experience to the facts and inform the court on matters related to their particular expertise so before expert doctors testified, physicians need to know in advance the position as a fact witness or independent witnesses.

In giving testimony, doctors are not angels who know everything. If in the process of verification, there are things that doctors are not familiar with. Here, doctors can consult with the Committee of Medicolegal Doctor Indonesia or can go directly to the experts of Forensic Medicine if it is necessary to discuss with an expert other independent witness or prepare a report with another expert witness, the physician must provide an independent assessment, identify approved matters, not approved and want to express why. Doctors should avoid instruction or request for the agreement. Use moderate and objective manner when giving evidence. Rejects efforts are propokatif and avoid debate.

Typically, solving case of medical negligence requires a very long time because it is not easy to get a doctor as an expert witness whose expertise is relevant to the case at hand. In addition, many doctors who do not want to become an expert witness because it will deal with the defendant which the defendant is in fact one of his professional colleagues in the same hospital. Moreover, it is not easy for the judges to understand the complex nature of medical science¹ such as reading and understanding the patient's medical records, technical surgery, examination results and other support so that it will take considerable time and high costs.

Barriers and Challenge

Barriers and challenges in pertaining health law is that health law in Indonesia has just begun to develop and is still *in statu nascendi*. To complete and perfect the instrument of the law, we have to study longstanding and high jurisprudence of overseas literature. Legal considerations that the judge pronounced in a variety of medical case is what we can earn and received so far it does not conflict with our own socio-cultural, so that the development of medical law in Indonesia more quickly so that we can advance faster.

¹ M. Stauch, *Sourcebook on Medical Law*, Cavendish Publishing Limited, London, 1998, page 337.

It is very difficult to get doctors to provide their objective expert statements based on facts to verify whether his colleagues actions are guilty or not guilty of performing or not performing medical procedures on patients. Doctors on the subject play a major role in providing proof in court. However, it is not an easy matter for the public prosecutor to get a doctor who would be an expert witness and is willing to provide information of their colleagues or associates in his field's wrongdoing medical malpractice. It is difficult to maintain the independence when involving colleagues.

According to Giesen, difficult to proof elements in a medical malpractice case is the cause (*causation*). Patients should prove there is direct relationship between the causes and the result of the action. If the patient fails to prove this element, the demands of the patient can be canceled. In the court, the judge has no choice but to win the defendant if all expert witnesses justify the doctor's action was in accordance with the Standards of Medical Operations and Profession.

Moreover, persistent fact in law enforcement on medical malpractice is very strong relationship among medical professionals. A peer relationship is based on the Pledge of Medicine Indonesia and Code of Ethics Indonesia (KODEKI). KODEKI in Article 14 states that "*every doctor treats his colleagues as he wants to be treated*". The provisions of this conduct, but the context of a general nature to treat colleagues in terms of goodness related to their profession. But in fact found that all doctors always maintain good relations with colleagues to avoid conflict of interest with colleagues.

Defending colleagues who are guilty through the testimony of a specialist court is not mentioned in the regulation. Physicians should provide professional information in accordance with their expertise. Doctors should look at the case not look at who is doing such errors. When the doctor involves feelings based on emotional relationships of his colleagues in providing expert testimony in court then the explanation would be biased and not objective so it will be a lot of allegations that doctors tend to defend his colleagues in court.

Collegial relationship among doctors based on misled understanding of professional relationship, affect negatively to law enforcement in Indonesia. Law enforcement against the medical profession would make it difficult for the seeker of justice to prove the guilt of doctors if the doctor as an expert witness has collaborated with the defendant. This will be a major factor that the patient or the patient's family will not win a case of medical criminal offense in court.

Very rare that an expert witness who testified in court is different and contrary to the practice of medicine taken by the suspect. Many, expert witness justify his colleagues, because only the doctor who knows the surgical techniques or other medical action, so when taking this approach, the council of judges will follow the views of the expert witnesses and will surely win doctor in the case.

Solution and Analysis

In the theory of evidence, there is a principle that says "*He who asserts must prove or in Dutch called *wie Stelt, moet zijn kunnen bewijzen recht**". In the aspect of civil law, the parties are obliged to prove the guilt of doctors and patients in the aspect of criminal law and public prosecutor has the authority to prove.

When applying this authentication system, as has been explained from the beginning, it would be difficult for patients to prove that doctor is guilty.

Difficulty to prove guilty doctors was mentioned in the US Department of Health, Education and Welfare Report which states that one of the most difficult to prove cases are medical malpractice. Weakness verification system which is the limiting factor medical malpractice case are not up to the court, and so we need to reform the system in proving especially to cases of medical malpractice.

In a global aspect, current proving system is being neglected. In specific cases especially, proving principle '*he who asserts must prove*' which put the burden of proof obligation (*burden of proof*) to the patient changed to a system of proof by obliging to the doctor to prove medical malpractice cases. Reversed evidence against medical malpractice cases has been implemented in various European countries such as Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium and France. All these countries would realize that it is unfair if the state imposes a burden of proof to patients who do not have a good educational background as the medical profession itself.

The transfer of the burden of proof on the part of the patient to the doctor or other medical personnels is believed to bring positive change to medical malpractice cases in litigation. Ideally, the doctor or medical personnels prove medical malpractice because he knows, understands, authorized and experienced in the practice.

Shift of the burden to the doctor as mentioned by *Lord Justice May* in cases *Dwyer v. Roderick* that in medical malpractices, the burden of proving of medical malpractices. Lord Justice May said that:

"To shut one's eyes to the obvious if one denied that the burden of achieving something more than the mere balance of probabilities was greater when one was investigating the complicated and sophisticated actions of a qualified and experienced doctor than one was inquiring into the inattention of the driver in a simple running down action".

In addition to applying the burden of reversed proof as a solution to resolve medical malpractice cases, there are several countries have introduced a settlement out of court (*non litigation*) or in a civil law aspects of the so-called *alternative dispute resolution* by using the mediation approach. In Article 29 of Law No. 36 Year 2009 on Health states that medical malpractice settlement in mediation before the case is brought to court. Mediation is done when a dispute arises between health workers with patient health providers as recipients of health services. Mediation is done aims to resolve disputes out of court by a mediator agreed upon by the parties pursuant to the principle of *win-win solution and win-win situation*.

Malaysia also provides the option to the doctor and the patient that the medical malpractice case should be resolved through the courts or out of court. However, judges in Malaysia are given the authority to advise the disputing parties settle the case through mediation first. Likewise, with Singapore cases of medical malpractice should first be resolved out of court through mediation approach.

Conclusion

In a review of Indonesian and Malaysian Law, all give important positions to the doctor as an expert witness in the process of law enforcement. The only difference is that when a doctor as an expert witness testifies. In Indonesian, doctors can provide information on the stage of the police investigation until the proceedings in the Court. Meanwhile, in Malaysia, the doctor as an expert witness testifies only at the stage of the examination process in any court.

There are some obstacles in getting a doctor's expert witness as many who do not want to become an expert witness because they will deal with the defendant who is also their colleagues at a hospital. This may prolong settlement of medical malpractice cases. In addition, it is difficult to find a doctor who became an expert witness whose expertise is relevant to the case at hand because medical malpractice cases are complex and different from other cases that not everyone understands the medical action both methods of treatment and technical operations performed doctor to the patient.

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Effect Of Regulations, The Availability Of Budget And Work Motivation Of T Public Service Quality In Office Of Education Aceh Province

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Abstract

Development of personnel resources is very important because it can improve the ability of personnel both professional ability, the ability of insights, leadership abilities and dedication capability that will ultimately improve the performance of an apparatus. This study wants to examine and analyze the factors that affect the quality of public services, in terms of regulation and the availability of budget and personnel work motivation SKPD (local work unit) education offices in the District and the City, in the province of Aceh. Widodo (2001) states that public service is defined as any form of service activities commonly undertaken by Government Agencies in Central and in the area of Environmental State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN), Regional-Owned Enterprises (BUMD) in the form of goods and services, both within the framework of efforts to meet the needs of society, and in order to implement the provisions of legislation. Results of the study can be described that there is a relationship associative Regulation, with quality of service apparatus, of 18.4% . There is a relationship associative Availability budget, with quality of service personnel by 22.9%. And there is a relationship associative work motivation, with quality 28.6% of service personnel. So the three variables studied, namely regulatory factors, the availability of budget and work motivation of personnel department of education contributes to improving the quality of public services amounted to 69.9%.

Key Words: Regulations, Budget availability, Motivation, Government officer service

Introduction

The era of globalization has entered into all aspects of work and business, including the service (service) shown by the needs of modern man, rivalry or competition, and increased public expectations are high. Therefore, the government are required to be taking the initiative in increasing its role in the implementation of development and providing services to the public better, so as to address issues of development, particularly the field of human and economic development, such as; job creation and

unemployment reduction, improvement of people's purchasing power, and increasing public satisfaction with the services through excellent services. In the optimization of the construction activity, an agency or organization, we need a system that can carry out the development activities and support services to the community. Each organization operates by using all its resources to produce better goods / services that can be marketed. So the management of available resources both in terms of financial resources, physical, Human Resources (HR), and the ability of the technology and systems (Simamora, 2004). Because resources are so limited that owned the organization / institution or company is required is able to empower and optimize their use to maintain its existence and even survival of the organization.

From various resources owned by government agencies, HR has a strategic position among other resources. Without human resources, other resources cannot be used, let alone managed to produce a product and services. But infact, many felt or heard, the leaders of agencies / institutions/agencies in the government who are still un aware of the importance of human resources for the survival of the system work and efforts to achieve the goals of the organization or institution. Though we realize true HR is the asset of the organization, institution or enterprise, for moving the human resources and making other resources work.

The survey results while in the office of education of each district / city in the province of Aceh, there are still some problems, among others; 1) Implementation of the development of education in the province of Aceh has not run optimally; 2) Still weak competitiveness of education in the province of Aceh nationally, is still in the order of over 30 national, 3) Institutional governance (good governance) has not worked as it should, 4) The existence of the Regulation, the level of understanding and implementation of the regulation is still very limited, 5) The quality and motivation of personnel in district offices of education in Aceh still not optimal, 6) The process of improving the human resources employees in government agencies, particularly the education offices in the province of Aceh has not gone well, and 7) Apparatus work ethic both individuals and groups are still very limited.

This study wants to examine and analyze the factors that affect the quality of public services, in terms of regulation and the availability of budget and personnel work motivation SKPD (Local Work Unit) education offices in the District andt he City, in the province of Aceh.

Research Method

Research samples

Research conducted on regular employees who carry out the public service, in this case wanted to measure the quality of service at SKPD on all Department of Education in the province. Therefore, the members of the population are all employees of the SKPD that many perform service functions to the public at the Office of Education (Education Department) or the Department of Education sports (Dispora) or the Department of education and culture (Disdikbud). Sampling method used is Proporsionale stratified random sampling method. The sample set by the researchers, first compiled based eselonsi / rank by area / region in the province.

Researchers set the number of respondents who were 120 respondents. The determination of these respondents, consisting of level Chief, Head Level, and Level Head of Section, as well as staff.

Method

The method used in this study using survey method explanation (explanatory survey method), the survey tried to link the variables and test variables studied. Application of survey research methods in operations, required an appropriate research design conditions of the depth of research that will be done. In addition, to determine the variables that affect the performance of services on education officers at the Office of Education in the province of Aceh, this study uses a quantitative approach. The data is analyzed data from questionnaires filled out by the public as a recipient of the service which is the subject SKPD. Quality of service is only viewed based on employee perceptions.

Variables and Research Model

This research determine the effect of regulation and budget availability and motivation to work with public services. By the definition of variables as follows:

- 1) The variables of this study consisted of independent variables: Regulation (X1), availability of budget (X2), and work motivation (X3).
- 2) Dependent variables: aperture on public services (Z)
- 3) Based on theoretical concepts, results of previous studies, and the applicable regulations, the regulations set out in four dimensions, namely:
- 4) The process of preparing regulation, with indicators: Availability regulation, involvement in the process, dissemination and understanding.
- 5) Application of regulation, with the indicator: Konsis-tension execution, Ease of implementation, and response to regulation.
- 6) Linkages between regulation, with indicators; Availability of support for regulation of the central regulations, the regulatory linkages with other regulations
- 7) Evaluation, with the indicator; the evaluation process and regulatory changes

Data Analysis

Based paradigm and the research hypotheses that have been presented in previous chapters, the methods of data analysis used to test the hypothesis is path analysis (path analysis).

Suitable path analysis is used to analyze the relationship between cause and effect, good to know the effect of directly or indirectly cause a set of variables (exogenous) to set a variable result (endogenous), either simultaneously or partially. Path analysis is also suitable for samples that exceed or above 100 respondents and the processed data are exploratory and data can be observed directly in the field (Sitepu, 1994; Kusnendi, 2005; Jonathan Sarwono, 2007).

