

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

TOWARD SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY



Social Transformation toward Sustainable Society

The International-Conference Proceeding Papers

Collaboration works of

- ▶ Indonesia Student Association at Universiti Utara Malaysia
- ▶ International Student Society at Universiti Utara Malaysia
- ▶ Centre for International Affair and Cooperation, Universiti Utara Malaysia
- ▶ Centre for Business and Industrial Study, Universitas Surabaya Indonesia
- ▶ Indonesia Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Social Transformation toward Sustainable Society

This book is proceeding report from international conference titled Social Transformation toward Sustainable Society, held by Indonesia Student Association in Universiti Utara Malaysia in associate with International Student Society, Centre for International Affair and Cooperation Universiti Utara Malaysia, Indonesia Embassy in Malaysia, Centre for Business and Industrial Studies Universitas Surabaya. The activities was held at EDC Hotel seminar room, Kedah Malaysia on December 16, 2013.

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Preface

This book is compilation papers from an International Conference on Social Transforming Towards Sustainable Society, which was held in December 2013. This conference addresses International Conference on Social Transforming Towards Sustainable Society (ICSTTS) 2013. This conference was organized by the Indonesian Students Association Universiti Utara Malaysia period of 2013, in cooperation with the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Kuala Lumpur, Consulate General of Indonesia in Penang, UUM International Student Society (ISS) and the University of Surabaya (UBAYA).

As the chair of the 1st ICSTTS 2013, it gives me great pleasure to extend my warm welcome to all the 1st ICSTTS 2013 delegates. I would like to express my utmost appreciation and sincere thanks for your support. Without the tremendous support, this special event would not have materialized. On behalf of the organizing committee, I would like also to acknowledge our gratefulness and appreciation to all the sponsors and partners who have been supportive in ensuring the success of this event.

The main aim of organizing this event is to offer a platform for researcher, academics, and students to present, share and promote their research and development strengths, particularly issues in science, economic, social, and all three major areas in UUM. This conference theme has attracted Indonesian students and international participants from 9 (nine) countries including China, France, Indonesia, Jordan, Kurdistan, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Netherlands, and Thailand.

Following the double-blind peer-reviewing process, a total of 38 abstracts and a total of 30 papers were accepted for publication and oral presentations. Authors of accepted papers also encouraged to submit extended version of their papers to be published in the proceeding.

Overall, the articles raise many concepts with aim to meet questions regarding the global order at the social transformation and sustainable society. It considers thousands of alternative ways toward sustainable society, though discussion of conceptual papers, case study and empirical research. This volume is an important addition to the literature on social transformation, political sociology, globalization, and sustainable development studies. It may also be valuable to an audience interested in business and social studies.

Last but not least, I would like to express my gratitude and credit to all members of the organizing committee for their full assistance and hard work throughout the years of 2013 and 2014. This event would not have been possible without the help of them and their devotion to work in making this conference a success is greatly appreciated.

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Business and Social Transformation Toward Sustainable Society: An Introduction

Ruswiati Suryasaputra (Universiti Utara Malaysia, Malaysia)

Abstract

In emerging economies, social transformation indicates a new wave of development studies, which brings about new concept of sustainable development, followed by sustained superior performance. The capacity of organization to deal with environmental turbulence, such as market, competitiveness, technology and policy plays pivotal role on superior performance and sustainability. This paper discusses the concept of social transformation and sustainable community, which provides challenge for conceptual and empirical research.

Keywords: social transformation, business transformation, future research

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Introduction

Transformation refers to a dramatic change, which prompts a different form to the new one. In natural science, this is associated with a metamorphosis process, which convert something into a new form or nature. In the context of social science, social transformation refers to social change in dramatic way, while business transformation designates fundamental changes in business way to achieve its specific purposes, such as high level of efficiency, market value or financial sustainability. The study of business and social

transformation sheds new light on an important contingency and resource-based theory, which reveals pathways for continuing research.

Social transformation indicates a new wave of development studies, which brings about social actions to run up against negative impact of global change. This refers to systemic characteristic of sustainable society, which composes technological, business, political and cultural transformation. The classical concept of social transformation with sustainable development program presumes that developing countries need lesson learn from developed countries. Kakava, Mbizi, Manyeruke, (2013) highlight that developing countries should learn on how to provide basic needs, to become industrial countries, to manage proper governance and politics from developed countries. On the other hand, developed countries experiences de-industrialization, financial capitalism crisis, fragile welfare-state system, and market turbulence (Ghatak, 2013).

The emerging market brings about new concept of sustainable development, followed by sustained superior performance. In addition, the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China) or MINT (Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Turkey) countries provide opportunities, which challenges for the concept of sustainable development. This concept emerges with the idea of society's capacity to seize the opportunity in which contingency theory (CT) acknowledge capacity of organization to deal with environmental turbulence, such as market, competitiveness, technology and policy. High capability society, organization, or firm proactively respond to all opportunities the firm with more capability benefit from luck. Those who can seize the opportunity will gain superior performance. Denrell et al (2013) highlight that sustained superior performance takes place with aspiration-driven organization, which comes from cumulative advantage than superior capability.

Hence, strategy-structure-performance paradigm takes account on contingency effect (Chung, Wang, & Huang, 2012). In the literature of global relationship, contagion strategic on local interaction model seems to be robust. Under coordination game, there is conflict between risk dominance and payoff dominance (Weidenholzer, 2010). Cui (2013) highlights that resource dissimilarity does not always support to any partnership.

Analysis of sustainable society constitutes some major research theme in the strategic management field. In resource-based theory (RBT), social transformation can be associated with sustainable competitive advantage. Costa, Cool, & Dierikx (2013) indicate that sustainable competitive advantage emerges along with accumulation of unique resource under Cournot model, in which market competition is on quantity. However, under price competition or Bertrand oligopoly model, the increasing level of competitive advantage due to accumulation of unique resource does not always have relationship with superior profit. Investment through deploying unique resources may spark off paradoxical result: society or organization gain a competitive advantage but suffers from decreasing profit margin. That seems to be a short-run context, while some inputs are considered to be fixed cost. In the long term, investing in education and learning process is not just about means but also the purpose of the social transformation, which foster opportunities for sustainable community (Ahmed, 2010).

From strategic management perspective, the transformation has emerged from the resource-based to opportunity-based strategic plan with many alternative actions such as merger and acquisition, organic growth movement, or many others (Woster, Weirich, Andera, 2013). From entrepreneurship theory, there are at least three distinct mechanism, namely the Richardian, the Kiznerian, and the Schumpetarian. Richardian is associated with resource exploitation, while Schumpetarian refers to creation of dynamic capabilities (Kang, 2013; Lim et al, 2013). In addition, the Kiznerian highlights discovery mechanism

over the opportunities. This calls for capability of leaders to tap up the opportunity or to run up against threat.

Exploring the relationship between community pattern and environmental shift is critical key to understanding how strategic decision-making process take place. It is true that decision makers are flooded with large amount of information than they can possibly to process. The classical concept of attention-based view (ABV) presumed that attention pattern within organization is homogenous. In fact, leaders in a community or managers in the same firm may have different attention to opportunity versus threat aspect of the same environmental turbulence. Those are associated with consideration feasibility, which composes of desirability consideration and capability perception. To improve our understanding the pattern of managerial attention, Barreto and Patient (2013) lay emphasis on an individual level of analysis to examine both logic of interest and logic of beliefs. This becomes the main reason to a leader or a manager to make a decision on resource deployment.

In the context of business organization, transfer knowledge through employee mobility has been recognized as a critical source of new firm capabilities to achieve short-term performance. It appears that organization may not be ready to emulate complex knowledge, but the possibility to flow to others is in place. Ganco (2013) point outs that characteristic of complex knowledge becomes challenging issue for organization, which tries to manage transfer of such resources. Tacitness, uncertainty, and difficulty to measures becomes main issues for complex knowledge.

Last but not least, social movement also plays pivotal role in social transformation. In the emerging social movement literature, publicity becomes common tactics for activist campaign to encourage environmentally industrial practice. From the business organization perspective, the tactics range from no

respond, promise, to practice changes. Waldron, Navis, and Fisher (2013) highlight that targeted organization or company often holds dominant position in industry, while non-target firms observe such company to set effective practices and to identify some differentiation strategy. In addition, Cayla & Arnould, (2013) highlight that a narrative mode of knowing is powerful way to understand human behavior.

As closing remark, we acknowledge that the concept of social transformation and sustainable community provides challenge for conceptual and empirical research. It appears that prior research has likely focus on singular transformation factor as key driver for sustainable community. Future research needs to take consideration that conventional research has fail to inspire leaders and to stimulate society and organization transformation.

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Free Trade and Income Gap

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Abstract

The income gap especially in developing countries can pose a major threat to keeping the high economic growth rate, which most developing countries experience when they leave the classification of a third world country, stable over a long period of time. This essay aims to provide some answers to how free trade can be a contribution to decreasing the income gap, and whether there is a simultaneous relationship between the income gap and free trade. A second topic that will be examined is whether foreign direct investment (FDI) is a form of new colonialism to exploit the development countries' resources.

Keywords: free trade, income gap, foreign direct investment.

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Introduction

In ASEAN Community, further improvement needs to be undertaken and the ability to invest in these sectors still heavily depends on the success of achieving a common market to ensure free capital flow among the countries. This is one of the most important goals that is not yet achieved, and it is doubtful if the community can reach this goal until 2015. Due to the fact that the regional economic growth rates are quite stable at a high level, the goal of reducing the percentage of people living below the poverty line could be

achieved. The increase of the education level and the improvements in the health sector also could be achieved.

In Africa, U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton laid emphasis on a creeping "new colonialism" in Africa. FDI is just interested in gaining enormous profit from extracting natural resources. The income gap especially in developing countries can pose a major threat to keeping the high economic growth rate, which most developing countries experience when they leave the classification of a third world country, stable over a long period of time. The higher growth rate is necessary to catching up with the developed nations in terms of knowledge, technology and productivity.

A significant income gap can slow down the economic growth rate, because after a period of exporting, the currency will appreciate and thus lower the foreign demand. With a high income gap, the vast majority of a country does not have the purchasing power to support the necessary appreciation of the domestic demand to ensure the economic growth. Furthermore, Hillary Clinton, suggest that developing countries are destined to being trapped in the production of agricultural and mining raw materials by accepting FDI. The example mentioned here is Vietnam, which, with an increasing amount of FDI, appears to increase productivity and natural exploitation.