Analysis of this path follows the pattern of a structural or so called structural models (Kusnendi, 2005).
Structural model with the following equation:

$$Y_1 = f(X_1, X_2, X_3).$$

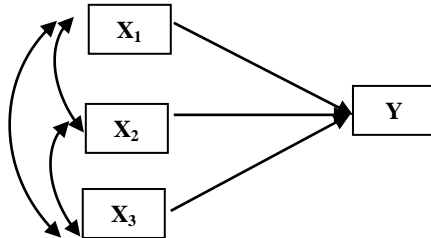
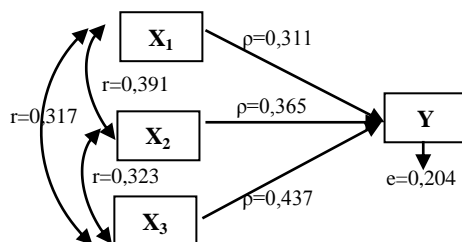


Figure 1. Analysis Variable lines of research

Discussion and Analysis

Based on the answers to each variable question of 120 respondents, with a weighting scale of 1 to 4, then processed the data revealed a relationship correlational variables Regulation (X1), the availability of budget (X2) and motivation (X3) values obtained correlation coefficient respectively are: $r_{x1x2} = 0.391$, $r_{x2x3} = 0.323$, $r_{x1x3} = 0.317$. Statistical test results support the existence of a positive relationship with the criteria of the relationship moderate to low. So that the analysis of the considered problem needs to be done with the approach path analysis.

Statistically, the variable path analysis Regulation (X1), availability of budget (X2) and Motivation (X3) on the quality of service of personnel in the office of the Department of Education in the province. can be explained in Figure 2 below



Effect of regulation, availability of budget and work motivation on the Quality of service personnel in the Office of education throughout Aceh.

Pictured above, stated equation pathways, the form $Y = 0,311X_1 + 0,365X_2 + 0,437X_3 + 0.204$

From the equation above can be interpreted that:

- 1) There is a relationship associative Regulation, with quality service of apparatus that magnitude, amounting to 0,311 (ρ_{YX1})
- 2) There is a relationship associative Availability budget, with quality service apparatus of 0,365 (ρ_{YX2})

- 3) There is a relationship associative work motivation, with quality service apparatus of 0.437 (ρ_{YX3})

Table 1. Effect of Variable X1 X2 and X3 on Y

Variable	Direct Impact	Indirect Impact			Total Impact
		X1	X2	X3	
X1	0.097		0.044	0.043	0.184
X2	0.133	0.044		0.051	0.229
X3	0.191	0.051	0.043		0.286
Total Impact = 0.699					

Based on Table-1 above, may explain that the magnitude of the effect of each variable Regulation (X1), the availability of budget (X2), and work motivation (X3), as follows:

- 1) The amount of the partial effect of variable regulation, (X1) on the quality of service personnel (Y) either direct or indirect effect of 18.4%.
- 2) The amount of the partial effect of variable budget Kersediaan (X2), the quality of service personnel (Y), good effect a direct or indirect of 22.9%.
- 3) And the partial effect of work motivation variable (X3), the quality of service personnel (Y), either direct or indirect effect of 28.6%.
- 4) So the influence of regulation, Kersediaan budget, and Motivation to quality of service personnel by 69.9%.

Discussion

The test results show that the model feasibility research model has met the goodness of an econometric model or characteristics that can be expected.

Theoretical plausibility: The model of this study showed that the test results in accordance with expectations and management theory, organizational behavior, performance and public services into its rationale.

Accuracy of the estimates of the parameters. This research models produce accurate estimator path coefficients and significant bias or not. Assumptions are met analysis and statistics of the model error probability is very low or p-value <5% (p-value = 0.000).

Explanatory ability. The research model has a high ability in explaining the relationship between management variables studied phenomenon. Standard Error (SE) is smaller than $\frac{1}{2}$ times the absolute value of the coefficient of the track ($SE < \frac{1}{2} p_i$)

Forecasting Ability. The research model has sufficient predictive ability over the behavior of the dependent variable, as shown by the high coefficient of determination models that exceed 1/3 of the total effect, with the following details:

- a) The magnitude of the effect of regulation variables, availability of budget and the motivation to work towards quality of service personnel in the education offices throughout the province. amounted to 69.9%.
- b) The influence of other variables on the quality of public services at 30.1%.

Conclusion

Based on statistical analysis of lane describe improvements in the existing regulations, the quality of service personnel in Aceh province will increase. It if it will impact on a significant contribution to the performance of the service personnel. However, of the magnitude of the effect, indicating that the existence and implementation of regulations developed has not been optimal, in the sense that they need efforts to increase, so that the regulation would be more effective to increase the performance of the service personnel education offices in the province of Aceh.

While on the availability of budget, the good availability of the existing budget and the growing availability of budget implementation in the public service, it will contribute significantly to the quality of service personnel. However, of the magnitude of the effect, indicating that the availability of the existing budget has not been optimal, need Adaijah efforts to increase, so the availability of the budget will be greater and adequate for performance improvement of service personnel in the office of the Department of Education throughout the Aceh province. Therefore the whole dimension of the availability of the existing budget, both at the provincial and city / district must continually improved. Likewise, as expected theory that motivation contributes greatly to the quality of services provided as an obligation to the public. The statistical results also show the same thing. Of the three variables analyzed, motivation have the greatest effect.

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Local-Wisdom-Based Conflict Resolution In Aceh: (The Study of the Role of Customary Institution for Building Peace in Lhokseumawe, Aceh, Indonesia)

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Abstract

This study examines the conflict resolution based on local wisdom in Aceh focused on the existence and role of traditional institutions in building peace in the city of Lhokseumawe. The urgency of these studies refer to the main argument put forward that local knowledge can be a resolution of the conflict in society on the one hand, and bring better impact on the formal justice on the other hand. This study is important because it emphasizes that local knowledge can be use as a frame of reference in solving conflict in Acehnese society. The local wisdoms full of religious values that become a way of life of the people of Aceh. As mentioned in hadih Majah (Aceh proverb): "*hukum ngon adat lagee zat ngon sifeut*" [religion and customs are like substance and nature that can not be separated]. This tradition is a very democratic conflict resolution without bloodshed and rancor between the two sides of the conflict, both vertically and horizontally. This research was conducted in the City Lhoksumawe by using a qualitative approach. While the method of data collection; depth interviews, focus group discussions, and study the document. The results showed that local knowledge still exist to resolve conflicts or disputes in society, for example, a fight between residents, minor theft or defilement and disputes concerning land boundaries. While the role of traditional institutions in resolving conflicts or disputes fairly significant, traditional institutions, among others; *keuchik*, *tuha peut*, *imum meunasah* and other public figures.

Keywords: Conflict resolution, local wisdom, customary institution, Aceh, MAA

Introduction

Local wisdom (local wisdom) can be interpreted as a whole view of life or teachings, advices, proverbs, and the values of life and honored tradition, practiced by both communities who have customary

sanctions or who do not have the sanction (Sanusi, 2005). Local wisdom that can be used as a socio-cultural mechanisms contained in the Indonesian tradition. The tradition is believed and has been proven to be a powerful tool to raise brotherhood and solidarity between people who have been institutionalized and crystallized in the social order and culture.

The Moluccas are local wisdom called *pela*, and *gandong*. *Pela* is based upon an agreement of friendship and brotherhood ties two or more villages, and *gandong* implies friendship formed because of the awareness geneologis (Aditjondro, 2007). In addition, among the local wisdom that has existed since the first, and still maintained until now, among others; *adat beramaibaakuran* (South Kalimantan), *karapatankaum* (West Sumatra), *muakhi* (Lampung), *setungkutigabatu* (Papua) (Alamsyah, 2012); *DalihanNatolu* (Tapanuli, North Sumatra), *betang* (Central Kalimantan), *menyama Braya* (Bali), *saling Jot* and *saling pelarangan* (NTB), *siroingsunyo*, *yoingsunsiro* (East Java), *alon-alonasalkelakon* (Java Central and Yogyakarta), and *basusunsirih* (Malay / Sumatra). Local wisdom that still exists and prevails in society, has the potential to be able to encourage the desire to live in harmony and peace. That's because local knowledge is essentially teaches peace with each other, the environment, and the Lord (Sriyanto, 2007).

Meanwhile, in Acehese society known as *di'iet*, *Sayam*, *suloh*, *peusijukand peumatjaroe* have long entrenched and practiced to this day. Local wisdom also try to be preserved include resolving conflicts that occur in the community also uses the mechanisms of local knowledge. For example, a conflict resolution process that develops within the community settled in a custom frame laden with religious values. This tradition is a process of very democratic conflict resolution without bloodshed and rancor between the two sides of the conflict, both vertically and horizontally.

If analyzed in depth local knowledge that grows in Acehese society is the result of a dialectic with the values of Islam which has been strongly embraced. So that Islam becomes the very foundations of culture that have a power struggle to reach the future. As is often referenced contained in hadihmaja (proverb) namely; *adat bapoeTeumeureuhom*, *Hukom bak Syiah Kuala*, *Qanun bak Putroe Phang*, *reusam bak Lakseumana*. It can be interpreted, *poeteumeurehom* (executive power-sultan), *Syiah Kuala* (judicial-ulama), *Putroe Phang* (legislative), *Laksamana* (defense-army). Also "*Hukom ngon adat lagee zat ngon sipheut*" (Islamic law and customs like substance and nature, can't be separated) (Husseini, 1970).

Conflict resolution by using local customary or local knowledge as long as this is already entrenched in the community is the right step. Local wisdom is something that is already rooted and usually not just a mere profane oriented, but also the sacred oriented so that its implementation can be quickly and easily accepted by the public. With local customary conflict resolution is expected to be quickly realized, could be acceptable to all groups so that no hidden latent conflicts in the community (Sriyanto, 2007).

On the other hand the government continues to make the revitalization of local wisdom through legislation which is then accommodated in Law No. 44 1999 article 3 paragraph 2 mentioned that the province has

the authority to regulate; 1) the organization of religious life; 2) implementation of customary life; 3) provision of education and the role of scholars in setting regional policy. Efforts to revive the local wisdom is being conducted with the enactment of: Perda No. 7 Tahun 2000 (Penyelenggaraan Kehidupan Adat); Qanun No. 4 Tahun 2003 (Pemerintahan *Mukim*); Qanun No. 5 Tahun 2003 (the *Gampong* administration); UURI No. 11 Tahun 2006 (Pemerintahan Aceh); Qanun (Local Regulations) No. 9 Tahun 2008 (on Customary life and law); Qanun No. 10 Tahun 2008 (customary institution); Governorial regulation or Pergub No. 60 Tahun 2013 (on Implementation of Resolution / Dispute Customary and Customs).

In UUPA 11 of 2006 mentioned about Customary Institute includes 13 traditional institutions, among others, a) Majelis Adat Aceh; b) *Imeum Mukim* ; c) *Imuem chik* ; d) *Keuchik* ; e) *Tuha Peut* ; f) *Tuha Lapan* ; g) *Imuem Meunasah* (according to UUPA, 2006).

The role of traditional institutions and culture of Aceh as a conflict resolution as mentioned in Qanun No. 9 of 2008 concerning Customary Life and Customs. In this Qanun Adat has the authority to settle 18 cases at the village level; 1) disputes in the household; 2) inter-family disputes related to inheritance; 3) disputes between citizens; 4) Seclusion or obscene; 5) Disputes about property rights; 6) The dispute in the family; 7) Dispute treasure *seuharkat (Gonogini)*; 8) Theft of light; 9) stealing of domesticated cattle; 10) Violations of customary livestock, agricultural and forest; 11) Disputes at sea; 12) Dispute on the market; 13) Persecution light; 14) The burning of forests; 15) Harassment, defamation, hasut and defamation; 16) defilement environment; 17) Threatens threatening; 18) Disputes in violation of customs.

Departing from this background, this study will focus on the resolution of conflicting views of the existence of local knowledge, the role of institutions, settlement patterns and the impact on society. The study of local wisdom becomes attractive in an era of globalization that continues to penetrate into the social system and culture of Aceh. Therefore, the main problem will be answered in this paper is; How the existence of local wisdom in resolving the conflict in Aceh society? And what is the role of traditional institutions in the process of conflict resolution in Aceh society?

The Existence of Local Wisdom in Resolving Conflict

Local wisdom in Acehnese society still existed nowadays. Despite never experience the ups and downs due to various factors, including political impartiality of government policy to local wisdom in Indonesian society, includings in Aceh. For example, political and social changes that occurred after the formation of the State of Indonesia resulted in the existence of traditional institutions have gradually started excluded. It begins with the New Order authoritarian politics that issued Law No. 5 1979 Village Government which eliminate all forms of customary law in Indonesia (Research Team PKPM, 2007).

However, in line with the spirit of reform and regional autonomy expression changes and democratization continues to grow in Indonesia. Including the administration of privilege of Aceh in the Law 44 of 1999 as mentioned that the province has the authority to regulate; 1) the organization of religious life; 2) implementation of customary life; 3) provision of education and the role of scholars in setting regional

policy (Act No. 44 of 1999 article 3 paragraph 2). Efforts to revive the local wisdom is continuing this proven with the stipulation. This is in line with the views expressed by Usman Budiman, public figures who had served as Chairman of MAA Lhokseumawe for 11 years. He said in a Focus Group Discussion (FGD):

"Actually MoU and *Ikrar Lamteh* (peace agreement between DI / TII and the Government of Indonesia) is clearly based on local wisdom. Local wisdom in Aceh becomes the rule in the community prior to the Islamic law and national law. This local knowledge continues to appear with the enactment of Law No. 44 of 1999 then in Aceh are within the customary privileges, scholars, education; then strengthened by Law No. 11 on Governing Aceh in 2006 thus *Qanun Adat* institutions of authority Customary institution, the local wisdom existence is getting stronger. Since 2010 gives intensive Rp. 200-300 for the settlement of the dispute. In 2013 I (Usman Budiman Lhokseumawe Chairman MAA) was invited to Bappenas, Jakarta facilitated by UNDP and IOM. In Jakarta I explain the existence of local kearipan in resolving conflicts in society, which was attended by representatives from Papua, Kalimantan, Java and other provinces." (FGD, June 11, 2015).