Those who against the concept of free trade consider that the agreement doesn't seems to be a stepping stone but tends to be a stumbling block. Lewis (2011) lays emphasis that the unbalance trade and policy spring from biased distribution of benefit among those countries. Sheppard (2012) highlights the developing countries rely on disadvantaged specialization, such as primary commodities in the past and low wage currently. This essay, aims to provide some answers to how free trade can be a contribution to decreasing the income gap, and whether there is a simultaneous relationship between the income gap and free trade. A second topic that will be examined is whether

FDI is a form of new colonialism to exploit the development countries' resources.

Victimizing Developing Countries

The article of Lewis (2011) victimizes the developing countries as being burdened by their past and being pushed into a corner, where they can only produce low-skilled commodity products with low value and thus, there is a small group of people who own land and employ people for the low-skill, low- wage jobs of producing agricultural products. This view certainly has its valid points, however, the mainstream theory of a declining income gap can neither doubtlessly be confirmed, nor can it be rejected.

The free trade theory is always influenced by different factors that might lower or even revert the positive effects of free trade. For example, corruption works as a kind of tariff which increases the price for setting up companies, getting permission to sell certain thing or signing a contract, which in turn increases the price of the final goods, and thus, making the product less competitive on the world market. Therefore, the very few people who accept bribes are much better off, while the general public's situation is worsened. In fact, corruption in creases the income inequality. Another obstacle for free trade to decrease the income gap is redistribution activities by the government, as they will favor a certain group of people, while others are neglected. A government-induced attempt to even out the income gap will never be as far-reaching as the market induces factor price equalizing mechanism. Under free trade, there will not be an immediate simultaneous response to decreasing the income gap, but rather a successive with some delay.

In their paper about income distribution, factor endowments, and trade openness, Spilimbergo, Londoño, and Székely (1999) argue that the factor

endowment and trade openness of a country can explain the differences in income distribution. They found that countries with an above average endowment accumulation like capital when being compared to the world, have a higher inequality level, which lowers when the country is being opened to trade. Countries with an above average skill level have a more evenly distributed income level, which decreases when the economy is being opened, because high skilled labor will move out while low skilled labor will immigrate into the country.

Furthermore, Fischer (2001) goes into the same direction, and finds that in a specific factor model under free trade the inequality grows for land-abundant countries, while the inequality decreases for capital-abundant countries. In the paper, the South American region is classified as a land-abundant region as the population-to-land ratio is very low. Therefore, the suggestion would be to oppose trade-openness and apply tariffs or quotas.

The Southeast Asian area is considered to being labor-abundant, which leads to the opposite suggestion. An above average labor abundant country in the steady state of development equals to a capital abundant country when being compared to a country with a lower labor-to-land ratio. Successively, there are only capital or land abundant countries. Southeast Asia would benefit from trade-openness, as it is considered as a capital abundant country. However, initially the wages would decrease, as long as the capital stocks have not yet adjusted. This decline is simultaneously offset by an even steeper decline in land prices, which in turn decreases the income inequality. A policy implication here would be to open the capital market as well, as only then, the interest rates can adjust, which leads to factor price equalization to a world price level on the capital market and later in the labor market.

Another view comes from Ben-David and Loewy (1997), which states that “unilateral liberalization by one country induces a level effect on the

liberalizing country that reduces the income gap between it and other wealthier countries.” This is based on the assumption, that with greater openness and thus, greater competitive pressure, more technology and knowledge spillovers are required to stay competitive with foreign firms. The unilateral trade liberalization, e.g. reducing tariffs, provides the possibility to catch up with wealthier countries, and in the long-run, all countries may experience a positive growth effect. In their article, they name for example the postwar development in the EEC. However, as this is based on the assumption of knowledge spillovers, the obstacle here is to invite foreign firms to produce in and share knowledge and technologies with the developing country, for spillovers to occur. The biggest threat for this to happen is the absent of the rule of law, or other laws that protect the investment foreign firms make in the country. Therefore, countries have to increase their trustworthiness for being a sustainable and valid choice for increasing the investment.

Free trade does contribute to decreasing the income gap, as long as the effects are not offset by external factors such as corruption, or government intervention in the market mechanisms, such as redistribution of wealth. When speaking of Southeast Asian area, according to the authors mentioned above, the countries are relatively labor abundant and therefore, as defined in their work also equipped with capital, above world average. Conclusively, the policy implications that can be derived for the ASEAN community are to fight corruption and open their labor, commodity, and capital markets in order to produce those products, which use the abundant production factor excessively. This way the decrease of the income gap will be decreased, as the demand for the abundant factor will increase and therefore the price for the factor as well. Furthermore, opening the capital market will ensure to decrease the income gap with respect to other countries through equalizing the interest rates with those of the world market and therefore equalizing the price of the production factors across the world.

Foreign Direct Investment

After having evaluated how free trade and opening up the country, in order to benefit from spillover effects it has to be evaluated whether it always beneficial to open the country to foreign companies and whether attracting any FDI is beneficial or not. As argued in the first part, opening the country to foreign firms can induce a sustainable growth process and a convergence to a lower income gap in the country and among countries due to the increased knowledge inflow into the host country. However, there should be no illusions that to a great extent multinational companies (MNC) do not invest in developing countries for humanitarian reasons. Rather, MNCs invest in developing countries, because they expect high revenues, cheap access to resources to fuel their business in the home country or they want to move closer to major emerging markets with a high amount of potential customers. The challenge for the developing countries is to attract FDI that provides knowledge spillovers to increase the countries competitiveness in the non-resource based economic sectors, as they are, in a long term perspective more sustainable than the resource based industries.

In their paper on whether natural resources attract FDI, Poelhekke and van der Ploeg (2010) found that many resource-rich countries do not attract as much FDI as many resource-poor countries. Their research outcome was that countries with a considerable amount of subsoil resources experience negative effects on non-resource FDI. This means, that while countries with a high amount of subsoil resources attract FDI to access these resources, FDI invested in other industrial sectors will considerably decrease. Therefore, those countries are in quite a dilemma, on the one hand, they need the capital-intensive machines of the MNCs to access the resources.

On the other hand, the dependency on the MNC to provide the machines and the knowledge to extract the resources makes the country vulnerable to being

exploited. The general effect of allowing resource-based FDI is that countries are dependent on the capital and knowledge provided by the MNC. The MNC will employ the people of the country to exploit the natural resources. The technology or knowledge spillovers are quite low, as the labor force, employed is rather poorly educated, and the spillovers are too specific to support a sustainable economic growth. While the country will receive some royalties for the usage of the land by the MNC, the royalties will stop after the resources are depleted and the company moves on to the next country. Besides the infrastructural improvements made to transport the extracted resources not many improvements will prevail for the host countries.

High-quality institutions are positively correlated with the amount of FDI received, as high-quality institutions provide better legislation and are therefore more secure than countries with weaker institutions. Asiedu (2013) focuses on the quality of institutions as a factor of using FDI to support a sustainable development. Countries like the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa should improve their quality of institutions to attract FDI, because on the contrary, resource-rich countries seem to be not able to attract much FDI as a result of the weak governments. After the improvement of the governmental institutions, countries should reinvest the revenues received from exploiting their natural resources into the education system to optimally take advantage of the FDI.

Innovations may start in the industry for exploiting natural resources and start spreading to other sectors. De Gregorio (2003) also argues that a high amount of human capital is necessary to optimally take advantage of FDI. However, he draws the conclusion, that it is not dependent on whether the FDI is resource-based or not. Nevertheless, for this to happen, the workforce needs to be well educated in every sector. One example is for example Norway with their vast subsoil oil resources, they could attract foreign as well as national investment. This investment met a highly educated workforce, which induced

a steep growth process starting from the resource-based sector. Therefore, their policy advice is to not discriminate foreign investment, ensure protection of property rights to ensure a longer-term commitment of foreign firms and increase the efforts to educate the overall workforce to optimally reap profits through spillovers from the investments and set the economy on a sustainable growth path.

Conclusion

Greater economic development, in combination with free trade in a region can greatly contribute to reducing the income gap, as investments and products will flow freely across borders giving the opportunity for converging GDP per capita. This may happen a result of investors taking advantage of opportunities in more backward countries. This investment may help educating the workforce or equipping the laborers with more capital, contributing to increasing their efficiency. Another point worth mentioning is the fertile soil and the equipment of the countries with natural resources, providing vast employment opportunities for the lower educated workforce and also ensuring stable food supply because of the possibility of harvesting multiple times a year. This food supply fuels the economic engine through eliminating undernourishment.

Conclusively, FDI in combination with opening the country's borders to free trade can be a form of neo-colonialism when countries have weak institutions and a low level of skills and knowledge among the workforce. Firstly, the government might be subject to bribery by the MNCs to allow them to exploit the natural resources. Then the resources will be extracted and shipped abroad to satisfy the demand on the world market, creating inequality between the ruling elite and the people, while the general situation of the country stays more or less the same, if not worse. Second, the workforce as a result of the

low level of knowledge, will not be able to produce spillover effects to other industrial sectors and the country will more or less stay at the same developmental level, while the host countries of the MNCs will benefit from the increased revenues the company makes. Therefore, to avoid effects of neo-colonialism the countries should increase their quality of institutions, increase the skill-level among the workforce and try to not solely attract resource-based FDI to simultaneously develop other sectors than the resource based industry.

In the context of ASEAN community, even if not all goals are reached by the initial deadline 2015 the business climate in the region is perceived as rather positive, which makes all the efforts made so far worthwhile. The big challenge for ASEAN is to further develop and refine their goals to become a economically and politically integrated community like the European Union.

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Organization Transformation in China Stated Owned Enterprises

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Abstract

The state-owned enterprises in China are inevitable trend for the development of china in early year. The Chinese communist party's central planning of the economy dependent on the government's control of industry and agricultural. This situation leads to the birth of state-owned enterprises and attract the foreign investment to domestic market. Current days, the goal of traditional Chinese corporation is to secure the long financial stability of the family business. In the future, SOEs will towards an privatization after several steps, such as reconstruct state-owned characters and the reformation.

Keywords: state-owned enterprise, family-owned corporation

Introduction

The Chinese communist party's central planning of the economy depended on the government's control of industry and agricultural. This situation lead to the emerges of state-owned enterprises and attract the foreign investment to domestic market. China's current infrastructure cannot support the economic development it is seeking. Energy sources, transportation, and port facilities must be improved. Currently, power outages and transportation difficulties are the norm, especially in the rural areas, where the growth is greatest. On the other hand, the majority of Chinese companies in Hong Kong are family-owned corporations with strong centralized control. The goal of traditional Chinese corporation is to secure the long-term financial stability of the family.

State Owned Enterprises (SOW) have naturally played a central role in this reform process. SOEs have been characterized as possessing a lack of managerial flare, little concern for profit, low employee motivation and mobility, a tendency to maximize corporate size and as being ready for dismembering. Once the mighty leviathans of the Chinese command economy, they have been depicted variously as "industrial dinosaurs", "muscle-bound goons" or the "relics of a failed economic experiment". This so-called "pessimistic" view argues that a significant proportion of the less "open" and less "transparent" SOEs pose a significant "problem" for the further development of market-based practices in the Chinese economy. In sum, the view traditionally expressed is that a significant percentage of SOEs are loss making, their managers lack real business acumen, and within them significant enterprise reform is difficult to effect (Hassard et al, 2010).

Zhou, Tam and Yu (2013) indicate that founder-led firms family members are more inclined to opt for control-enhancing instruments, which harms firm performance. In addition, family managers in general outperform professional managers, especially when the founder serves as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) or remains as Chairman with a relative CEO (Zhou, Tam, & Yu, 2013). The ownership structure of the affiliate firm influences the likelihood that family leadership will be used. Specifically, if the founding family owns more direct ownership of the affiliate firm, the family will be likely to appoint a family leader at the affiliate firm. However, when the founding family has a greater degree of pyramidal ownership of an affiliate firm, family leadership will be less likely at that affiliate firm (Chung & Chan, 2012).

Reconstruct the structure of state-owned enterprises

When Chinese government came up with the reformation policy in 1978 and opened the market to the foreigners and international investment, China has taken some reform policies of SOEs to keeping forward between state-owned

economy and market economy in china. And they absorb some useful modern management system to control the state corporation and corporate the business inner company. By that time, china tries to enhance the ability through the advanced management skills to keep the increasing of the profits.

After several years' development, china had already got some achievement from this reformation. For instance, first of all, the corporate system of SOEs had changed a large scale and also these state companies step into the stock market and absorb the capital from international market. Secondly, china government built a supervision institution to supervise the operation of the state-owned enterprises, especially for the financial apartment and state-owned assets. Meantime, they bring some restricted strategies to strengthen the rights to limit the country assets and resources. The last one is that they enlarge the scale of enterprises and improve the influences of themselves in economy and product area in most districts in china. During these years, the state-owned capital increased from 12,000 billion in 2006 to the 15,000 billion, increased 18.2% in total. For the tax, the additional payment up to 900 billion, which increased 16.2% in the country revenue report in a short period. As the results, china has 20 state-owned companies step into Fortune 500 companies in the world. However, there are some big issues exist in the inner of these corporations. The first one is short of the supervision mechanism; second one is the absence hole of board of stock. These groups should take some method to figure this out and reconstructed the management system in the future.

People still wonder this question about how big of China's State-owned enterprises in nowadays? What's the difference between individual SOEs and family-owned business and people still have some misconceptions. Let's take a example, consider the scale of the natural resources in china, SOEs occupied 30% shares and owned 50% of the fixed assets, and over 50% profits belong to corporation themselves. This data can show us that almost 12 times as much as the share of the private companies. The reason why Chinese government need to reform have these factors, such as corporation financial

account, potential profits and state property rights. In the same time, government will take some intervention measures to operate corporation business to solve the corruption issues. Regardless of this situation, the first step is to maintain certain profits after paid the tax to state, and then you can manage the money with your board and business issues to support your development. This strategy make the state-owned enterprises have limited right to operate the full avenues and profits to participant the market competition in the trend of globalization. The second step is that the less determine rights and negotiation system. For instance, if companies themselves want to decide the business strategy, negotiation is the first progress in this contract. The officials from government will have a board meeting to make the decision and then bring some details or documents after the meeting. This process can supervise the plans making inner of SOEs and achieve more transparent and equality. Although these measures is helpful to the reform, but still some people doubt the operation. For these kinds of people they believe that the privatization is the best way to achieve market economy and internationalization for china's state companies.

Privatization

The development of one country's economy need the sense of national weariness's support and keep a stable political situation. Anyway, the state-owned enterprises should analysis the internal and external environment around the world to help them into the positive position. On one hand, if you take the positive strategy to benefits your stuff or workers, serve the protecting facilities or equipments, all these measures can help you to make a good profits. On the other hand, the condition of one company has the connection with the increase of the economy.

Because the most part of the profits is contributed by the state-owned enterprises that impact a lot. So the development ability of SOEs is significant and impacts the country's economy. However, privatization means that

changing something from state to private ownership or control ship. But it will play a contrary role in developing countries because they didn't perform a perfect developing model or system. Privatization will lead to emerge of corruption, less efficient and monopoly. Privatization also will provide the opportunities to that kind of people who owned the success. They will occupy as much resources as they can to take the monopoly position in the inequality competition. Thus, privatization should be considered that it will make the economy situation worse in the future.

Under this circumstance, the leader of state-owned enterprises will lose the precious competition place in the market and make some bad impact on the productive management system. So they will try another way to make profits instead of goods. So they will choose to sell the fixed or assets, and it is always the fast ways to make profits and keep the extra money under the ground to escape the tax pressure from the state. In the end, they will lose the last opportunities following the society or market. Eventually, the skills of manage the capital, organizations, and product ability will be lose and turn into your weakness.

Thereby, if you became a huge dinosaurs but lose the attacking skills in the end, others will turn around and attack you. This is reasons why the state-owned cannot keep a long time. So they should consider the positive aspects for the capitalism and learn some advanced exist skills. For example, the performance of state-owned enterprises can be improved if the manager comes up with some benefits policy to create a new working system to manage workers and encourage them to participating the product. In that case, the product effective will be improved effectively. These cases suggested that there are some good ways to make the enterprise more active and grow up healthily.

One mechanism of SOEs is available when you realize that we should take care of both maximize the profits and contribute more social responsibility or jobs in future to solve the unemployment inequality. In the end, there will a

good scenarios if the state-owned enterprises provide employment security and certain welfare to their employees, it will produce a positive ways for development. The productivity also will increased by the motivation of workers, the active investment from international market and appears one useful ways to solve the low effective issues. Through the state-owned to the privatization situation, less controlling from government, more participant into free market economy and free capital from international investment, it should be the way to china to take a reference. On the contrary, the worst scenarios, the state-owned enterprises keep going without the effective supervision and strategy democracy, which is one of the most important factors for the mechanism of supervision and management system. The results should be associated with inner corruption, the unlimited property or assets expansion, social inequality become worse, and then impact the whole countries' economy step into a decline tendency or we can call "death corner". For several reasons, nationalization has failed to contribute to a better economic performance without any supervision and democracy mechanism.

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Tourism Industry Transformation in Developing Countries

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Abstract

Cambodia has a lot to offer but still lacks behind compared to other countries in the same region. Trying to come up with a sustainable competitive economy to stand the increasing competition amongst ASEAN countries Cambodia has to invest and develop its socioeconomic situation. This can be done by investing in the tourism industry because the region attracts already a lot of tourism and Cambodia has a lot of natural and cultural heritage to offer.

Keywords: tourism industry, competition, new entrant industry

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Introduction

Asia can be seen as an interesting region due to the diverse historical memories, the differences in cultural values, political systems, economic situation and religions. The influences of Europe, China and India on the economic and political system in this area makes it a mix of different practices. Now however, it aims to regionalism and want to get together by the ASEAN project to reach a situation of win-win for the member countries. This also shows that there is a lot of differences between countries what is mainly a

basis of tourism people travel to get the advantages of other countries so there is also an advantage in this rich cultural, political and economic difference. The last few years ASEAN countries attracted and increasing number of tourists within 2011 81.2 million visitors, the last few years it increased every year with an average of one million visitors. The visitors are mainly (75%) of Asia and almost half of it from the ASEAN countries. The ASEAN Tourism Strategic Plan for 2011-2015 states that the tourism leaders are aiming to increase the number of visitors within the ASEAN countries. They are aiming to stay as different countries authentic but at the same time increase the safety, increase quality of service, connection with the other countries and to increase the quality of life for residences by a responsible and sustainable development of tourism.

In this paper the tourism industry will be analysed in Asia in general to make a comparison with underdeveloped countries as Cambodia and Myanmar. When the ASEAN project will develop itself more the countries will be depended on each other to make it a success and to develop their economies even more. There are hopeful predictions about the ASEAN projects but countries have to work hard to make this a successful cooperation. For countries like Myanmar and Cambodia.

Underdeveloped Tourism Industry

Asia already attracts a lot of tourism but not every country has the same popularity. Cambodia and Myanmar are countries that now slowly start to improve and develop their tourism industry. They have a lot to offer on cultural heritage and have the forecast of becoming good places for tourist. However, there are still problems with safety, transport, infrastructure and the quality of staff. These things have to be changed if it wants to get an tourism industry compared to Thailand. The advantage both countries have is that they

can look at the techniques and learn from the mistakes of other countries besides this is it easier to see what tourist value about Asia and this can be copied while the countries add their own cultural heritage. These changes are needed but when developed properly both countries have a major chance of developing a situation of socioeconomic growth due to the investments and revenues of the tourism industry.

Comparing Cambodia to countries as Thailand and Singapore makes Cambodia look weak and unable to compete what is true however we need to take into account the different start they made. Looking back at the history Cambodia had come a long way from the genocide and the economic isolation to a democracy with an economy of free market and their ability to join the world economy again. It came a long way but they are still not there yet, Cambodia has still a long way to go compared to Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. Compared to these countries that developed itself and can stand international competition and have a booming tourist industry Cambodia is still lacking behind concerning international competition, wealth, circumstances of life and tourism.