The existence of local knowledge, particularly related to the revitalization of traditional institutions continue to experience the post-reform, especially in 1999 and continued to strengthen in 2006. Local knowledge can't be separated by customary institutions as the actor who played the role to preserve it, meaning that when the traditional institutions of this new order of government abolished (1979), then the local knowledge also relegated its role in society. Therefore, the government of Aceh and all elements of society aware of the importance of such wisdom. Correspondingly, Badruzzaman Ismail, Chairman of MAA of Aceh province strengthened the above mentioned view:

"The existence of local wisdom can be seen in the peace process DI / TII with the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. Then the peace process conducted in the Blang Padang with *kendhuri* and *peusijek*. Similarly, the *Uleebalang* properties that many left during the Cumbok Affair solved by consultation with local wisdom approach. The use of local knowledge re-use at the time of the Helsinki MoU peace in 2015, former GAM combatants, widows, orphans are given compensation in the Acehnese language is called *diyot*. *Diyot* is the form of payment of money, venture capital, replacing damaged homes, the cost of treatment for the sick or handicapped." (Interview, June 24, 2015).

However in the process of revitalization of local wisdom is not as easy as turning the palm of the hand. The issuance of Law No. 30 of the village government in 1979, conflict in Aceh for more than 30 years, the earthquake and tsunami influence such wisdom as confirmed by Tengku Yusdedi, head of MAA of Lhokseumawe:

"There are still local wisdom and still running, although not optimal and institutions still run local wisdom. However, compared with the previous period seems no progress. There are some who go there are some also who is not running. Currently the problem in the village is the village leaders are now less aware of local wisdom, as well as the laws and rules that apply in the village. Aceh the waning identity is religion so that communities are not informed about the obligations and the identity of the people of Aceh so that local knowledge existing in the lower of the ancestors of the people of Aceh had faded. In fact it can be said that the first customs of the religion, when religion comes immediately greeted by custom. "(FGD, June 11, 2015).

The existence of local wisdom to resolve conflicts and disputes in society intensified when a decision signed jointly; Aceh Governor and the Regional Police Chief Customary Courts of Aceh on the Implementation of the Village and Mukim in Aceh in 2011. The joint decision of the joint; 1) disputes / disputes at village level and mukim were mild as the qanun No. 9 ThauN 2008 on the Development of Customary Life and Customs shall be settled in advance through the Customary judicial of Gampong and Mukim in Aceh; 2) The police officer gives a chance that any dispute / dispute as meant in the first dictum to be resolved first through the *Gampong* and *Mukim* Customary Justice; 3) all parties shall respect the Customary Courts Implementation of the *Gampong* and *Mukim*; 4) ruling Justice and *Mukim Gampong* customs or other names in Aceh are final and binding and can not be filed again at a general court or other judicial.

Local wisdom can exist in a traditional Acehnese society and culture still survived in spite of the various factors involved degrade even eliminate it as already mentioned. Customs and culture remains sustainable in line with the times and changing times. Pharmaceuticals customs and cultural foundations caused by factors that strengthen customary religion. Like the philosophy of Aceh; hukum custom ngonlageengon substances sifeut (religion and customs like substance and nature [inseparable]). This philosophy became the identity, character and characteristic of the Acehnese people who uphold their customs and culture as high honor of religion. It is recognized by TGK. Abdurrahman Kaoy, Vice Chairman of MAA Aceh province, he asserts that;

"Local knowledge still exist as a community conflict resolution in Aceh until now due in accordance with the way of life, characteristics and identity of Acehnese people that harmony between religions and customs. Islamic religious promoting the values of peace and eliminate rancor, these values then affect the customs and culture of Aceh. Similarly, customs before Islam came adopted as customary Aceh, for example, peusijuk which is then used as a Hindu influence the local wisdom in Aceh even one of the peace process between the parties to the dispute ended with peusijuk ". (Interview, June 24, 2015).

If related structural-functional theory proposed Parsons (in Ritzer and Goodman, 2005: 12) that in a society which has a structure and system will appear each function. Parsons mentions four structural

components of the social system; value, norms, roles and the collectivity (Ali and Heryani, 2013: 103). Soekanto (1983: 113) says that the social structure is a network of social elements are a staple in the community. The elements of the basic social cover; social groups; culture, social institutions, social stratification, power and authority. The social structure of the people of Aceh are still maintained and sustainable despite the inevitable changes, for example, cultural and social stratification.

The Role of Traditional Institutions in Conflict Settlement

Role of Traditional Institutions bounce back after the reform with the enactment of Law No. 44 Year 1999. Already there Customary Institute and culture Aceh (LAKA) later in 2004 turned into Aceh Customary Council (MAA). 2005 formed MAA district level which oversees 13 institutions Customary; for example, *Keuchik, TuhaPeut, TuhaLapan, Keujruen Blang, Panglima Laot, Haria Pekan* and *Pawang Uteuen* or *Pawang Glee*.

Related to the role of institutions respectively, Usman Budiman, former Chairman of MAA explained that:

"Each of these traditional institutions has a role and authority in finish disputes and conflicts in their respective areas. Traditional institutions in conducting judicial proceedings related customary issues during the trial there were seven people involved, in the judicial process, including keuchik village who acts as a judge, Tuha Peut as a judge of other members as panitra. Traditional institutions have a role in resolving the dispute 18 proceedings under the Qanun Adat Court in 2008; for example, a fight, inheritance disputes, minor theft etc. In fact there is anMoU between Aceh police, MAA and the Governor related to the dispute with the village customary justice."(FGD, June 11, 2015).

The explanation above shows that the role of traditional institutions in Acehnese society is currently experiencing post-reform developments. Customary institutions or device has the authority to resolve disputes recognized by the Aceh government also issued Qanun 9 of 2008 concerning Customary Development Life and Customs. This Qanun explained that the traditional authorities and the government have the authority to settle cases as elaborated before.

If traced in documents peace treaty resolving conflicts or Seketa on two village in the city of Lhokseumawe, namely, Gampong AlueAwee and Gampong Paya Punteut also found quite a role of customary institutions. Gampong Alue Awee Kecataman Muara Dua on 26 February 2010 traditional institutions managed to reconcile fights between residents. Traditional institutions are present in the peace process is Keuchik; ImumGampong, Tuha Peut, Secretary of the village, and a few head of Hamlet (Document Gampong Justice, No. 460/120/2010).

Concluding Remarks

Local wisdom in Acehnese society still exist to this day. Despite never experiencing the ups and downs due to various factors, including political impartiality of government policies to local wisdom in Indonesian

society, including in Aceh. Partly due to the New Order authoritarian politics that issued Law No. 5 1979 Village Government which eliminate all forms of customary law in Indonesia. The existence of local wisdom in Aceh continues to increase along with the spirit of reform and regional autonomy expression changes and democratization continues to grow in Indonesia. Including the implementation of Law No. 44 of 1999 on privilege rights of Acehas mentioned that the province has the authority to regulate; 1) the organization of religious life; 2) implementation of customary life; 3) provision of education and the role of scholars in setting regional policy.

The role of traditional institutions until now quite instrumental resolution of conflicts and disputes in Acehnese society. Traditional institutions which numbered 13 as mentioned in the regulation and law, for example: keuchik, tuhapeut, imum village, keujrunblang, has the authority to resolve conflicts and disputes in 18 forms, among others; fights, the division of the estate, lightweight theft, land boundaries, slander, minor traffic accidents as stipulated in the regulation and Decree with the Governor of Aceh, Aceh police and the Aceh Adat Council in 2011. Traditional institutions in which there is the *adat* (traditional leaders) has the authority to resolve disputes and conflicts in society. Customary stakeholders function as a mediator, facilitator, negotiator and arbitrator in resolving disputes. Adat is meant here is keuchik, priests meunasah and customary stakeholders village. As evidence in the documents conflict resolution or peace agreement Seketa on two villages in the city of Lhokseumawe, namely, Gampong Alue Awee 2010 and Gampong Paya Punteeut 2011 act fairly traditional institutions and managed to reconcile fights between residents. This shows that local knowledge is still showing its existence and customary institutions also have a significant role in reconciling conflicts or disputes that occur in the community, so that people feel the need for peace.

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Human rights in Indonesia: An analysis of The Effects of Regime Change and Ongoing Economic development on Human Rights Violations in Indonesia

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Abstract

An analysis of whether the change in regime of Indonesian government and economic development has had an effect on reducing human rights violations was performed. A plan of action to be implemented by the Indonesian government to improve the process of handling human rights violations was also suggested. The extent to which corruption and the lack of government involvement influence violations of human rights in Indonesia was examined by comparing the frequency of human rights abuses with corruption; and with the growth in GDP from 1980 to 2010. Indonesia was ruled under authoritarian leadership for half a century and is now in a transition state between autocracy and democracy. The spotlight on violation of human rights in Indonesia have increased, but with little improvements. Separatist movements, ethnic and religious discrimination, have contributed to human rights violations in Indonesia; especially in Aceh and Papua. From analyzing human rights data and Indonesia's GDP, it was found that economic development has no direct correlation to human rights violations. Thus, a lack of resources is not a contributing factor to government's lack of involvement in reinforcing basic human rights law. Conversely, a change in regime showed a reduction in cases where human rights were abused. The neglect of human rights presented in this paper gives an insight to how Indonesia, a country based on democracy, infringes its constitution and the international treaties it has ratified.

Keywords: Indonesia, human rights, Aceh, democracy and human rights, human rights violations, Papua, government involvement

Introduction

This paper looks to analyze whether or not the change in regime of the government of Indonesia and economic development have had an effect on reducing human rights violations, as well as to suggest a plan of action for the government to be more involved and improving the process of dealing with human rights violations.

Human rights are defined as the fundamental or natural rights individuals have since birth. These undeniable rights are iterated in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), a document that ensures international rights of freedom and equality (Encyclopedia Britannica, Mark 2001, Youth for Human Rights 2002 – 2012). Some examples of the rights include: being born free and equal in dignity and rights; having the right to life, liberty and security; the right to not being subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and lastly, having the right to freedom of religion and expression (United for Human Rights). The violation of human rights is then simply when individuals are deprived of these fundamental rights and other rights enumerated in the country's constitution.

Indonesia has had a change in regime ever since its independence in 1945. It was under authoritarian leadership for half a century, under Sukarno and Suharto, and now it is slowly experiencing democratization ever since Suharto stepped down from office in 1998 after 32 years of ruling (Luebke, 2009). Throughout the last decade, the spotlight on violation of human rights in Indonesia have increased but with little improvements (Human Rights Watch 2011, Indonesia 2009, Asian Human Rights Commission 2006).

Theory and Hypothesis

From the previously mentioned human rights violations cases and the ratifications of International treaties, it is observed that Indonesia is in a transition state between an autocratic and a democratic state. Researchers have argued that in a democratic country, human rights are perceived as a significant element in a democratic country and hence violations of said rights are less likely (Kimura 2011, Hathaway 2007 & Eldridge 2002). The protection of human rights in a democratic country can also be due to the fact that it is based on public support and public opinion, without which the government would not serve its true purpose of serving and protecting the people. Conversely, the need for public support in an authoritarian regime is non-existent.

The fact that the government has the luxury to neglect human rights violations in Indonesia could be due to lack of resources to reinforce and implement the international treaties and basic human rights law. Since Indonesia is a growing country, the instability in the economy as well as corruption in the system may also undermine government support and interventions (Hathaway 2007 & Eldridge 2002). The lack of government intervention and participation could also be due to factors such as: lack of political participation and political will, people's distrust in the government, traditional norms and corruption. The extent to which lack of political participation and corruption influence violations of human rights in Indonesia can be examined and studied further to see how they interrelate.

Data comparing the number of frequency of human rights abuses with corruption as well as growth in Gross domestic Product (GDP) from the year 1980 to 2010 will be analyzed. This is done confirm whether or not the hypothesis of Indonesia's change in regime, economic development and corruption have an effect on human rights violations.

Indonesia is suitable for examining this issue because it has had a lot of undisputed human rights violations since 1945, with major changes in its regime. Moreover, the issue still exists today with the lack of government intervention. The Republic of Indonesia has a long and complex history of human rights violations; and most of the incidents that occur are usually accompanied by religious issues brought up by differences in opinion among citizens and the government. The shocking prevalence of human rights violations and their occasional connection to religion lead one to question whether or not the government is involved or concerned about these incidents.

Data Analysis

The graphs were generated using data from World Bank and CIRI (cite). All six graphs show the relationship between Indonesia's GDP and Physical Integrity Rights Index (PIRI) as well as with five human rights indicators: disappearances, extrajudicial killings, political imprisonment, torture and freedom of speech.

Figure 1, shows the relationship between Indonesia's GDP and PIRI. PIRI is an additive index that measures government respect towards torture, extrajudicial killings, political imprisonment and disappearance (CIRI). The lowest score is zero, which indicates the government has no respect for the four rights, and the highest is eight, which indicates the government fully respects and is aware of those rights. Government respect is one of the categories and dimension of human rights for the development of indicators. It is defined as the absence of interference in the exercise of the four aforementioned rights. It measures the degree to which the country is responsible for human rights violations, for example, measures how frequently torture or disappearances occur (UNDP, 2006).

As clearly shown by the graph, there is no definite correlation between the two variables. This suggests that improvement in the Indonesian economy has no effect on government respect for full human rights. Furthermore, it also implies that lack of resources is not a factor for the lack of government intervention and involvement. This leads one to question the integrity of the government's will to protect the people's rights.