In the future these countries will stick more and more together due to the ASEAN project, borders will open for labour and goods and taxes for import and export will diminish. This means that the competition will get higher this will make it even harder for Cambodia because it does not seem to be ready to stand this competition but by offering different things within this region Cambodia can maybe gain from this alliance. How Cambodia can prepare for this will be discussed in the next section, first of all a closer look will be taken off the businesses in Cambodia. These businesses need to stand a high competition, as long as they stay local it will probably be fine but when the other countries discover that there is a big market in a specific industry they have the money to invest and start up a business in Cambodia and then SME's in Cambodia will have a lot of problems to compete. The other way around is

probably not possible because they don't see the opportunity to go abroad due to lack of money and the language barrier. This means that maybe in the beginning it will be possible for Cambodia but when taxes for import and export are decreasing it will be really hard to compete if the big companies are starting to take over Cambodia. The advantage is that Cambodia still has not that much to offer to these company although the market is maybe broad people have lower living standards. However, when Cambodia is getting in a better socioeconomic situation by itself than the companies of other ASEAN countries are eager to take over the market in Cambodia and then the SME's are already better developed to stand to competition but they should take the opportunity to stand this competition and gain a bigger market share within and outside Cambodia.

Transforming the Industry

The important advantage in Asia is the opportunity for tourism, there will become more tourism and this will create booming business in the tourism industry. The interesting part is that the countries that already experience a lot of tourism can be used to increase the tourism for the countries where this industry is not that important. The knowledge can be shared and help can be given to inexperienced countries in this area, this can make it for tourist a really interesting regions and for many countries a good way to do business.

The stepping stone is thus the question of how Cambodia can develop itself to stand this competition when they boarders will open. The SME's need to be developed before they can stand this competition. How can that be done when the country needs investments from abroad to strengthen its economic situation but for now most investors find it too risky. However, one of the major opportunities for Cambodia is to develop the tourism industry. It will

need some investment of course but at the other hand a lot of businesses will experience positive effects.

First of all tourism has its direct effect, the earnings and wages that come from the direct work in the industry. It is labour intensive so a lot of people will be positively affected directly especially because it concerns skilled but also unskilled labour. This makes it ideal to start to invest in tourism to develop the country itself because the living standards will increase because it affects so many poor people. Besides this there are also a lot of indirect effects due to the value chain. Think about all the food, constructions, transport, healthcare, safety, furniture that is needed. A lot of sectors will provide things to support the industry of tourism, it is even stated that in developed countries this is 60-70% of indirect impacts on top of the normal direct effects. Furthermore, government has to improve the infrastructure, safety, improvement in health care and a stable government to support tourism, the side effect of this is that for local businesses it is easier to do business and to increase their market what already will improve the economic situation. For Cambodia, tourism is the ideal industry to invest in because of the major side effect to other industries and the already favourable position close to touristic countries like Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia etc. what will make it more easy to attract tourists. Besides this Cambodia can try to attract foreign investment to stimulate the economy and if they adapt certain rules like that they have to work together with another company it is easy to gain advantage by learning from the know-how of the foreign companies, this can be used to set up their own businesses. These businesses will then already have the knowledge to compete with the foreign companies.

Regarding the idea of knowledge sharing, Casadesus-Masanel and Zhu (2013) encourage as new business to choose whether compete through a new business model with their own idea or to adopt a traditional model, which already available in the market. To take competitiveness position, a new

entrant can adopt different business model as well as differentiating themselves in product quality terms, where entrants' new business models can benefit both them and their incumbent competitors, and is of greatest value when both offer products of similar quality. This mean a new business paradigm with should pervade the entire organization. A critical first step in developing such a management paradigm is to assist managers to fully understand the nature of the tourism experience in all its forms, and at all levels (Richie et al, 2012).

Discussion

The best way to figure out if all countries will benefit from the single market idea that the countries should achieve around 2015 is looking to several countries, including Cambodia. There will be an impact on the small and medium enterprises because of the fierce competition due to lowering the tariffs. Every country will be affected with this only some countries can cope better than others with this fact, the government should take actions to support this part of their economy. However, not every country has to financial possibilities to support this in their own economy and what is left of a single market if you have to fight for the SME's in your own country. For a country like Cambodia the change that their infant industries are attacked by the 'one market' and that people take the jobs from the Cambodian people. This will be a problem for all the weaker economies in this region.

Cambodia has a lot to offer but still lacks behind compared to other countries in the same region. Trying to come up with a sustainable competitive economy to stand the increasing competition amongst ASEAN countries Cambodia has to invest and develop its socioeconomic situation. This can be done by investing in the tourism industry because the region attracts already a

lot of tourism and Cambodia has a lot of natural and cultural heritage to offer. The increasing tourism industry will have direct effects but also indirect effects for other industries that are in the value chains and for the community because for an increase in the tourism industry the government has to invest in infrastructure, safety and healthcare. Furthermore a stable governmental environment has to be ensured to attract more tourist and investors.

A good point is also the supply chain of countries, for Cambodia rubber is an important raw material and they attract foreign investors with this so they can process it in Cambodia. However, when the boundaries are open for labour and products foreign investors can also process this on places with cheaper labour or circumstances. At the other hand it can also go the other way around and with cheaper products and a larger market to sell products to it maybe is an advantage after all.

A good thing for Cambodia is to also attract foreign companies to set up joint venture's to gain more know-how and to compete in the future with the ASEAN countries. This will improve the socioeconomic situation of Cambodia and makes sure the future will look as bright as of the other ASEAN countries. It will turn out differently as all the governmental officers state, ASEAN can work but not yet in 2015 with one market. That will ruin some countries SME's and their economies. The economy of a country depends on so many things and now there are 10 important countries and then also the rest of the world influences the result of this plan so these kinds of plan always work out differently as expected. Because not everything can be taken into account. Besides this making a success of this plan seems already difficult so I wonder if they achieved the proposed project.

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ASEAN and its partnership with the US and the EU

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Abstract

ASEAN has with both regions negotiations about Free Trade Agreement in prospect. As stated above, first the E3 agreement should be established between the U.S. and ASEAN before an FTA can be developed. In 2007, the EU and ASEAN launched negotiations for an FTA. But with so many changes and developments going on for ASEAN, this paper raise question on which of the future partners are more important in the long term and should it give priority, EU or USA. This will increase the negotiation position in the region and the trading position of the bloc might increase in the long term.

Key words: partnership, trading bloc, integration

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Introduction

The Expanded Economic Engagement has for both the U.S. and the countries associated in ASEAN solutions and advantages, both directly and indirectly. At the moment, China is the largest trading partner of ASEAN and because of the Expanded Economic Engagement between the ASEAN countries and the U.S. trading will grow. The United States will have big interest in becoming a more important trading partner for ASEAN. In 2011, the investment by ASEAN countries in the United States reached almost \$25 billion. Thereby,

ASEAN is a underrated economy of the United States but it ranks fifth in the list of trading partners of the US. The economies of the ASEAN countries are mostly in a phase of development and the expanding of the E3 agreement will boost the country development. In 2012, the region counted a GDP of \$2,2 trillion and the two-way trade increased with 9 percent to \$194 billion in 2011, comparing to the previous year and investment of the U.S. in ASEAN countries increased with 11 percent up to \$160 billion from 2010 (Murray, 2012). Looking at these numbers while the E3 was not even active yet, we can conclude further developments in the engagement will boost both economies incredibly in the long term. For both countries the agreement will result in employment and new business opportunities.

Regarding trade between the areas both the U.S. and the ASEAN countries benefit of this. ASEAN is the fastest growing economy at the moment and the United States can make fruitful investments in the region. The U.S. imported goods from the ASEAN region counted 5,4% of its total imports in 2012. This is not a critical amount, but the import was probably restricted by difficulties in trade and customs administration. One goal of the E3 is to simplify customs procedures so the U.S. can import more easily from the region. Vice versa this will happen too.

Thereby, the E3 is a foundation for other trade agreement such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and perhaps in the long term an U.S.-ASEAN free trade agreement. The U.S. benefits from the TPP, and thus also of E3, because Japan will also contribute in this partnership. Japan is the world's third largest economy and due to this the partnership will have a more economic significance and boost its share of global DGP to almost 40 percent (Hormats, 2013). So the E3 is also a strategic move for the United States.

Simplifying of all customs procedures and harmonization of customs administrations in all eleven countries will foster economic integration of the ASEAN countries. Thereby it will help in other upcoming agreements, like the TTP and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

This is an free trade agreement with which the Southeast Asian bloc already negotiated free trade agreements. These countries are Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand and South Korea (Murray, 2012).

The extent to which the E3 is a win-win solution for both areas is big. The U.S. will become a more important trade partner of the Southeast Asian area and it will provide employment and business opportunities. For both the United States and ASEAN it will provide a better negotiation position in the TTP and for ASEAN in the RCEP, due to fact they do not have to make agreements about trade issues again.

Dealing with the Worst Scenario

Identifying the worst scenario is hard, because what is bad for one region is perhaps good for the other region. One bad scenario would be if the agreement cannot be established completely. This can be a result of several issues. First of all, Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar are the least developed economies of ASEAN and due to this the countries lack officials with the capacity to handle high-level trade and foreign investment agreements (Murray, 2012).

Another issue is the question if all countries of ASEAN are willing to engage with the United States on the new trade initiatives. Some countries like Indonesia fear that high-level trade and investment agreements can challenge the high economic positions of domestic countries. Indonesia for example established protectionist measures over the past two years and this makes the E3 harder to establish. Moreover, Vietnam discouraged new shipping and transport licenses to use the domestic routes by foreign shipping fleets (Murray, 2012). This restricts the E3 and the possible future FTA between the U.S. and ASEAN countries.

The worst scenario for ASEAN is in my opinion the result of other trade agreements establishing at the moment. As already stated the TPP and the RCEP are in development. If the four ASEAN countries involved in the

negotiations, Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore, and Vietnam, are becoming more focused on the establishment of the TPP instead of the E3 agreement a divergence in economies can occur. Due to the TPP the economies of the four ASEAN countries are becoming more closely integrated with each other and this can eventually lead to a split between ASEAN countries. The result of this could be that the least-developed countries remain in their position and the four countries involved in the agreement will establish strong economies. The further development of regional networks will be undermined. This will lead to a lower negotiation position for the ASEAN as a whole with the United States (Amador & Roe, 2013; Dieter, 2005).

EU or US

ASEAN is the fifth trading partner of the European Union and an FTA could improve ASEAN'S positions strongly. The economic success of the free trade agreement between the EU and ASEAN depends on the level of complementary existing in the economies of both regions. Complementary means in this situation the dissimilarity of productive structures and specialization patterns between the regions (Andreosso-O'Callaghan & Nicolas, 2007). A greater complementary results in a higher scope for trade expansion between the two economies in the future. Moreover, a higher complementary result in lower costs induced by resource reallocation and these two results lead to a more successful free trade agreement.

The EU and ASEAN have first incredible differences in intra regional economic integration. The intra regional trade within the ASEAN region is low and also the intra ASEAN foreign direct investment is stagnating low on 12 percent. The reasons for the low level of economic integrations leads from low institutional commitment, weak policies within the ASEAN region and the integration of ASEAN with East Asia. Another reason for the low economic integration is the already stated bilateral FTA's of single countries of the ASEAN region with other countries outside the region. The rules of the

bilateral FTA's might have negative an impact on the regional economic integration. In contrast, the European Union has a high level of economic integration. This is due to a high level of institutional and policy commitment, and the EU has one vision at trade and international investment. The intra-regional trade of the EU could be a result of the high degree of homogeneity prevailing in the EU-15. But, this homogeneity is changing as a result of the enlargements within the EU to East European countries.

Moreover, the inter-regional economic integration of both regions differs. The EU is ASEAN's second largest export region, while ASEAN is ranked 5th for exports of the EU. The trade of EU to the ASEAN region has a positive balance in knowledge-intensive services like insurances, financial services, and other business services. Meanwhile, ASEAN has a positive trade balance on air transport, travel, and communication services. The foreign investment in the ASEAN region has as largest source the EU with more than US \$7,000 million in 2003. Especially in less-developed and poorer countries.

Andreosso-O'Callaghan & Nicolas (2007) found that the dissimilarity between the two regions is great and so the level of complementary is high. First, there exists a complementary on sectoral level in the manufacturing-service industry. ASEAN is relatively involved in manufacturing activities, whereas the EU is highly involved in knowledge-based services. Second, on a manufacturing level both regions maintain an incredible diverse production structure and have a big difference in production levels. Third, the trade of manufacturing products between ASEAN and the EU have big trade complementarities. Fourth, Andreosso-O'Callaghan & Nicolas (2007) investigated that Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand are close to the EU on a structural basis. But, these

economies are complementary with the EU in electrical machines, automatic data equipment, and telecommunications. Moreover, other industries of the ASEAN countries are complementary with the EU. There can be concluded out of this that a Free Trade Agreement between both regions would stimulate

imports of these products into the EU, so the export of ASEAN would increase extremely.

Besides the economic factor in the partnership between ASEAN and the EU there exists a benefit in political and security cooperation for ASEAN. Since 1980, the EU and ASEAN have a cooperation agreement and this is based upon a couple of priorities (Mandelson, 2007). First, to support the regional stability and fight against terrorism. Second, to promote human rights, democratic principles and good governance. In some ASEAN countries human rights are still violated, for example in Myanmar and Indonesia stated that the police and companies in their country are top list of human rights violations (Murray, 2012). All members of the EU are having as top priority maintaining human rights in their country, otherwise they could not join the EU. In conclusion, the EU can provide help for ASEAN countries by maintaining and decreasing human rights. Another priority is to continue to support the development of less prosperous countries. The EU consists mostly of high developed countries and by developing a more tight relationship or even an FTA between both the regions ASEAN has more chance to increase the development of the poorer countries.

The United States as trading partner

The United States as trading partner is of big advantage of the ASEAN countries due to the great size of economic market of the U.S. The exports in merchandise to the ASEAN countries accounted \$51 billion, this is 6 percent of the total exports of the U.S. and 14 percent of the total imports of ASEAN. The ASEAN exports to the U.S. accounted about \$91 billion. This is 21 percent of ASEAN's total exports and 7 percent of total imports of the U.S. About 15 percent of ASEAN exports are to the EU. Out of this there can be concluded that in terms of numbers the trade between the U.S. and the ASEAN region is very asymmetric. ASEAN enjoys a large trade surplus for

about \$40 billion in 2000, thus trade between the two regions is more important to ASEAN than to the U.S (DeRosa, 2004).

The service exports to the ASEAN countries is about 10 percent of its total service exports and the ASEAN service exports to the U.S. is accounted for about 20 percent of its total exports in services. Trade in services with the ASEAN bloc is a very important element for the economy of the United States (DeRosa, 2004).

DeRosa (2004) examined the economic impacts of the FTA between ASEAN and the U.S. The results of her research show that an FTA would increase total exports of ASEAN and the import would rise from import expansion of the countries Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines, the same countries as the increase of total exports. DeRosa (2004) also finds that if there is more economic integration between the ASEAN countries the FTA would benefit ASEAN even more; the exports and imports of the ASEAN bloc would rise by 70 per cent, still led by the same countries as above.

Even DeRosa finds a very positive effect on an FTA between the regions, Sudsawasd and Mongsawad (2007) address another issue. The ASEAN-5 members would benefit from bilateral FTAs such as the Australia-New Zealand FTA, China FTA, and Korea FTA in increasing a GDP. But there could be welfare losses from these FTAs and also the ASEAN-US FTA in other countries of the ASEAN bloc, it might increase trade diversion and cause negative terms of trade effects of those FTAs.

Conclusion

The paper argue that ASEAN should focus on the EU in the short term, because the long term effects of EU as trading partner benefit the whole ASEAN bloc more. As stated above a result of EU as important trading partner might benefit welfare and development in poorer countries. This will increase the negotiation position in the region in the long term and the trading

position of the bloc might increase in the long term. With having the U.S. as important trading partner these benefits might also be possible but the U.S. is a single country and the EU, same as ASEAN, a bloc with more different countries. The EU can help ASEAN better because they have more experience in integration of single economies. Moreover, ASEAN countries are also focusing on bilateral FTAs with other countries. Especially the ASEAN-5 would benefit from this and the integration and welfare of other countries of the region will be harmed by it. This counts also for the ASEAN-US FTA according to the findings of Sudsawasd and Mongsawad (2007). Thus, considering ASEAN countries are now negotiating on bilateral FTAs too, having a close partnership with the EU is more important and will benefit ASEAN more in the long term.

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Myanmar and ASEAN: An unequal collaboration

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Abstract

The industrialization in Myanmar will give rise to a demand for companies providing supporting business services. The ASEAN countries have attempted to develop Burmese political settings. Indonesia, for example, is closer to the junta to promote a median style of governance between political openness and corporate interests of the armed forces. The essay aims to examine the relationship between Myanmar and other ASEAN developed countries in the context of ASEAN Community.

Keywords: unequal collaboration, Asian community

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Introduction

Association of South East Asia Nations (ASEAN) is on the road to follow the European Union. The ratification of the organization chart by all the country members, completed the 15th of December 2008 during a gathering of their foreign ministers was held at the Secretariat in Jakarta to mark this very historic occasion for the organization, was probably the most important accomplishment since the beginning of the partnership. The Charter is a firm foundation in achieving the ASEAN Community, and provides legal status

and institutional framework for ASEAN. It also lists organization norms, rules and values. Moreover, it sets clear targets for ASEAN and presents accountability and compliance. With the entry into force of the organization charter, ASEAN is now operating under a new legal framework and establishing a number of new organs to boost its community-building process. On the common market will collaborate countries with very unequal levels of wealth, from the international center of affairs represented by Singapore to the target of international sanctions : Myanmar. The first effect of this economic integration is, since 2010, the cancellation of the tariff barriers in twelve priority sectors such as agriculture, transport, automobile industries, electronic, health products, textile or tourism

ASEAN Community Model

ASEAN, through the EU and euro crisis, has the opportunity to observe that an economic integration product as externalities for not renewing the same process. In addition, Andreosso-O'Callaghan and Uprasen (2012) indicate probability for ASEAN to compete with Central and East European Countries for export to EU, especially after the fifth EU enlargement.

It has no clearly dominant powers, which would be the steamroller of negotiations in Headquarters (located in Jakarta), although Indonesia often plays the role of an Asian Germany during the negotiations. Implied will of ASEAN is to combine multiple small countries to unite against regional giants (China and Japan among others). By its regional specificity, ASEAN has no interest in hosting a powerful player such as China, which would be the equivalent of Germany in Europe. The purpose of ASEAN in its creation was not to create a centralized supranational body, while maintaining an egalitarian system of economic exchange to assert itself in global trade.

The European model is based on the failure of its main quality: its reliance on Community law. ASEAN is clearly not ready to develop a draft of what would be a "Treaty of Lisbon Asian" as its disparities slowed economic integration during the first half of its existence. Of course the EU is an example of a continent built of different states, united in diversity. However, ASEAN is not inclined to move towards a stronger institutional integration that would give it the feeling of being paradoxically prisoner of its links. One can hardly imagine Singapore allegory concept of city-state to promote an institutional integration with Brunei, regional oil superpower, not to mention Vietnam, picturesque communist country nostalgic charm that nevertheless signed the Charter of the Organization.

This shows the limits of ASEAN, where the EU would not have maybe. Of course, the EU becomes a model for communitarian acquisitions but financial news that catches up to curb its ambitions, thus forcing the question on the merits of his morbid desire for cohesion these twenty recent years. Luu (2012) argue that ASEAN is totally different from EU. The EU undergoes through a supranationalism and intergovernmentalism in which the most decisions processes are in place under independent supranational institutions. Other decisions were results of negotiation among the members. In contrast, ASEAN doesn't rely on agreement on competition law and policy, The decision was based on so-called "soft law" approach. It appears that ASEAN is still facing economic diversity, competition regimes and economic integration issue.

Founded in 1967, ASEAN has evolved along with the European Union, and although too quickly, some believe it has failed where the EU has succeeded in the past two years have led the Asian organization not regret its caution about economic integration. ASEAN has a decentralized structure and effectively, its slow institutional integration has long slowed the growth of trade within their area of free trade. Sometimes too opaque and abstruse meet its global partners, ASEAN has not benefited from the globalization of trade

in best conditions. The political instability in countries like Myanmar could, for example, scare investors.