The graph also shows that regime change from Suharto to present time government respect has improved slightly. During Suharto's reign in power, government respect fluctuates and eventually plateaus at zero towards the end of his resignation in 1998, after which it continues to increase before decreasing to another plateau at 3 from 2006 onwards (Berger, 2008).

The remaining six graphs, Figures 2-7, show the relationship of GDP with five human rights indicators; disappearances, extrajudicial killings, political imprisonment, torture, freedom of religion and freedom of speech. The measurement of the indicators is in terms of frequency, with zero indicating that cases occur frequently and a 2 indicating no occurrence.

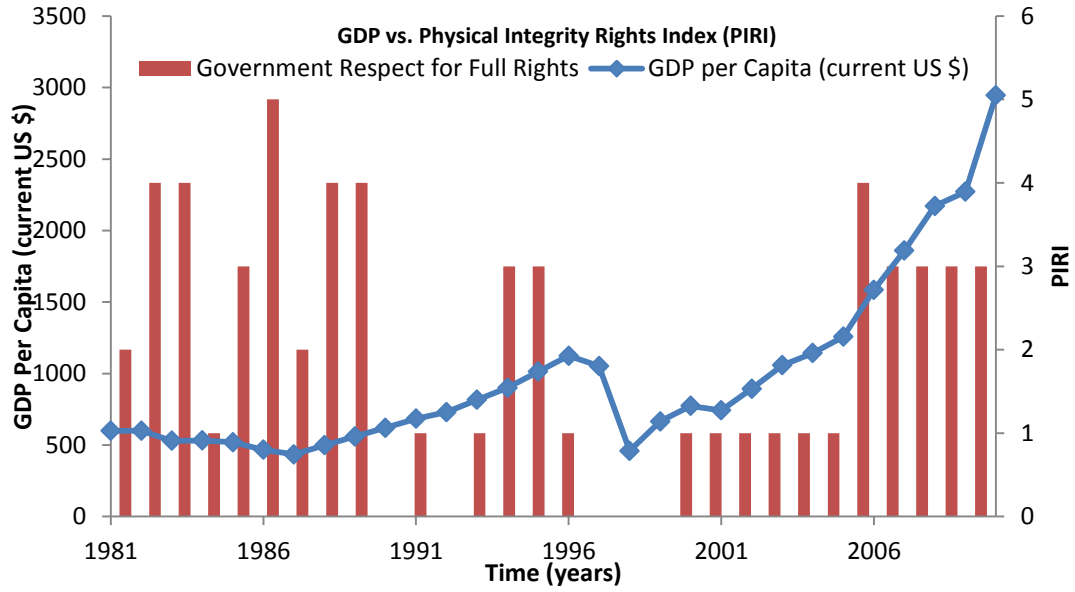


Figure 1. Graph of GDP vs PIRI

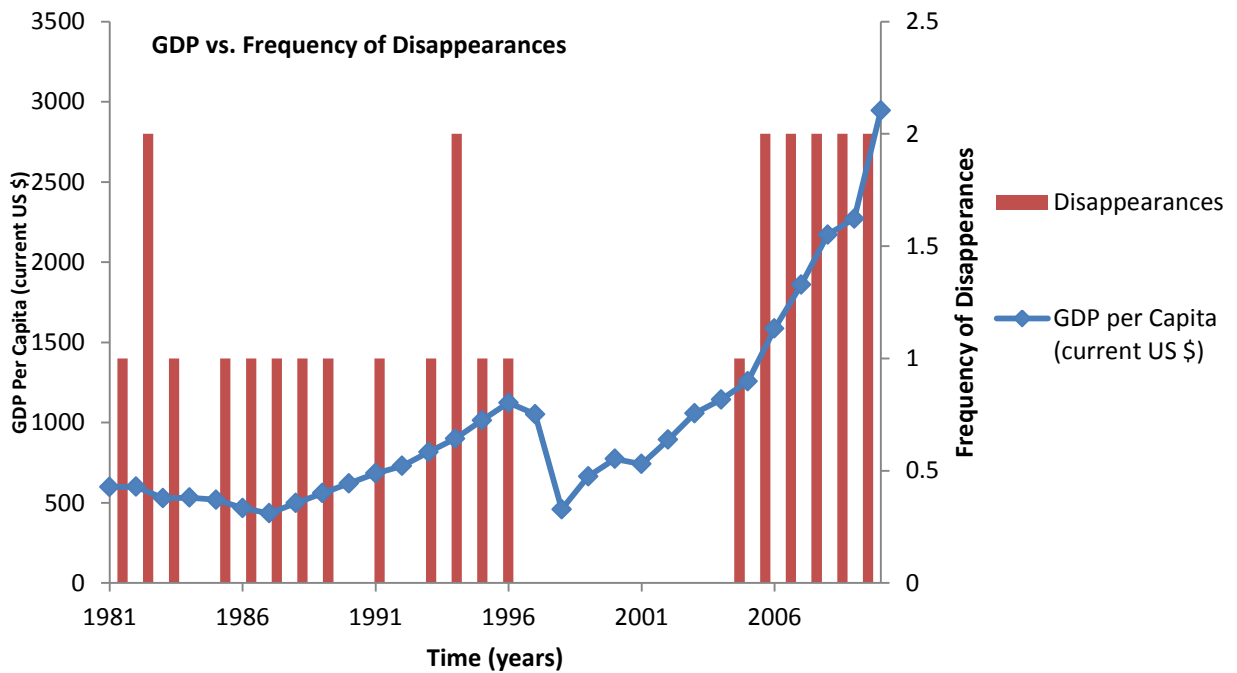


Figure 2. Graph of GDP vs. Frequency of Disappearances

Disappearances cases include those in which people have disappeared and not been found. Disappearances occur without public knowledge, and there is no information on who took them and why; however it is common that political reasoning may be the reason behind it. A score of zero indicates these

cases have occurred frequently in the given year, 1 indicated occasional occurrences and a 2 indicates no occurrence.

The graph shows no correlation between GDP and frequency of disappearances. However, it should be noted that from the 2005 onwards, an increase in GDP shows a reduction in disappearance occurrences from frequent to non-existent. This observation can be supported by the fact that Aceh and the central government signed the Helsinki Agreement, Memorandum of Understanding, in 2005 to end the conflict in Aceh. It is worth mentioning that the conflict between Aceh separatist movement and Indonesia's central government had been going on since 1976, during which a lot of killings and abductions of males occurred. Abductions of fathers, husbands and brothers were based on the government's suspicion that they were personnel of GAM, the free Aceh movement organization (Human Rights Center, 2005).

It should also be noted that in 2004, there were 779 reported cases of Human Rights violation in Aceh alone. Out of 779, 72 were civilian abduction cases, which is about 10%. Moreover, fifty and 20 percent of the 779 cases were killing and torture respectively (Human Rights Center, 2005).

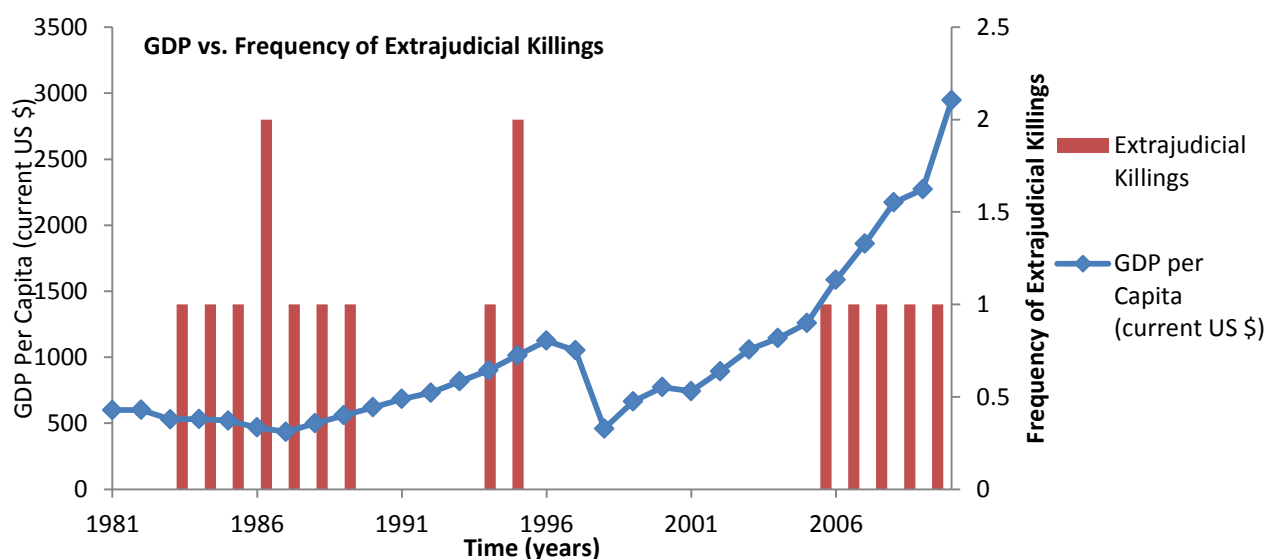


Figure 3. GDP vs. Frequency of Extrajudicial Killings

Extrajudicial killing is defined as killings by government officials without due process of law, which may result from deliberately and illegally using police force against criminal suspects or prisoners. A score of 0 indicates that extrajudicial killings were practiced frequently in a given year, 1 indicates it was practiced occasionally, and a 2 indicates no occurrence of such killings.

The graph shows no correlation between both GDP and regime change with frequency of extrajudicial killings. However there is a reduction in numbers of cases after Suharto's resignation. It was expected that there would be more occurrences of extrajudicial killing during his reign of power, but the data shows otherwise. One of the reasons could be because Indonesia was trying to attain a peaceful transition from

an authoritarian regime to a democracy. Another reason could be the development of a peace settlement between the Free Aceh Movement and the government (Freedom House 2006).

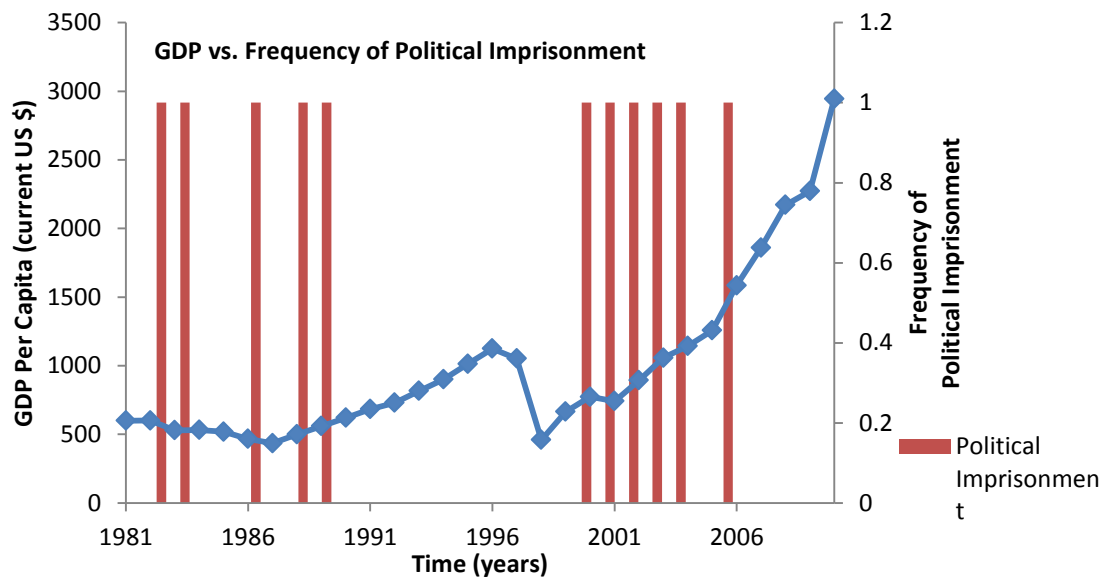


Figure 4. GDP vs. Frequency of Political Imprisonment

There is no direct correlation between political imprisonment and GDP, or between the former and regime change.

Torture is not limited to the deliberate infliction of pain, mentally or physically, by government officials. It also includes cruel and degrading treatment of an individual as well as deaths in custody cause by government negligence. A score of 0 indicates that torture was practiced frequently in a given year, 1 indicates occasional occurrence, and a 2 indicates no occurrence.

It is interesting to see that the occurrence of torture has remained constant for the last twenty years. It provokes one to wonder if the right to protection against torture, which is protected under international law, is not employed in Indonesia. The reason behind the high occurrence of torture could be due to the separatist movement (war) that went on in Aceh and East Timor, as well as the ongoing war in Papua.