The Unequal Relationship

Historically, relations between Myanmar and Thailand have always been difficult and are characterized by conflicts dating from before the arrival of the colonial powers in the territory. Today, although tensions still exist, a climate of cooperation has developed between the two countries, mainly from the implementation of reforms by the Myanmar regime. However, this cooperation remains extremely fragile and thus, revealing a major challenge faced by Myanmar or the importance of gaining the trust of not only Thailand but of the international community.

More recently, conflicts over relations between Myanmar and Thailand are clustered around issues of illegal fishing and the protection of Myanmar these refugees on the Thai territory. These concerns, particularly the issue of refugees, still occupy a prominent place in their diplomatic relations. Thailand is still hosting thousands of Myanmar refugees, including the Karen minority. Thus, it is not obvious to the Thai government to manage these groups of individuals, which contributed to increasing tensions with its neighbor. In addition to that, the military regime has more than once irritated Thailand, for example, with the imprisonment of Aung San Suu Kyi, which led him to make several requests for reforms.

Indeed, since Myanmar has decided to develop new reforms of the military regime, which has also been more strongly forward with the introduction of a presidential system, Thailand has become a significant source of media, both internationally and within the Nations Association of Southeast Asian Nations. This new support from Thailand clearly calmed their relations, whereas

Thailand has criticized and condemned the regime substantially decisions in the past. However, the aim of Thailand at the moment is to build a rapprochement and reconciliation in Myanmar.

More generally, this development of cordial relations with Thailand illustrates a new reality of the Myanmar's regime, a diplomatic opening marked by greater responsibility and higher expectations to the country. This new challenge is even more important since Myanmar was appointed President of the next meeting of ASEAN in 2014. This role she will occupy forced to modernize many of its structures, especially in its recent capital, Naypyidaw. This position will, among others, help Myanmar to distance itself further from the old authoritarian regime and is therefore a milestone in its transition period.

Singapore and Myanmar are today the two extremes of all rankings measuring development: 3rd respectively and 164 (185) in GNP per capita of the MFI; 26th and 149th (out of 187) in the Human Development Index of the UN; 5th and 172nd (out of 176) on the scale of corruption, Transparency International. Lack of data, Myanmar does not even appear in the standings Prosperity established by the Legatum Institute.

Thus, Myanmar and Singapore are two completely opposed countries, on many levels. This is due to their history, and the path that Myanmar chose after the 2nd World War. First, Myanmar paid a very heavy price during the Second World War under the Japanese occupation and shelling , in addition to collateral damage during the British re conquest. The liberated country, the disagreement between the various political and ethnic factions broke quickly. Six months before the independence gained in 1948, Aung San, the national hero and father of Aung San Suu Kyi, was assassinated by rivals. Between disorder, rebellion and civil war, the military junta came to power in the late 50s and turns into a dictatorship with the formal accession of Do -Win to

power in 1962. Myanmar chooses the path exactly opposite to that of Singapore closed world, eviction of foreigners and especially strong Indian and Chinese minorities, attempt to self-sufficiency, the Myanmar socialism. Burma becomes Myanmar in 1989. Lee Kuan Yew, who went there several times during his long tenure, was pained to see the situation deteriorate over the decades. Advice and offers of assistance were systematically ignored.

Although, their relationship is more and more tight, thanks to several new measures and economic pacts. Singapore and Myanmar have strengthened their economic cooperation with the launching of International Enterprise Singapore's Overseas Centre in Yangon. A sign of the growing business interests between both countries, Singapore companies signed three Agreements and two Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with private sector counterparts in Myanmar, creating partnerships across a large range of sectors, such as telecommunications, hospitality, consumer, and business services. The three Agreements and two MOUs will see Singapore companies partner the Myanmar private sector and contribute to the country's growth via investments and knowledge transfer.

The industrialization in Myanmar will give rise to a demand for companies providing supporting business services. An example is Singapore Telecommunications Limited, which will take its first steps into Myanmar's heavily- regulated telecommunications sector with an agreement with Straits Trading (Al Noor Group) one of the largest importers of mobile phones in Myanmar, to distribute SingTel's satellite phones, its Broadband Global Area Network (BGAN), and satellite broadcasting bandwidth services in Myanmar. This partnership was a result of an Infocomm Technology (ICT) mission led by IE Singapore in October 2012. Another example is Singapore lighting solutions provider, Krislite Pte Ltd, which has been supplying IE Media Release 4 Apr 13 lighting products to Myanmar since 1994. The company is set to supply lighting luminaires for the 2014 ASEAN Summit in Myanmar.

The Role of ASEAN

Until 2015, the ASEAN wants to become a region where the economies, armed forces, and people are integrated, just like in the European Union. Until now, the group was limited to conversations, agreeing on consensus and avoiding any confrontation. On the common market will collaborate countries with very unequal levels of wealth, from the international center of affairs represented by Singapore to the target of international sanctions: Myanmar. Thus, it will allow the free circulation of goods and services, investments and qualified workers between the members. The first effect of this economic integration is, since 2010, the cancellation of the tariff barriers in twelve priority sectors such as agriculture, transport, automobile industries, electronic, health products, textile or tourism.

For media and some experts, ASEAN has not done much to change the situation in Burma. It even mocks the "destructive engagement" of the Association. The reputation of ASEAN has been linked by external partners of the Association and particularly the European Union, to changes in Burma. In fact, the picture is more nuanced. Within its constraints, the ASEAN countries have attempted to develop Burmese political settings. Indonesia, for example, is closer to the junta to promote a median style of governance between political openness and corporate interests of the armed forces. Several Indonesian missions were displaced in Burma to promote the opening. Like mentioned before, Singapore has sent experts to explain and support the process of economic liberalization. Singapore is also committed to train Burmese bureaucrats (5,000 have been trained so far) to enable them to better assess the benefits of "good governance".

Thailand and Malaysia have promoted the work of NGOs, especially in the case of refugees and Rohingya (Muslim minority). Malaysia has lobbied for the UN appoints a rapporteur on this issue. The Philippines and Thailand have

lobbied since 1997 for that assistance to Burma is conditional on political reforms. On several occasions, the Prime Minister of Malaysia visited Rangoon to explain the importance of a "roadmap " and convince the international community that progress was made in this direction. After the massacre of Depayin in 2003, ASEAN has immediately responded to the summons home of Aung San Suu Kyi and called for her release.

The ASEAN parliamentarians have also strongly criticized the Burmese regime and pressured to Burma not holding the Presidency of the Association in 2006. ASEAN, particularly Singapore and Indonesia have called on China and India to encourage the junta to relax the rules of the political game, especially after the arrest of monks in 2007. After Cyclone Nargis (2008), ASEAN has sent an emergency team that recommended in Rangoon to accept in the shortest time international aid. And the message that the Secretariat was passed it was imperative to "depoliticize" the aid. The tripartite group Burma, ASEAN and the UN has been able to channel aid to the most affected and poorest (1.7 million people) 2 500 schools have been rebuilt. Finally, in view of the 2010 elections, ASEAN calls for the vote to be "fair and transparent " .

ASEAN has not remained passive. When it was able to, when the opportunity presented itself, it tried to exploit the gap to cause a regime change. In fact, this is Burma itself, not giving a favorable response to these requests and remaining intransigent, killed these initiatives.

From the outside, we stayed in the position of passivity that Burma would we pass on ASEAN. In response to these frustrations repeatedly, ASEAN has tried to impose, through its charter that the Secretary-General Surin Pitsuwan called "responsibility to cooperate". The Charter recognizes the importance that ASEAN attaches to democratic standards, human rights and good governance. The Member States shall ensure coherence of the group and does

not implement policy that would undermine the credibility of the whole ASEAN.

Discussion

It appears the ASEAN will become a different model than the European Union, considering its multiple differences. ASEAN's objective is not to create a single currency, or to rely on a Community law, and considering the development gap between the ASEAN countries, it would be almost impossible. But the ASEAN's project is to create a free trade area and to unite different states in diversity, like in Europe. Thus, the ASEAN is inspired by the European Union, but its model of economic integration will diverge from the European one, and the ASEAN will also learn from EU's mistakes, and try to avoid them, in its best interest.

However, all these initiatives must not make us forget that the ASEAN still has a lot of challenges to meet before representing an example. The economic development must benefit to the poorest, yet the gap between poor and rich people keeps growing in the countries of the ASEAN. Also, ASEAN will have to deal with the gap of development between the different members, the reinforcement of the regional cooperation, the amelioration of the commercial and investment environment, but also the international competition. The deterioration of the environment, the infectious diseases or food insecurity are as many important threats that these countries will have to face if they want to insure a decent future to their citizens.

Finally, although the charter insists on respect for human rights, it is difficult to ignore the experiences in Laos and even more in Myanmar, where the military junta still holds hundreds of political opponents whose most famous of them, Aung San Suu Kyi under house arrest for many years. The decisions

of the ASEAN to be consensual, and the Charter does not impose any physical punishment to its members, it is likely that dictatorships are not unduly worried about the short term. ASEAN is certainly becoming a major political and economic force and should even emerge stronger from the global crisis, but it may prove completely respectable until it is firm enough and powerful to develop equality and freedom in each of its members.

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Middle Income Trap in Asia

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Abstract

This paper looked into the issue of the approaching middle-income trap for middle-income countries in East Asia. Key changes that these countries need to make in order to avoid the income trap are: improvements in human resources, development of related industries, improve logistics, creating a dynamic private sector and the support of research and development. The main thing is these countries need to work on their productivity and overall competitiveness. Apparently, improving human resources is the most difficult process.

Keywords: middle-income trap, human capital, economic growth

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Introduction

There will be one major challenge all ASEAN countries will have to overcome and prepare for together: the middle-income trap. Countries get stuck in the middle-income class when its growth levels off and stagnates after reaching a middle-income level. The problem is that a country could get stuck in the middle where wages have risen and their cost advantage in production goes down. The country can't compete anymore with advanced economies

with their high-skill innovations or with low income, low wage economies with cheap production of manufacturing goods.

This paper will discuss the middle-income trap most ASEAN countries will have to face and how ASEAN members can help each overcome this trap. First, the concept of the middle-income trap is explained. Then it is continued with an assessment of what changes countries need to make in to avoid the trap and ASEAN is shortly discussed too. The last section discusses the difficulty in improving human resources as I have experienced myself the last semester at an Indonesian university.