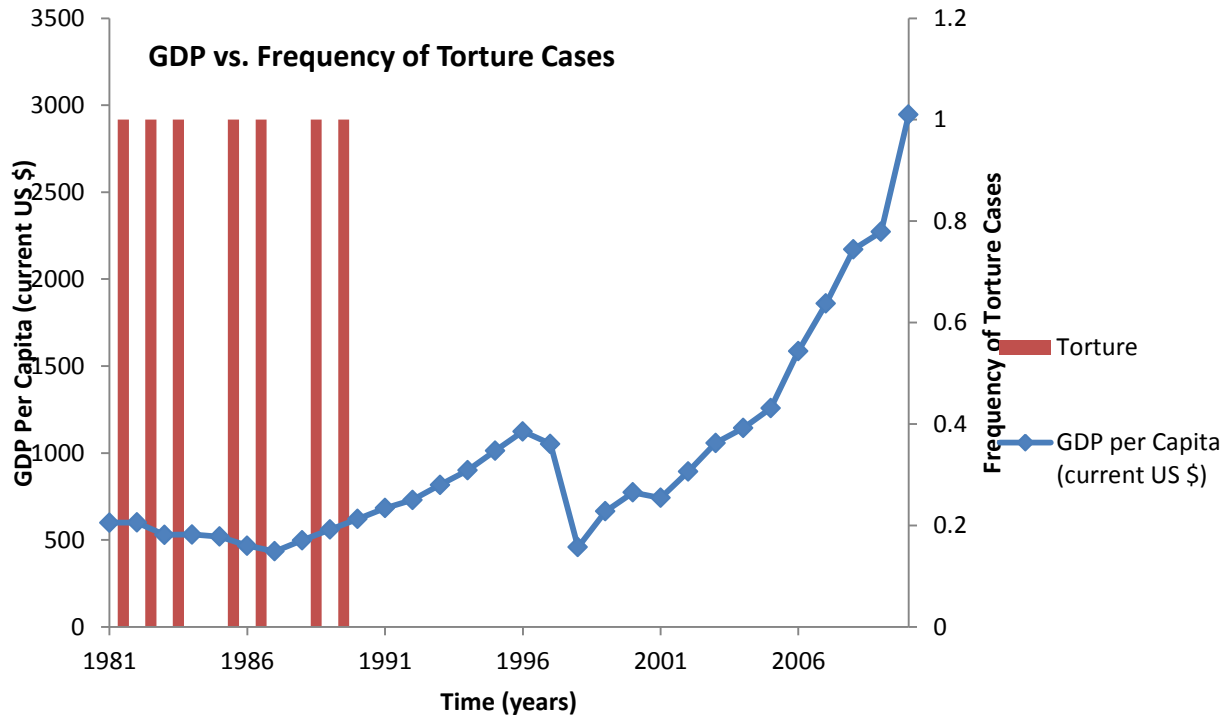


Figure 5. GDP vs. Torture

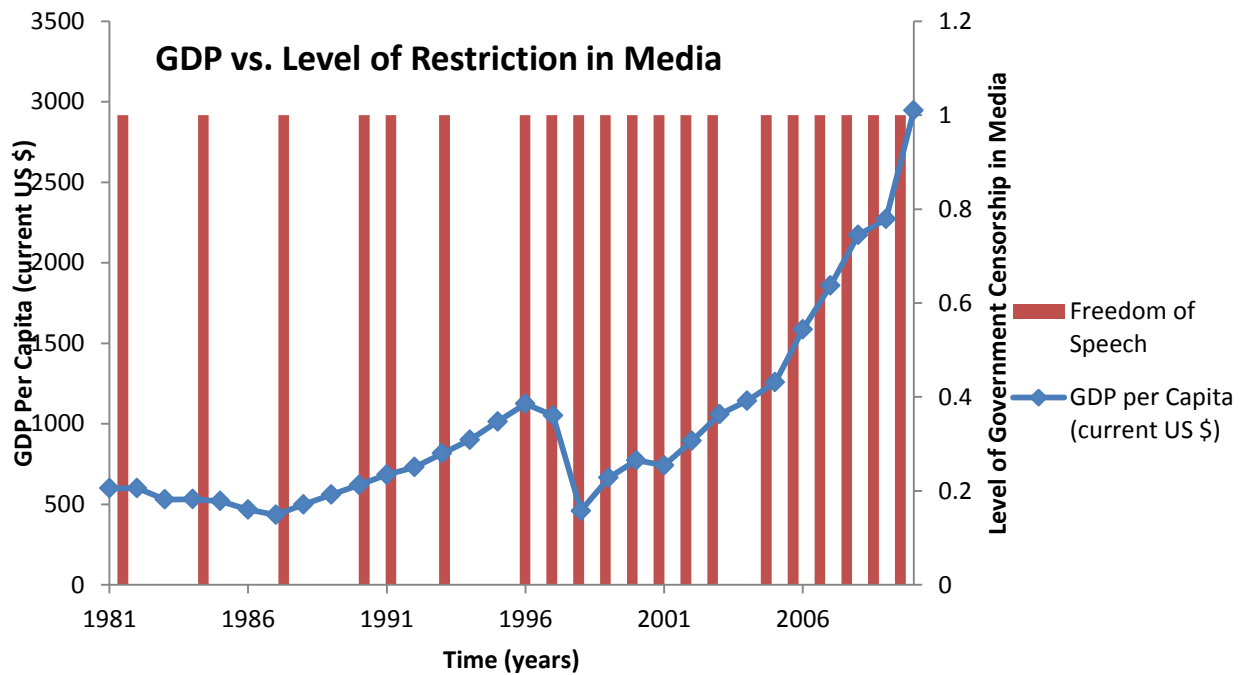


Figure 6. GDP vs. Freedom of Speech

Freedom of speech measures how government censorship and ownership of media outlets affect freedoms of speech and press. A zero indicates complete censorship, a 1 indicates some and a 2

indicates no government censorship during a given year. It is seen from the graph that freedom of speech has improved ever since Suharto's ruling. Indonesia has been labeled as partly free in terms of internet and press (Freedom House 2012).

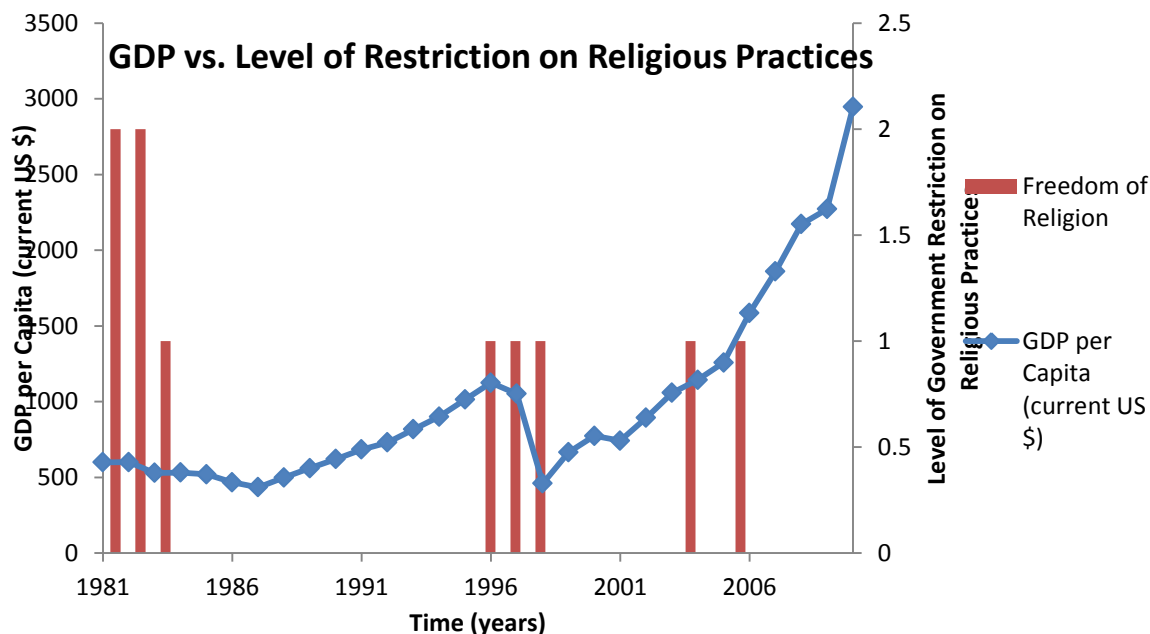


Figure 7. Freedom of Religion

This variable indicates the level of government restriction on religious practices. A score of 0 indicates severe and widespread government restrictions on religious practices by citizens, a 1 indicates moderate restrictions, and a 2 indicates absence of such religious practices. There has not been any improvement on freedom of religion with change in regime and improved economy; there were 216 and 184 cases of religious attacks in 2010 and 2011 respectively (Human Rights Watch, 2012). Despite its secular identity, it is unnerving to see that the government still puts restriction on freedom of religion, which is a right protected under International law (UNDP 2006, Human Rights Watch 2012).

Conclusion

From the data analysis it was observed that economic development has no direct correlation to cases of human rights violations. This suggests that lack of resources is not a contributing factor to government's lack of involvement. On the other hand, there were cases where a change in regime showed a positive improvement in human rights abuses. For example, violations of freedom of speech cases have reduced since Suharto resigned. The fact that the number of cases related to torture has not improved since 1991 and the fact that it has worsen since Suharto's regime is of importance. This result should be scrutinized further in terms of possible reasons that contribute to this stagnant effect.

It should be taken into consideration that the requirement to fulfill complete commitment to international treaties that Indonesia has adopted since Soeharto's resignation would take some time. It is difficult for a

country to change and neglect its traditions and old practices to conform to a new regime after thirty two years of being under an authoritarian ruler. The level of trust of the people on the government is also not something that can be achieved easily. Both the government and the people require time to internalize the changes that have been made.

To make the transition easier, the government should increase public awareness about human rights violations, by conducting educational and awareness programs in school, in the workplace and in the country in general. The promulgation of awareness programs will gain public support, as the public will feel that they are part of the policy-making process.

The neglect of human rights present in this paper gives an insight to how the Republic of Indonesia, a Muslim country based on democracy, infringes the international treaties it has ratified and its own constitution (UUD 45) – where more than one article enumerates and iterates the rights of the people. “Indonesia is pushing for the inclusion of the promotion and protection of human rights”, however, from the aforementioned cases it is conveyed that this statement falls short of accomplishment (Anwar, 2008). Indonesia has ratified the entire seven “core” United Nations International Human Rights Treaties; however it has yet to implement and abide by these international treaties and obligations it is a part of (Human Rights Watch, Asian Human Rights Commission 2006, Indonesia 2009). Along with these seven core treaties; ICCPR, ICESCR, CERD, CEDAW, CAT and CRC, Indonesia has also taken part in numerous international conventions and covenants formed by the United Nations (Who Signed What).

It is worth mentioning that despite the state’s attempts to tend to human rights violations cases by establishing the National Human Rights Commission (KOMNAS HAM) along with passing the Indonesian government’s Plan of Action 2004-2009, these efforts are still insufficient. Indonesia thus far, has no law that punishes human rights violators and KOMNAS HAM has no jurisdiction over a case unless the government states explicitly that it is a case of human rights abuse. Crimes pertaining to human rights violations are treated as ordinary crimes (Maag, 2005). Indonesia should create a new judiciary system that will hear, evaluate and punish human rights violations cases. The judiciary system should be prepared to listen to any possible cases of human rights violations and should be independent of the central government. Independence is important because the government will have no say whether or not the case classifies under human rights violations. In addition to this, KOMNAS HAM should meet regularly, every year with a representative from the UN Treaty bodies to discuss ways of implementing human rights laws and evaluate the progress Indonesia has made in terms of implementation. The ratification of international treaties means nothing without implementation. The implementations of any of these changes will take time, and so will the development. Implementation processes would inevitably face difficulties; however, considering the numerous human rights violations that go unreported, it is crucial for Indonesia to start now.

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How to Find Work Crazy

Syamsuddin Lubis

AMIK INTeL Com GLOBAL INDO

Abstract

Human capital is a powerful predictor of a person's propensity to establish a new venture. Consequently, current understanding of the impact of human capital on entrepreneurial potential is limited. In this study we take advantage of a more fine-grained description of the entrepreneur's human capital characteristics than cross-sectional surveys generally used in entrepreneurship studies. This longitudinal study provides prospective data taken at the age of 7, 11, 16, 23 and 33 for over 900 entrepreneurs age 33 years in 1991. NCDS provides biographical information that encompass theoretically important human capital measures both at the individual and family levels. The estimation follows logit modelling to predict entrepreneurship from childhood, adolescent and early adulthood human capital predictors. Human capital predictors of entrepreneurship extend to early childhood, years before they enter the work-force. After controlling for some personal and selective effects, cognitive ability, parental support and supportive family structure in childhood, opportunities for spare time work and family business exposure during adolescence and low credentials, taking on an apprentice and business experience from first job in young adulthood increases the likelihood of being an entrepreneur as an adult. Although weak, socio economic status in childhood (rather than adulthood) is a moderator to the human capital entrepreneurship relationship. This research highlights the importance of studying human capital as a resource that begins in childhood. From a policy perspective, this paper emphasises the idea that children's education will have far-reaching effects which become manifest in career paths related to entrepreneurship.

Key Words: Entrepreneurship, human capital, childhood, longitudinal data

Introduction

At a country that is growing, the role of the entrepreneur can't be ignored, especially in carrying out development. They can create and innovate optimally to realize new ideas into practical actions in every business so that the nation will grow faster. Indonesia as a big country that has a population of about 230 million is still very minimal to have entrepreneurs. Based on the data, only about 0.18% of Indonesian populations whose are entrepreneurs. Though the consensus, a country in order to get ahead, entrepreneurs must have a minimum of at least 2% of the total population (Hendro, 2011). Opportunities

for growth entrepreneurs in this country is actually quite large, but strangely unemployment over time actually increased. One major contributor to unemployment and continued to increase from time to time are those with the status of scholars. Entrepreneurial world of choice to 2 after an employee, be it employees, civil servants or private.

Who Said Easy To Find Work?

LIPI noted, the level of citizens who belong to the category of underemployment continue to increase in the last five years. Of the 29.64 million people in 2005 to 32.8 million in 2010. It is estimated that in 2011, the number of categories of underemployment is projected to increase to 34.32 million people. Looking at the phenomenon described above, entrepreneurial education can be done early in children is the introduction stage, not as perpetrators. Entrepreneurship education for children is a mental formation of entrepreneur. Because in entrepreneurship education do not just teach children about how to do business.