The concept of middle-income trap

The "middle-income trap" is in line with the framework of the mainstream economic growth theories. This concept indicates economic growth phenomena in specific economic growth phases. It seems that at specific middle-income stages, economies with high rates of growth tend to encounter economic slowdown or even stagnation (Chai, 2012).

The advantage low-income countries have in trade with the rest of the world is the fact that these countries can produce low-skilled products for a low price. This cost advantage becomes smaller when the economy of such a country starts to grow and incomes start to rise. The danger for this country is to then become stuck in the so-called middle-income trap. The previous cost advantages due to the low labor costs have disappeared, while at the same time productivity hasn't gone up enough to compete with high-income countries. At this point a country's economy can't grow any further and is stuck at the same position.

Perfect examples of countries that have remained stuck in the middle-income trap are Latin- American countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico,

and Peru. Chai (2012) indicates that China is facing the challenge of determining how to move smoothly beyond the middle-income stage of economic development, while taking into account the shifting population structure, changing resource endowment and growth patterns. Zhang, Luo and Rozelle (2013) indicate the challenging issue which spring from the gap, namely managing the inequality. This refers to the possible roots of future inequality that is associated with a nation's underinvestment in the human capital of broad segments of its population. However, it seems that Brazil and Argentina remained in the same middle-income position. There are only 13 countries that escaped the middle-income trap during the 1960- 2008 period. Korea is the class-book example of a country that escaped the middle-income trap.

Of course there have been a lot of studies on why some countries get stuck and how it is possible that some countries have been able to avoid the middle-income trap. These studies can be of assistance to ASEAN countries in the upcoming years as these countries are about to face the danger of falling into the middle-income trap as well.

ASEAN has ten members: Brunei, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Vietnam. Not all these countries are exactly the same level of development. Singapore has developed and already reached the high-income level and a life style that is comparable in welfare to western countries. Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand are in the middle-income level and feel the danger of the middle-income threat the most. Vietnam is a low middle-income country. Cambodia and Laos are still struggling internally, for political stability or economic take-off, or both.

So what is it exactly that these East Asian countries, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam, should do to avoid falling into the middle-

income trap? Kenichi Ohno (2009) states that industrial human resources, supporting industries and logistics are the most important factors these countries have to change to boost competitiveness and help in overcoming the middle-income trap. With the improvement in human resources Ohno doesn't mean attaining high-literacy rates and universal primary education. This is necessary but not enough to help improve the economic position of a country. Specific industrial and technological knowledge must match the country's industrial positioning strategy. However, improving the level of human resources is a difficult task and a slow process when not directed properly.

Supporting industries are domestic manufacturing establishments in multiple areas that produce the parts and components that are necessary for the core industry of the country. Human resources and supporting industries are two sides of the same coin, where the first emphasizes human capability and the second the supply of the needed physical input. The development of Small- and Medium-sized enterprises can help with establishing better supporting industries, development of the private sector in general is of great importance.

Finally, a very simple explanation of logistics is 'moving things around'. Logistics has two parts to: hardware and software. Examples of hardware are transport and telecom infrastructure. Examples of software are distribution systems, tax and customs procedures and a reliable framework. "Together they create an efficient business environment that can reduce the cost of doing business". Having good logistics is essential for attracting investors.

In addition, Ohno (2009) also mentions two other determinants that increase the chances of success: high policy capability and private sector dynamism. The problem of developing countries is not the shortage of ideas for development, but the ability to sort, prioritize and implement the ideas. Strong leadership is needed to change a country. Not only the political leader needs to be capable but the whole government system. While it is a politically

sensitive subject, difference in national, cultural character can form difference in responsiveness to a good business environment. Good policy is a requisite for growth, but the dynamism of the private sector can speed up the economic growth of a country and bring it to a high-income level quicker. History and social structure forms a national character and this is something that takes time to change, however it is not impossible.

All experts have recognized the development of human resources as one the key factors for avoiding the middle-income trap. Tran van Tho (2013) identified emphasizing the quality and appropriateness of human resources as one of three most important factors for development as well. Furthermore, he also saw the value in the improving the institutional system for nourishing a dynamic private sector. He gives this point a more important role than Ohno did. The innovation-related indicators assessed for the different countries in this paper were: tariff & non-tariff barriers, intellectual property protection, soundness of banks, intensity of local competition, domestic credit to private sector, cost to register a business, cost to enforce a contract, regulatory quality, rule of law, government effectiveness, voice and accountability, political stability and press freedom.

Conclusion

The question still remains whether it is possible that the ASEAN countries can help each in avoiding the middle-income trap. Thanong Bidaya thinks the formation of an ASEAN Economic Community presents a tremendous opportunity to its members. It will help increase their competitiveness and help in avoiding the middle-income trap through a reorganization of its production processes that would also involve the surrounding countries. However, after this statement Bidaya points back again what governments themselves need to change in order to avoid the middle-income trap. “In order

to make this possible, it will be important for the government to make efforts in reducing corporate taxes, promote investment in medium- sized enterprises and advanced technologies, protect intellectual property rights, increase the efficiency of the customs system, and eliminate unnecessary rules and regulations that increase the costs of starting a business.” So my conclusion would be that ASEAN cooperation can help its members to a higher level quicker, but after the member’s/country’s own government has changed policy and implemented the necessary improvements. Just being a member of ASEAN alone will not give a country a golden ticket to development and growth, the basics in the country itself need to be taken care of first.

The essay comes into a deeper look into the issue of human resource development and the difficulties Asian, specifically Indonesian, educational systems encounter. The development of better human resources in Indonesia is something I got the experience first hand. In general university is the place where people get the their higher education and attain in-dept knowledge. When building on better human resources just having a high literacy rate isn’t enough. A large group of people needs to get access to education, not only lower, basic education but also higher education and university. Last semester in Indonesia has thought me about the difficulties in improving the quality of education. The lack of well-educated teachers is a problem for most universities. Good and knowledgeable teachers are scarce and thus hard to find. There is also no culture of criticism or giving suggestions to teachers by students or from subordinates to their superior in general. This eliminates the possibility of reflection.

Another issue regarding human resources is the presence of poverty and inequality. In Indonesia there is large inequality. Poor people can’t afford education because it is too expensive for them. This rules out the possibility of education for a pretty large group and prevents Indonesia fully exploiting their

pool of human resources. A solution for this would be government funding for all types of universities (for all religious or ethnic groups).

It is key for ASEAN countries to work on their productivity by investing in infrastructure (soft and hard) and human capital. A great domestic demand can also help cushion the blow of a middle-income trap. There will be one major challenge all ASEAN countries will have to overcome and prepare for together: the middle-income trap. Countries get stuck in the middle-income class when its growth levels off and stagnates after reaching a middle-income level. The problem is that a country could get stuck in the middle where wages have risen and their cost advantage in production goes down. The country can't compete anymore with advanced economies with their high-skill innovations or with low income, low wage economies with cheap production of manufacturing goods.

The presence of high feelings of competitions is reflected in that fact there is no "solidarity fund" or any plans for it in ASEAN. A "solidarity fund" refers to a redistributive mechanism among member countries of ASEAN. In the EU such a mechanism is present and although not all countries are very happy about the fact that last year several EU countries needed emergency funds the funds are still given, because in cooperation you are only as strong as your weakest link. And of course if your economy were in a bad condition you would like some help. Together if ASEAN countries help each other, they can become a strong player in the world market. Looking at all the major challenges ASEAN is still facing. It seems that the goals for 2015 might be too optimistic.

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Free Trade Agreement in East Asia

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Abstract

Japan, South Korea, and China came with agreement to establish Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat. It was September 2011 and Shin Bong-kil, a former South Korea ambassador for international economic cooperation, took a position as the first rotating chief. Hence the deputies come from China and Japan, Mao Ning and Rui Matsukawa. Hence, the trilateral investment agreement was signed and expected to be a stepping stone toward a full trade agreement. Although the establishment of trilateral FTA will bring a lot of obvious benefits, there are still lots of inherent challenges in the negotiation and construction of CJK FTA. The three countries have a big economic differences and imbalanced industrial division, which increased the barriers and frictions in trade, investment and other fields.

Keywords: free trade agreement, trilateral trade agreement, East Asia,

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Introduction

Japan, South Korea, and China came with agreement to establish Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat. It was September 2011 and Shin Bong-kil, a former South Korea ambassador for international economic cooperation, took a position as the first rotating chief. Hence the deputies come from China and Japan, Mao Ning and Rui Matsukawa. Hence, the trilateral investment

agreement was signed and expected to be a stepping stone toward a full trade agreement.

The Trilateral Summit indicates willingness to go into partnership, while their export to other region was much larger. The trilateral trade was about 11 percent of their global market (Asia News Monitor, 2012). From international strategy, Yeo (2013) lays emphasis on security hedge between the US and China in the short term, while trilateralism was still long way to go. This paper aims to discuss about the potential partnership among those observed countries.

Trilateralism Trade

Regional economic integration has developed rapidly in the whole world nowadays, but the achievement in East Asia is not very satisfied to the related people. Only ASEAN---a mechanic regional cooperation organization has been set up. However, China, Japan and Korea, which are the leaders of Asian economy and important economies in the world, since 2002, the premier Zhu Rongji of china has proposed to set up CJK FAT, the leaders and all related organizations were making a great effort on it. Until now, it has been negotiating for nearly twelve years, even though in the past two years, the territory issue between China, Korea and Japan has became more and more serious, it cannot hinder the development of CJK FTA. According to the prediction, once the CJK FTA is established, the GDP of China will gain 1.1% to 2.9%, Japan will gain 0.1% to 0.5%, Korea will gain 2.5% to 3.5 %.(JSR, 2011).

Trade of goods among China, Japan and Korea has grown rapidly and substantially in the past two decades. The three countries are the most important partners to each other. In 2010, China was the largest trading partner of Japan and Korea, and the two countries were regarded as the second and third largest partner of China. In the same year, Japan was the second

largest partner of Korea and Korea was the third largest partner of Japan. Actually, the cooperation between Shandong, China and South Korea has began from 2004, and made a huge influence to the two areas. And from year 1992 to 2009, the speed of economic growth is always about 30% every year, which is a miracle in the world trading.