Moreover, children are trained to have the mental and the characters themselves are solid. Children are taught to identify themselves, to control emotions and stress, manage time, communicative and flexible with a variety of situations, as well as being able to choose and make decisions. Build entrepreneurship in early childhood is more to how to establish the nature and character of independent, responsible through entrepreneurship education theoretically and practically, as well as concrete examples, because the mental formation requires time and a long

Child character is built through what is heard, what is seen and what is felt. Hearing and vision is the entrance lessons before entering forge conscience. Through all the senses that humans have here, will appear strongly learning associated with anything that is received by the senses. When children are familiar with the world of entrepreneurship from childhood, then this character will appear later when adult children. Learning entrepreneurship (entrepreneurship) is more directed at mental changes. Being an entrepreneur takes a reliable covering of superior character; introduction of yourself, creative, able to think critically, is able to solve problems, communicate, able to carry themselves in various environments, appreciate the time, was able to share with others, are able to cope with stress, can control your emotions and be able to make a decision.

In facing the MEA program (Asean Economic Community) the person to achieve a successful future in a career to be able to make the strategy, that is: 1) Opportunities, 2) Competition, 3) Challenges meanwhile, a person must have 7 B mentioned keys to success: 1) Dreaming / Vision, 2) Learning/ Knowledge, 3) Work Hard, 4) Communicate, 5) Innovating, 6) Belief self, 7) Pray.

Becoming an Entrepreneur

Could it be that some people are born with the talent of a businessman. Is it talent or training entrepreneurs? To be an entrepreneur you have to understand and learn about the skills required of a successful entrepreneur. Ever hear the term Bottle (Brave Optimistic Other People Power) or windfall (Brave Optimistic Other People's Money)? Is said to be a successful entrepreneur you are only applying

the strategy at the same motto Bottle and this windfall. To be a successful entrepreneur you just need to be brave and optimistic capital or fancy term "knee capital" But the practice did not seem so easy. Bold and optimistic can become Dodo (Dungu Optimistic crushed others). Bold and optimistic just is not enough! Money and power who wants to be used by prospective employers who do not have the finesse and his brain were placed in knee? Unless capital courage and optimism is certainly an entrepreneur needs to be armed with skill.

Skills to Become Entrepreneurs.

Is it talent or training entrepreneurs, it is not so important. If a talented but never learn and try to do it, then he would not be proficient. Take a look machete from young coconut seller, machete was made of iron cheap but because it often sharpened and used every day, it was so sharp machete. Maybe some people are born with the talent of a businessman! But more and more people are successful as an entrepreneur because they understand and learn about the skills required of a successful entrepreneur. To succeed as an entrepreneur, you need to have the ability to think, the ability to interact, communication skills, technical skills as basic capital.

This basic capabilities consist of:

- 1) Responsible: the ability to ensure the work is done properly and thoroughly.
- 2) Resilient and consistent: a desire to see the work completed.
- 3) Health: has a strong stamina both physically and mentally.
- 4) Initiative: ability to take over when needed and start acting.
- 5) Determination: have a limitless need to succeed
- 6) Original and creative: the ability to create new ideas and new ways to generate something new.

The ability to think consists of:

- 1) Critical: the ability to conduct a proper comparison and give appropriate advice.
- 2) Troubleshooter: the ability to analyze in theory, the particle and abstracts.
- 3) Be careful: the ability to evaluate before taking the risk. Ability to interact consists of:
 - a. Social: the ability to maintain good relations with others.
 - b. Cooperative: the ability to understand the needs and desires of the other JV and work together in a positive way.
 - c. Politic: the ability to dampen discomfort.
 - d. Have fun: the ability to keep smiling and laughing in critical.
 - e. Consideration: the ability to appreciate others.
 - f. Objective: ability to act with logic and wise without involving ego.
 - g. Emotions: the ability to act mature and face problems.

Trust and togetherness

Organizational culture must include a 'growth' mutual trust between individuals in it. In the organization based on a relationship, people are not regulated, but they are treated as individuals worthy of trust who

wish to devote their time and energy on what "they want to do" and "what they should do", because they understand there is no separation between the two. Clearly, there must be spirit of joint ownership in an organization, which makes individuals in committed optimize the work. Such commitments are good conditions to start investing in the business, as well appreciate an entrepreneurial spirit that emerged in the midst of society

Learning entrepreneurial leadership

There are haunted by a sense of weight, that diversity is very difficult to operate in implementing the strategy agreed in principal. In our opinion, what is needed is the ability to agree to utilize all the power, complement each other in an endeavor unity of purpose. With this kind of leadership success is clear focus. Without it, the diversity has become a "ghost" obstacle to achieve the goal. Says he concluded, no other: The diversity of the reach agreement round, complementing the power of leaders to achieve the goal that unites.

Mutual chock Entrepreneurial Initiative Most well established organization operating under a centralized leadership. Decentralized business spawned separate units, built under the direction chosen support and willing to it these initiatives. This support, of course, must come from the highest level with full decision-making capabilities. Advisory assistance activities, support and empowerment is important in supporting entrepreneurs in the new business unit. The support, providing sources and channels for the development of entrepreneurship and learning, as well as consistently applied

Respect Entrepreneurial Behavior our society often booed when there who work as entrepreneurs, especially when he was well educated, especially S3 S2. This is not too surprising because of the stigma think our society has become a pattern: "After graduating from school and work!" Very rarely are thinking, after graduating creates jobs. Humans in this category often say crazy, not insane, stupid and a host of other criticism. Only after successful, everyone will be approached. Is not all the efforts made entrepreneurs succeed at first thought insane until he succeeded? Therefore take every opportunity to show to colleagues, associates and your team that you trust them and have confidence in their abilities. Remain in the company and remain in control if you like, but conducts as a leader who helped in partnerships. Respect your colleagues and the company's own shares.

What Needed To Facing Failure

Prospective entrepreneurs should be prepared to fail, be understood meaning of failure. Without understand it, do not think will take the road to become entrepreneurs. The reason is, there are successful in their efforts, it has not been successful. Employers know that "failure" is not the end of the game and should not be afraid to experience it. He realized with courage that could cope with something that is unlikely to succeed. At risk, is a combination of hard work, ingenuity, prudence, accuracy reading opportunities and readiness to face failure and success.

Happy ending an endeavor is successful. This is achieved, of course after passing a small success, like the success of getting rid of difficulties and dangers. This process is built on the seriousness of childbirth

all potential entrepreneurs. By doing so, he changed the "defeat into victory", a process that is little chance of achieving it without mental readiness to face failure. If you include that are not ready to fail, it is better not to pursue this path. In fact, the dream of courses, do not! Every failure is a lesson that encourages employers to try a new approach that has not been tried before it. To true entrepreneur, "Dare to Fails" means "Courageous Learning".

By failing and to learn, entrepreneurs grow into a better person and learn how to create true wealth. Although the entrepreneur loses material wealth they have acquired, they know how to create all the wealth it again. The lesson is never lost. Conversely, those who have never experienced a difficult journey and discover the wealth with easy, will not know how to create wealth when they lose. In other words, those who do not fail will not know the true riches. Sparkling materials, community-paced social life even objects (materialistic), more gain high ratings. Instead, whoever fails, it can stamp for humans who have lost social price.

The looser in the business, often figures that is facing a turning point toward social attitudes. In the past, when he was victorious, he had many friends and colleagues who had supported it, a faint smile courteously, even invite partner, is lost! Due to the current perspective, many entrepreneurs are traumatic to failure. This "Early death" seeds of entrepreneurship. All parties must change his attitude: push society into those who helped build the courage people to respect the efforts of people to achieve success in business. Fail or success, not be the only reason to appreciate or belittle entrepreneurs. Of course, while still transfer wise attitudes, that in every failure there is always a valuable lesson. A wise man said, success is just the last foothold on the ladder of failure". We need to encourage people to take risks. It requires a very different mindset. For us, it means ignoring the regulations that have been enacted well for 30 years (Lee kuan yew, former Prime Minister of Singapore)

Required To Facing Failure

There is a lot of discussion about the tips facing success. But for us, just as important, to prepare a number of things to deal with failure! Billy P.S. Lim, world-class motivator based in Malaysia, once asked his training participants on an interesting problem. "Why would people drowned when falling into the water"?. Various answers were given, but most often is, "He can't swim". Present surprised, because Lim blame that answer. Present thought, Lim joked. To convince them, Lim gave examples of incidents of people drowning in water as deep as three inches. Finally, he told the answer he would give to you now. We quote the opinion Lim. "People sink since he settled there and do not move him somewhere else." So? How many times people fall does not matter. The important thing is the ability to bounce back every time falls.

Size, Rise Again

Do not measure someone by counting the number of times he fell, measure it by the number of times he was able to bounce back. Someone who is able to bounce back after a fall, it will not despair. Sadly, many people like to hear them, after once or twice fail, fell, and not rise again. What qualities will help us

bounce back after a fall? Quality of your self is something that should be mentioned, because otherwise, the meaning of this book is not perfect. "Nothing in this world that can replace it. Not a talent, even though; a lot of talented people who are not successful. Not a genius, even though; Unsuccessful genius has almost become a mockery. Education not; This world is full of educated people. Only the will and fortitude are the most powerful. "Yes, grit: the ability to bounce back for the umpteenth time after a crash. In the clash between the stream and the rock, river water always wins not by force but with fortitude. How far you fall is not a problem, but the important thing some often you bounce back. If you can keep trying after three failures, you can consider yourself to be a leader in your current job. If you keep trying after a dozen failures, this means a seed of genius is growing inside you. Such as Thomas Edison, when asked how he could survive after thousands of unsuccessful attempts? The inventor of the light bulb and the founder of a world-class company, General Electric is answered. "I did not fail, but found 9994 ways that one and only one way that I work will succeed because it has run out of a failed experiment." The Colorado River flow doggedly persistent, childbirth Green Canyon.

When Fall, Rise Quickly

In the world of work, which is called the real problem is an opportunity waiting, levied. (Henry J. Caesar) "For me personally, the Asian crisis has ended at the commencement of competition to get Hotel Regent Bangkok in March 1999 after going through hard times during the two previous years, suddenly I decided to follow the race Ferrari in France and compete in the ring with Goldman Sachs Co., one of the world's largest investment bank. "William E. Heinecke, Thailand conglomerate While many conglomerates went bankrupt and banks have failed in Thailand, seven hotels owned Heinecke, fast-food restaurants and other companies continue to strive out of the crisis as well as trying to gain profit in 1998, although many analysts has to predict about economic growth in 1999 and tested Bath Thailand, not many companies that can match workability

Heinecke business group. Fantastic hotel Hainecke increased 24%, 246 restaurant business groups attracted over no less than five million customers! In 1997 a group of companies Heinecke lose 1 billion Bath Thailand, but a year later three companies that have gone public, earning a net profit of 500 million baht, in the first quarter of 1999, profits more. Not sure yet, failure, just a sharp turn demanded "vehicle" effort, a little bit slowed, then in the future, so look "smooth road of opportunity", you can redeem it at a higher speed. Heinecke business in Thailand, this time really has recovered. Regent Bangkok, one of Asia's largest hotels, the occupancy rate remained high at the time, Regent under the control of several companies that are experiencing financial difficulties and managerial as well as other companies in Thailand so they are trying to sell shares Regent. Regent Rajadamri Hotel Company is owned by the then 32% owned by a Japanese company that has gone bankrupt which is represented by a Japanese bank that is big enough. There's more other factors are more important. Rajadamri Hotel Company also has a 26% stake owned Heinecke five-star hotels, in northern Thailand, Chiang Mai Regent.

Hainecke reluctant to sell to a stranger because he did not want any foreigners to master the sacred land. For Heinecke, took part in the ownership of shares of Regent Bangkok were sold at the beginning of

Heinecke, took part in the shareholding Regent Bangkok were sold in early 1999 is the appropriate action, after previously he already has a nearly 29% stake Regent. What Heinecke said crossing his business full of twists in this crisis period? "It is compete where I have to pull out all the strategies and skills that I have learned: to trust intuition, using a network of contract established, using a number of experts and planning strategies to changing circumstances quickly, if observed, this competition is a microcosm of all strategies , I tried to test my skills with opponents who really tough. Goldman Sachs, one of the strongest investment groups in the world, is the largest individual shareholder of Regent Bangkok, but that does not mean that they could do as he pleased. I think for someone who did not graduate college, this result is quite satisfactory.

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Gold Mines in Four Districts as Economic Sector, and Become Dilemma for Community in Aceh

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Abstract

Developing countries have a majority of the environmental problems. Indonesia has become country a daunting lesson, some of the problem in North Aceh, Aceh Jaya and South Aceh, Aceh Pidie related of pollution. Every human being has the right a healthy has benefits over regarding the future of the universal right and the Minamata Conventional on Mercury. Environment has an important role that is closely related to human, when contamination has the problem in the community, the government should be give the response and special attention to resolve the cases. The resource of Aceh has led people to take the wealth illegally, one of several resources that through gold mining undertaken by the community then mercury become the International business, one of the economic improvement to community. However, now a wretched cases of mercury found in the district in North Aceh, South Aceh, Aceh Jaya and Aceh Pidie was the focus of this research. Mercury of gold mining has been the impact of the river and in the sea, peoples throw directly into the small ditch that flows into rivers and the sea. Gold Mining without permits have become activities of community since 2008 in several district and gold mining situation increasingly widespread due to the omission of goverment lack of control the illegal industry. In this study will answer, how the dilemma of society on the environment from gold mining? And what efforts were made by the government in tackling the problem of pollution? Gold Mining has been running after the conflict, and opened a new land and be a benefit to society. However, it can also harm society in terms of environmental pollution in area has contaminated by mercury.

Key words: Enviroment, Mercury, Economic and Society

Introduction

Prolonged conflicts and the earthquake and tsunami in Aceh on 26 December 2004 has led Aceh dropping/suffering conditions. Due to the conflict was put Aceh on the economic situation problem in

Aceh, and being the province in Indonesia that is constantly experiencing low growth rate. The occurrence of natural disasters have caused loss of life, in addition to damage the physical infrastructure, economic and social at high scale in several Coastal areas of South Aceh District, Aceh Jaya and Aceh Pidie.

Social welfare problems is a very complex problem, which is caused by various factors. The problem of poverty today is not only a problem facing the Government of Aceh, but has become a problem Nation Indonesia and other countries. Problem of poverty facing the people of Aceh, in addition to negative effects caused by the construction and prolonged social conflict, also caused by factors frequent natural disasters in the province of Aceh.

Aceh has 119 islands, 35 of the mountain, 73 major rivers and 2 lakes. The second largest land use small and large estates reached 691 102 hectares or 12.06 percent of the total area of Aceh. Agricultural land area of 311 872 hectares of rice fields or 5.43 percent and dry land farming season reach 137 672 ha, or 2.4 percent, and the remaining land mines, industry, settlements, inland waters, land clearing and other natural reserves under 5.99 percent. Besides, the management of natural resources is an integral part of the culture of Aceh. This is illustrated by the several cultural institutions are rooted in the economic life of the people of Aceh "Panglima Uteun or Commander of Forest" ulating forest resources, Keujruen Blang governing irrigation and agriculture as well as other local wisdom. These of indigenous cultures is also regulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 Year 2006 concerning of Aceh Government.

Behind poor of skill and delivering quality communities of poverty. Aceh has natural resources is enormous gold contained in the South Aceh and Aceh Jaya, and Aceh Pidie a traditional mining processing done by the community (traditional gold miners) with no license has become a new problem of environmental damage society in the use of mercury in the West - South Aceh. The results of gold mining will generate waste containing mercury. The end result was dumped directly into river, and fish or shellfish to be contaminated by mercury and subsequently consumed by humans. Have a negative impact on human health over the next 10 or 20 years in the future.

Research Methods

This research was conducted from June - November 2015 to analyze the extent to which the impact of mining on the lives of people around the scene of the waste disposal in South Aceh, Aceh Pidie, Aceh Jaya around the community that flows into rivers and out to the sea. Approach through interviews, case studies, events resulting pollution damage to the environment and public health. This approach was chosen for the flow and understanding in analyzing waste pollution mercury evolving and can be harmful in the community in Aceh.

Gold Mining And The Use of Mercury

The high on mining issues which cause damage to the environment due to the discharge of mercury into the river in three districts of Pidie, Aceh Jaya, and Aceh Selatan. Mining in the three districts are the

economic income of the community has become a place of economic dependence which is very difficult for them to leave, because revenue in gold mining has a high purchasing power who can benefit

Illegal gold mining activities that have been operating in Aceh since 2000, and has serious impacts. Small scale gold mining in 9 districts in Aceh, which produces 10 tons of gold per year. Illegal gold mining community managed in Aceh scattered in Aceh Jaya (Gunong Ujeun, District of Krueng Sabee, Krueng Sabee, inland Teunom, Sarah Kingdom, Mount Uteun Ujeun); South Aceh District (Panton Luas Sawang subdistrict, Pasie King, Labuhan Haji and Manggamat); Aceh Besar (Krueng Gentot and Breuh Island); Central Aceh district (Payakolak, District Ketol and Linge); Pidie district (Krueng Tangse, Krueng Sikolen, Krueng Geumpang, Mount Miwah, Gampong Bangkeh); Subulussalam; Nagan Raya (Pisang Mas in Beutong, Krueng Tripa and Krueng Seunagan); Southwest Aceh district (village and sub-district Sukadamai Valley Sabil); Gayo Lues district (Tenkereng and District Pantan weather); as well as the West Aceh district (Tutut, Sungai Mas and Krueng Meureubo).

Illegal trade in mercury-free is done in mining areas. Mercury received distribution from Singapore, China, and Malaysia. Of note Zionet.org site database that monitors global mercury trade, in 2010 the notification of Singapore's imports about 280 tons of mercury have been sent to Indonesia, but Indonesia was recorded in just two tonnes. In 2013 mercury into Indonesia of more than 400 tonnes, while that recorded in the Ministry of Trade is only 540 kilograms. An indication of the illicit business is done by people who want to get big gains in Indonesia, this business without a letter of certification and strict supervision of the government. Society took the wealth of resources to meet the needs of the economy, and this should be a government responsibility in addressing this serious problem. Based on the Ministry of Industry and Trade No. 30 / MPP / Kep / 7/1997 on the marketing of goods subject to import, distribution, sale and purchase of mercury must be registered and through regional head license with the requirements of strict environmental feasibility. The local government has a responsibility to curb the circulation of mercury were highest rampant illegal production occurred in three districts. This case continue neglected the mercury waste pollution in the districts uncontrolled and numbers of environmental pollution will increase.

Small-scale mining and the use of mercury to separate the gold seeds with soil, the use of mercury-free and without the supervision of the authorities, can cause pollution of river water and groundwater. And the location of logs (gold rock processing centers) adjacent to residential areas in three districts in Aceh. In the process of separating most of the use of mercury and cyanide. When viewed in terms of environment, mining activities in protected forest has caused the destruction of forests in Aceh. Besides the most frightening today is no indication of the public health problems as a result of toxic mercury and cyanide continues to increase the level of mercury levels in the watershed areas. Conditions that occur at this time, at the peak of the gold processing work in the engine logs of the few places close to the river and residential areas are found high mercury levels in the river water. If this condition is allowed to proceed worry watershed area (DAS) DAS Krueng Sabee and others connected with other parts of the landscape can be contaminated with other regions.

Based on data and records GeRAK (Movement Against Corruption, Aceh), there are 134 mining permits that have been issued by the local government in Aceh. Such permission is not all conduct production operations in the field. Most permits are issued only to conduct research or exploration. However, the holder of an exploration permit even have mining or exploitation.

Of mining production for six years in four districts around 22 people died from workplace accidents such as buried by landslides or suffocated in the pits. However, this does not include experiencing the direct impact of the disposal processing mining into the river. Currently estimated number of workers in the mining sector 3,529 people in 10 counties and cities. All scattered in Aceh Besar, Pidie, Aceh Tengah, Gayo Lues, Aceh Jaya, West Aceh, Nagan Raya, Southwest Aceh, South Aceh and Regency Subulussalam. It is estimated that there are tens of thousands of people who will be exposed to mercury directly and indirectly in Aceh in four districts in Aceh, Aceh Jaya, West Aceh, South Aceh and Pidie, there are 1,500 people every day in direct contact with dangerous heavy metals.

Small-scale mining and the use of mercury to separate the gold seeds with soil, the use of mercury-free and without the supervision of the authorities, can cause pollution of river water and groundwater. And the location of gold processing centers adjacent to residential areas in four districts in Aceh. In the process of separating most of the use of mercury and cyanide. When viewed in terms of environment, mining activities in protected forest has caused the destruction of forests in Aceh. Besides the most frightening today is not have indication of the public health problems as a result of toxic mercury and cyanide continues to increase the level of mercury levels in the watershed areas. Conditions that occur at this time, at the peak of the gold processing work in the engine logs of the few places close to the river and residential areas are found high mercury levels in the river water. If this condition is allowed to proceed worry watershed area (DAS) Krueng Sabee.

The case of Study

Gold mining community in Geumpang, Pidie, occurred on July 26, 2014 *keureuling* fish deaths in Krueng Meuriam local districts and in teunom, due to the chemical liquid mercury.

Faculty of Veterinary Pathology Laboratory test results Unsyiah dated August 8, 2014 in a document signed by the Head of the Laboratory of Pathology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Unsyiah. Was found to damage the liver, kidneys, and intestines at thousands of dead fish were found floating in Krueng (River) Geumpang and Tangse, Pidie, it was all positive because of poisoning by mercury (Hg). Heavy metals are classified as hazardous and toxic materials (B3) is not only contaminate the water, but also mud and moss found in rivers connected with Krueng Teunom in Aceh Jaya. One of the characteristics, the organ was found dissociation fish liver hepatocytes, infiltrasileukosit (lymphocytes) which are numerous, and severe necrotic hepatocytes.

On August 16, 2014, the officials issued instructions Aceh together to cover all mining activity was illegal. And on August 25, the governor of Aceh Tgk Zaini asked the police chief to deploy its personnel in order to curb all mining activity. However. This traditional mining termination action angered residents

Geumpang. They demanded the governor and the officials of Aceh to revoke the appeal of traditional mine closures in Aceh. Most of the approximately 5,000 inhabitants-Gueumpang Mane community and surrounding areas, including those who used to be the victims of conflict, livelihood from the mine, and generally the former of the Free Aceh Movement. They tried to change the lives of the economic downturn due to the conflict in Aceh for three decades.

Mining in Aceh Jaya, has been through the inspection process by the security forces (police) against mining case illegal done by the community. But in reality see immediately and go directly to the location, there are people doing the production mining activities. Making the stone had been closed by the government not have monitoring and firmness of local government, then the area was still activity.

The river was for many years used by the community as a source of clean water, and sources of income of gleaming fish catches. an gleaming only live in freshwater rivers are swift in Indonesian called "**jurung fish**". Cases of poisoning after eating fish gleaming citizens catches in Krueng Teunom it has now impacted communities cessation of activity on the river.

The Future of Community for the Environment Gold Mine

Mercury contamination events are not only carried out by large companies in Aceh and gold mine owned by individuals are also involved in mercury pollution. In 2008 in five districts in the mountain discovered gold. Traditional processing businesses do not have permission to produce gold. Equipment used inadequate, so ignore the safety of the environment. Ironically, Germany, Spain, and the United States are some of the country known as the producer of mercury. However, mercury black market has expanded to the province as the number of illegal gold mining. The fact is the case today, Sawang subdistrict, South Aceh district, mountainous village of Pantan Luas, individual businesses mine gold. In several districts Sawang and Simpang Tiga Manggamat, District Middle Kluet, South Aceh district, entrepreneurs have used logs without permission of the assets for the benefit of individual economic improvement. South Aceh and Bapeldalda (Government of Environment) Mr Ir. Jo.han added bobbin settlement blender and it also continues to rise illegally without a license in Aceh.

Regarding od cases arising in the river Krueng Sabee watershed area (DAS) that have been contaminated by waste which contains mercury. Head of Environment, Parks and Fire (KLH2PK) Aceh Jaya, gave the revelation in the foyer daily, said the amount of grinding machines (spindle) gold in Aceh Jaya district as many as 255 units grinding machine (spindle). However, as many as 211 units were still in active use. Krueng Sabe surrounded by 14 villages were also using Krueng Sabe water washing and bathing needs, and residents also eat fish from the river Krueng Sabe. State-owned citizen boreholes have also been contaminated with 62% of the study in 2013 by the Department of Health (health) Aceh Jaya.

The local government has issued a command Leader of Aceh Jaya on May 12, 2009, No. 540/408/2009 on Mining and Machine Control rocks Containing Gold Ore Processing. However, the ban has not been effective, because there are many people to mine gold ore until 2014. And there are those who want to

develop this business to earn huge profits, so they bring mercury from Germany for sale in Aceh. Gold mine in Gunong Ujuen reach 600 kilograms per day. That number by looking at the estimated needs of all milling requires 0.7 kg. When the milling is done 8 times, so that the needs of mercury 6 kg multiplied by the number of 100 times a milling will produce 600 kg of mercury per day. And estimates can generate as much as 21.9 per ton of mercury.

WALHI Aceh has made an approach to the program on the dangers in the use of mercury, but people do not care because the river has an active production sector for the community around the river. Some residents also unhappy question mercury area in watersheds. Jari Aceh watchlist, the fall of the gold content of the mountain Ujuen (Gunong Ujuen). And people who are less concerned with the health still use the river for economic resources. Income and the desire of citizens getting smaller in processing the gold. Currently, the number of workers in the mining sector 3,529 people in 10 counties and cities. Spread in Aceh Besar, Pidie, Aceh Tengah, Gayo Lues, Aceh Jaya, West Aceh, Nagan Raya, Southwest Aceh, South Aceh and Regency Subulussalam. Victims of mercury process has given birth to a new catastrophe for humans in the coastal area of the watershed, one of the residents Keude Panga Panga District of Aceh Jaya, daughter Aulia was 9 years old, according to estimates physicians have become victims of mercury Gunong Ujuen. And according local health of the government Aceh Jaya, the death of a baby from the District Panga, Tuenom, Krueng Sabee, Aceh Jaya have increased as much as 13 infants in 2013.

Conclusion

Gold mining is growing after the tsunami in 2005 has grown in 2008 in the region of Aceh Pidie, Aceh Jaya and South Aceh. People who do not have a mining license has been indicated to the pollution of the river at several locations in the respective sites of gold mining. River who have experienced the death of fish in rivers such as Aceh Pidie Tangse, Tunom river Calang in Aceh Jaya and South Aceh Krasian and Gelumbuk river. However, the data in this study from the laboratory examination has been no accurate indication of mercury. In the environmental conditions at the site that have been visited most logs gold mining production has discarded the results of waste into the ditch which flows directly into the river who presumably already contains mercury.

The resulting data Sawang subdistrict health center clinic, high disease experienced by the people who visit mostly a disease of malaria. Within seven years there has been no indication that leads to the disease due to mercury. Although the gold mining activities cause a lot of accidents because of landslides and the number of workers in the mining sector 3,529 people in 10 counties and cities. Spread in Aceh Besar, Pidie, Aceh Tengah, Gayo Lues, Aceh Jaya, West Aceh, Nagan Raya, Southwest Aceh, South Aceh and Regency Subulussalam.

Aceh must learn from many national and international cases of Minamata local Governments should be able to take a stand and monitor mercury pollution process very disturb environmental ecosystem conditions and life-threatening danger for humans. See cases in North Aceh and West - South Aceh,

people still do not know about the dangers of mercury to the body so public use / eat marine and river resources.

"The Minamata Conventional on Mercury ", the agreement was discussed about trade and industrial processes, management of mercury in gold mining small scale, control emissions and releases of mercury into the air, water and soil, management of waste containing mercury and storage of mercury supplies, clean of pollution, and the planned implementation of the National and other activities supporting the implementation of mercury.

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Interview of Communtiy Around Gold Mine.

Study of Factors Affecting Supply and Development of Soybean in Deli Serdang

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Abstract

This research aims (1) To study the factors that affect the supply of soybean commodity in Deli Serdang (2) To know the development of soybean commodity in Deli Serdang (3) To analyze the effect of the factors of affect the supply in soybean commodity of Deli Serdang. The results showed that the statistical test result is known the F count (5.301) > F table (3.44) means that H_1 is accepted H_0 is rejected, there by simultaneously variable soybean prices (X_1) and prices of other commodities (X_2) significantly affected the offers of soy in the District in Deli Serdang. For the coefficient of determination R Square show 0.732, meaning that variations rise and fall of a variable Y (supply soybeans) is affected by the variable X (the price of soybeans and the price of other goods) amounted to 73.2%, while the remaining 6.8% is influenced by other variables that are not included in the model estimation. Partial test (t-test) soybean prices (X_1) note that the value of t (2.182) > t table (2.07), then received H_1 reject H_0 mean soybean prices significantly affected the offers of soy in Deli Serdang district with a confidence level of 95% , Partial test (t-test) the price of other commodities (X_2) is known that the t value (1.018) < t table (2.07), then reject H_1 thank H_0 mean soybean prices did not significantly affect of the offers soy in Deli Serdang district with a level of confidence 95%.

Keywords: Offering end Development of Soybeans

Introduction

Indonesia is the country's sixth-largest soybean producer in the world, after the United States, Brazil, Argentina, China and India. Nevertheless, domestic soybeans have not been able to meet the needs of the growing national soybean (Zakaria, 2010). According to Suyanto and I.W. Widiarta (2011) an increase in the productivity of national soybean running slower than about 1.1 tons / ha in 1990 to only about 1.3 tons / ha in 2008.

The number of poor households who consume tubers reached 42.5% and 80.8% nuts. It can be said that almost all rural poor households food group include nuts in their food consumption patterns. Therefore, to achieve food security, especially for poor rural households, the availability and stability of commodity beans need to be taken into account (Hanafie, 2004). This is reinforced by the fact that the food supply is smaller than the need to create economic instability and can lead to various social and political turmoil (Abubakar, 2008). Commodities soybean getting more attention from the government due to the national food policy can supply the nutritional needs of low-income communities (Sudaryanto and Swastika, 2007).

Information on the parameters of supply and demand for commodities can be used by decision makers for planning the allocation and distribution of food from areas with surplus food to area deficit of food and regions that do not have a comparative advantage in producing food to feed the population. According to Debertin (2012), agricultural production economic theory focus on decision-making situations that do producers of agricultural commodities in terms of determining how much production should be produced to maximize farm income. Production in a company is defined as follows: $Q = f(K, L, C)$.

According to Prathama and Mandala (2002) offers a number of goods that producers are offering at various price levels during a certain period. According to Iswardono (1998), the factors that affect the supply is described by a function of commodity prices themselves, other commodity prices (commodity substitution and complementary and the price of production factors. Tambunan (2003) explains that the factors that affect the supply is harvest area, weather and other factors. According to Desai (2010) factors affecting supply in agricultural products, namely: cost of production, market-leading commodity prices and other commodity prices.

Formulation of the Problem

1. What factors soybean commodity deals in Deli Serdang
2. How is the development of soybean commodity in Deli Serdang
3. How can the influence of the factors that affect the supply of soybean commodity in Deli Serdang

Research Objectives

Based on formulation of the problem above, the objectives of the research are:

1. To examine the factors that affected the supply of soybean commodity in Deli Serdang
2. To determine the development of soybean commodity in Deli Serdang.
3. To analyze the influence of the factors that affected the supply of soybean commodity in Deli Serdang

Significance of the Research

1. Obtaining understanding of factors that affect the supply of soybean commodity in Deli Serdang

2. Availability data and information about the supply of commodity soybeans and soybean commodity offers parameter estimation in Deli Serdang used as input to decision-makers in the field of food

Hypothesis

1. There are factors that affect the supply in Deli Serdang
2. There is a growing soybean commodity in Deli Serdang
3. There is the influence of soybean commodity deals in Deli Serdang

Research Methods

This research was conducted in Deli Serdang. Deli Serdang of soybean supply side which has sizeable land resources have agronomic suitability of the soybean crop, but one of the counties that experienced a decline in production in North Sumatra.

Secondary data were obtained from various agencies (agencies) concerned and libraries such as the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) to complement the literature related to this research.

Data analysis method used was started with the establishment of a mathematical model, which mathematically related statements used in determining the relationship existing between the price of soybeans and the price of substitute goods to the offer which is calculated based on the number of soybean production in Deli Serdang. In analyzing the effect of the dependent variable, this research using an analysis tool Ekenometrika, which is regressing variables exist. The data used were analyzed quantitatively using statistical analysis, namely multiple linear analysis. Where the dependent variable (the dependent variable) is an offer based on the production of soybean and independent variables (independent variables) is the price of soybeans and the price of substitute goods. As for the model equation used is as follows: $Y = f(X_1, X_2)$.

Formed in econometrics methods with multiple linear regression equation is as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + X_2 + \beta_2 e$$

Description :

Y = Offers Soybean

α = Intercept

X1 = Soybean Prices (US \$ / Kg)

X2 = Advertising substitution is Peanuts (USD / kg)

β_1, β_2 = Coefficient Regression

e = Error Term

Result and Discussion

Soybean Price Development

Price is a very important part in the marketing of a product because the price is one of the marketing mix variables / marketing mix 4P = Product (product), price (Price), place (location), promotion (promotion). Price is an exchange of goods and services. Price is one determinant of the success of a business activity because the price determines how much profit to be derived from the business of selling its products in the form of goods or services. Indonesia is the country's largest soybean producer in the world and become the largest soybean markets in Asia. As many as 50% of Indonesian soy consumption is done in the form of soybean, 40% in the form of tofu, and 10% in the form of another product (such as tauco, soy sauce, etc.). Soybean as food crops is high level of consumption in Indonesia, especially in the form of processed products. Demand for soybean can be grouped into two (2) categories, namely direct demand for consumption and demand indirectly. This indirect request include soybean request for further processing, such as for animal feed, seeds and processed soy products. Processed soy beans can be made into various shapes such as tofu (tofu), an assortment of sauces, seasonings (one soy sauce, originally made from black soybeans), tempeh, soy milk (good for people who are sensitive to lactose), soy flour, as well as taosi or tauco.

Efforts to improve the soybean both quantity and quality continue to be pursued by the government. Development of soybean commodity to be seeded crops sector needs the support of all parties concerned. In this regard it is necessary to have data and information that can support the agricultural development planning, especially for commodity soybeans. In this study, the price of which will be researched and discussed is the price of soybeans. Soybean prices used were from 1988 - 2012. In order to see the development of soybean prices in Deli Serdang, it can be shown in the following Table 1.

Based on Table 1 can be explained the development of a soybean prices in 1989-2013 experienced a fluctuating movement (up and down) and affect the supply of a commodity soybeans in Deli Serdang. There are many factors that lead to conditions such as the entry price of soybean imports to Indonesia, the number of local soybean production were not sufficient, the level of demand and supply imbalance and so forth. Increased soybean prices have an impact on small and medium enterprises at a disadvantage, employers who use soy as first goods at a disadvantage, such as tempe and tofu entrepreneurs who have limitations in terms of capital to obtain the soybean. In terms of labour use would decrease, due to increased costs involved in the distribution channel marketing of these productions. However, when viewed from the positive side in the field, an increase in the price of soy may influence farmers to further increase the amount of production. Farmers will quickly give response to the price increase, one of them with a boost and increase the area of land in the soybean crop. The type of goods taken as a substitute goods is peanuts. In general it can be seen that the peanut worthy substitute goods (substitutes) because it tends to be cheaper than the price of soybeans.

A decrease in the price of peanuts is influenced by the amount of production increased while the number of requests has not increased, and vice versa peanut price increases caused by the amount of production

diminishing and needs to increase, while the area of land used to cultivate groundnut plants is reduced because the switch function into areas other croplands. Since 2009 the price of peanuts is increasing and far above the price of soybeans, so since 2009 peanut no longer be used as a replacement item (substitute) because the price is higher. However, basically the increase in the price of peanuts same as it did on the increase in soybean prices. The price increase could encourage farmers to increase production by increasing the number of parks in the area of soybean planting season. The price of an item or commodity soybeans offered or sold to the consumer, and in this case the development of the number of bids seen by the growing amount of the soybean production own. Production is an activity that produces output in the form of goods or services. The number of soybean production is the result obtained from commodity soybeans farming in Deli Serdang.

Table 1. Soybean Prices Year 1989 to 2013 in Deli Serdang

No	Year	Soybean Prices (Rp/Kg)	Commodity Price Substitution (Rp/Kg)	Production (Kg) Y
1	1989	568,61	594,77	2167000
2	1990	598,95	627,74	2588000
3	1991	663,76	618,75	4345000
4	1992	846,65	620,11	5920000
5	1993	927,23	648,35	10882000
6	1994	858,85	658,34	12252000
7	1995	919,85	778,77	14564000
8	1996	1.012,12	1.005,27	15935000
9	1997	1.063,72	890,44	12710000
10	1998	1.184,16	2.362,50	15935000
11	1999	1.803,16	2.580,81	18108000
12	2000	2.525,49	3.021,58	5213000
13	2001	2.132,68	2.181,75	1800000
14	2002	2.953,47	2.904,74	2515000
15	2003	2.872,75	3.040,24	2027000
16	2004	3.298,01	3.416,78	1682000
17	2005	3.693,05	3.938,61	1646000
18	2006	4.397,41	3.477,40	5105000
19	2007	5.236,11	3.621,97	2284000
20	2008	5.172,91	4.339,61	1761000
21	2009	6.895,37	5.406,18	3041000
22	2010	7.120,10	11.069,72	3542000
23	2011	7.805,94	11.977,53	1604000
24	2012	8.320,31	15.697,45	1607000
25	2013	8.551,56	16.672,61	1541000

(Source: BPS Deli Serdang 1989-2013, processed)

Results of statistical test known that $F \text{ count } (5301) > F \text{ table } (3:44)$ H_0 rejected H_1 accepted meaning, thereby simultaneously soybean prices variable (X1) and prices of other commodities (X2) significantly affect soybean deals in Deli Serdang. For the coefficient of determination R Square show 0732, meaning that variations rise and fall of a variable Y (supply soybeans) is affected by the variable X (the price of soybeans and the price of other goods) amounted to 73.2%, while the remaining 6.8% is influenced by other variables that are not included in the model estimation.

Partial test (t-test) soybean prices (X1) note that the value of $t (2182) > t \text{ table } (2:07)$, then received H_1 reject H_0 mean soybean prices significantly affected the offers of soy in Deli Serdang district with a confidence level of 95%. Partial test (t-test) the price of other commodities (X2) is known that the t value $(1.018) < t \text{ table } (2:07)$, then reject H_1 thank H_0 mean soybean prices did not significantly affect offers of soy in Deli Serdang district with a level of confidence 95%.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Conclusions

1. The price of soybeans and other commodities prices (peanuts) simultaneously affect the supply of soybean in Deli Serdang
2. The development of soybean prices in Deli Serdang collected from the Central Bureau of Statistics show that the price of soybeans fluctuates with the pattern of increase from year to year in 1989 soybean prices USD. 568.61 and in 2013 the price reached Rp. 8551.56 while the substitute commodity prices, namely peanut continued to rise very significantly in 1989 cost Rp. 594.77 and in 2013 reached Rp. 8551.56.
3. There is positive relationship to offer soybean prices in Deli Serdang District. If the price of soybeans increased the offers of soy in Deli Serdang will increase while the prices of other commodities namely relations peanuts which are negative if the price of soybeans rose then offering soybeans decreased due to the lack of harvest soybeans.

Suggestions

1. For Deli Serdang regency administration suggested changing the policy strategy that has done good pricing and import soybean farmers do not affect the increase in the supply of soybeans in Deli Serdang.
2. In an effort to increase soybean land area the government should improve the technology and stimulate the planting of soybeans with contract farming in which the government is expected to be the future price guarantee institution and take over the marketing of soybeans so the price can be a stimulus for farmers to grow soybeans.
3. Commodity peanut is not a competitor / competitors of soybeans in Deli Serdang. This is evidenced by the price of peanuts is not significant to offer soybeans in Deli Serdang, resulting in further studies should not enter as a competitor commodity corn soybean soybean supply model in Deli Serdang.

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