However, the trade among these three countries was only about 20% every year, still much lower than the other economies in EU and NAFTA, which were 64% and 40%, respectively (WTO statistics database). So the great potential of trading became one of the reasons to build CJK FTA. The CJK FTA will be a huge market including 1.5 billion populations. The huge demand cannot be ignored. If the CJK FTA can be achieved, the tariffs and other restrictions would be eliminated. The flow of goods will be much more smoothly; the manufacturer can reduce the cost and gain more market share and profit. For customers, they can enjoy the lower price for better goods, since the competition inside the CJK FTA will much more fierce. But each country would gain the whole economic benefits. As the foundation and precondition of negotiation and construct of 10+3(ASEAN and CJK), CJK FTA will accelerate the process of regional integration in Asia, taking control of Asian economy and defeat with TPP which was implement by America in Asia-Pacific area.

For China, there will be several benefits getting from CJK FTA. First of all, CJK FTA can eliminate the trade and invest barrier in China between Japan and Korea, help improve the scope of trade and invest. Secondly, CJK FTA will improve the rational layout of Chinese industry and improve the efficiency of resources. Thirdly, CJK FTA will bring marvelous macroeconomic benefits in production, trades and welfares, improving employment level. Fourthly, CJK FTA is helpful to enforce China's FTA strategy, which can resist against TPP that America boosted in Asia-Pacific area, to achieve maximized profit. So do Japan and Korea. Since Chinese corporation are very important to their economies, they should have a better cooperation to the organizations, whatever the government or the public and

private companies. Cause the different advantages in industrials are the foundation to set up CJK FTA , Japan and Korea having the competitive advantage in capital intensive and high-tech intensive area, while China is still good at resource intensive and labor intensive area. The observer from Japan said that CJK FTA cooperation is the most immediate practical significance of trilateral cooperation. Compared to TPP, it will be much easier for Japan to start, once TPP is achieved, the agriculture in Japan will be collapsed. That is because the openness in agriculture is not very high, if they face with the higher liberalization, they will have more competition and crisis. Even though the FTA has high liberalization, as Japan and Korea already have a close cooperation in agriculture, it still be privilege to TPP. But for Korea, the pattern of exports –China export primary processed products and agricultural products to Korea and Korea export manufactured goods to China.

For example, in agriculture, China, Japan and Korea have a great portion of agriculture in the whole world, mainly because of China's large production. China is one of the biggest producers and consumers of agricultural products in the world, with the production of several kinds of primary agricultural products ranked first, such as rice, wheat, cotton , pork, poultry, fruits and vegetables (FAO STAT). However, Japan and Korea have faced some problems: persisting small-scale farming, limited and decreasing farmlands, growing aging farmers, and adjustment after agriculture market liberalization. In 2009, China exported to Japan and Korea about \$5008.7 million and \$1834.3 million in agricultural products, respectively. While imported from Japan and Korea \$247.2 million and \$193.6million. Korea exported to Japan \$899.9million, while imported \$304.2 million.

In fishery, although China has a large output of fish and fishery products, the development of this sector still depends on the expansion of production scale and the extensive input of natural resources. Furthermore, China faces challenges related to limited resources, environmental problems, increasing competition in the market and less advanced technologies. However, Japan and Korea can be complementary, since China is much more competitive in

fresh water fishery while Japan and Korea are more competitive in marine capture fisheries. With a possible CJK FTA, removing and reducing tariffs and other barriers in agriculture sector will bring consumers a wider range of products with a lower price and improved access for exporters to the other markets. China may increase the export of labor-intense primary products such as vegetables and products to Japan and Korea, while Japan and Korea may increase the export of value-added processed products.

In manufacturing, liberalization of trade will increase the trade volume and enhance production networks. It will also promote the development of regional supply chain of industrial products. Some Chinese experts said that Asian supply chain is the most critical chain in the global economic cycle. Most of the economies in Asia don't have the finished-goods products, but rather to a certain link of the products, and form the relationship of vertical integration between each economy. The data shows that in the past 10years, China became the center of Asian supply chain, but Japan still played a very important role in regional supply chain, keeping a surplus in trade to China, Korea and Taiwan in intermediate products.

The service sector is taking a progressively role in economic growth. It contributes to over 40%GDP of China, about 80%in Japan, above 60%in Korea (Data from Chinese National Bureau of Statistics, OECD Stat Extracts), ranking 4th, 5th and 13th respectively in the world (WTO Statistics Database). Among various service sectors, financial export is growing fast in Japan and Korea, computer and information grow rapidly in China's export. These areas are accelerating the speed of expanding their shares and this trend is continuing. However, there is some deficit of the service sector: each country is more than capable of such improvement, considering the size of economy, the level of technology and the variety as well as the quality of service they can provide, so there is a huge room for improvement.

For China, the volume in finance, communications can be improved. For Japan, the exports of vehicles, royalties and license service and construction

are on the increase. But the imports of these fees are decreasing. As for Korea, China and Japan are the 3rd and 4th largest trading partners. CJK FTA will bring a lot benefits for people in Korea.

In the possible CJK FTA, liberalization of investment is helpful to allocate the resources, leading to a mutually beneficial cooperative partnership of the three countries in the future. It will result in greater transparency of investment regulations and laws, a more stable policy framework and more liberalized for foreign investors, providing a suitable investment environment for business. All the three countries will benefit from an increase in trilateral investment flows, the exchange and transfer of knowledge, technology, ideas, and business personnel, and export opportunities. Further more, it will strengthen the confidence of investors, expand market shares, lead to new business interests and opportunities in the partner countries. What's more, it will improve the capacity of enterprise, the efficient distribution and utilization of resources, promote further investments. Especially Japan, in 2014, the influence it puts on Asian economy will exceed the past years. It will provide support to the new economies, stimulating the rapid growing by outward capital. At the same time, the government encourages the enterprise to expand to abroad. The premier Shinzo Abe is on duty almost for one year and already visits every country in ASEAN, signing the economic and trading agreement(2014,Asian economy depends on Japan?).

Discussion

Although the establishment of trilateral FTA will bring a lot of obvious benefits, there are still lots of inherent difficulties and obstacles in the negotiation and construction of CJK FTA. On one hand, the three countries have a big economic differences and imbalanced industrial division, which increased the barriers and frictions in trade, investment and other fields. Frederic Neumann, the manager of HSBC Asian Economy Research Association, said that Japan's excess mobility would threaten the new market

in Asia (2013). In two years, the central bank of Japan will invest 1.4 thousand billion to financial area, which would gain the pressure of inflation and bubble of property (Japan's excess mobility would threaten the new market in Asia, 2013). In addition, the agriculture is the biggest problem in the trilateral meeting.

The biggest issue is the territorial disputes. The political problem will have an incredible effect on economy, as well as the emotion of people between the two countries. China and Japan "cold politics and hot economy" for several years is not very perfect, now the problem of the island will destroy everything. It could cause the lower speed of Japan since China is the biggest trading partner. Actually, it already influenced the economy in Japan. For example, the tourism already going down, which lead to the gliding of airline. What's worse, the car industry had stopped the operation for a short time in China, like Toyota, Honda and Nissan. Even the economic communication between two countries had suspended. Brisbane Times in Australian puts that the war between the two countries will break the supply chain, leading to the chaos in economy. In a long run, the chafe would have an effect on financial area, the direct exchange of currency. On the other hand, the issues of territorial disputes have been fierced these two years. Besides, the trust among the three governments is very low. The attitude toward historical problems and Japan's "constitutional amendment" will constrain the process of building FTA. (www.ftchinese.com CJK FTA, improving even big divergence, Guanghui Li, Ming Li).

China already became the biggest one holding Japanese debt, if China dump a huge amount of debt, it will cause a big problem (2012 Chinese diplomacy: the worry being powerful). Every economy wishes the two countries can fix the problem in peace. But how to solve the problem? Maybe both of them should learn from Germany, Japan should have a deep introspection of the history and took some experience and lesson and China should learn how Germany accelerated the integration of Europe. The senator of Korea Kil said that they should improve the cooperation in private companies, defeat with the

trade protection and ethnics, and then solve the politics (China, Japan and Korea under “Asia Paradox”, 2013). Only in this way can they have a good negotiation of CJK FTA. Anyway, it is a win-win-win strategy. And I hope the CJK FTA should be achieved as soon as possible, because in the current the world economy growing so slow, it will bring a new opportunity and chance for the recover of economy. As we all know, it is not easy to get the consensus, but we can divide them into several steps and to push it step by step. At the same time, we should focus on the fair and innovation.

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SME Transformation: the Mediating Effect of Marketing Capability on the Relationship among Entrepreneurial Orientation, Social Capital and Firm Performance

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Abstract

Capability of a firm to seize the market opportunities is crucial for transforming small and medium enterprises (SMEs). This conceptual paper aims to contribute on debate on the entrepreneur theory in the context of small businesses through answering the research direction suggested by Cruz-Ros, Cruz, Pérez-Cabañero (2010) about the role of different kinds of marketing capabilities on firm performance. This also tries to answer the research gap on identifying mediating variable to explain the relationship between entrepreneurial orientation and firm performance (Wales et al., 2013). In the context of small businesses, it appears that strategic orientation, social capital, and entrepreneurial orientation have distinct paths through marketing capability that has impact on firm performance.

Keywords: firm performance, marketing capacity, entrepreneurial orientation

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Introduction

Resource-based theory raise challenge issue on small and medium enterprise (SMEs) to achieve best performance, especially when the firms have to run up against lack of resource. Bradley et al. (2011) highlight issue of financial slack, which become common problem for company with resource-based orientation that try to expand, especially from small one. This is in line with business cycle theory, that cash flow from operating activities (CFO) tends to be negative in the early and late stage of busyness life cycle, but positive in the middle stages (Josste, 2011). Garg (2013) indicates interdependence between agency theory and resource dependence theory is in a place to set standard of organization performance.

Capability of a small firm to seize the market opportunities is crucial for its performance and sustainability. Ample empirical evident indicates contention on how performance of small business lies on their marketing capability (Ashikia, 2010; Banterle, Carraresi, & Cavaliere, 2011). Apparently, no single factor can comprehensively explain small firm performance. Small businesses are in desperate need of cash flow from selling product to recover the cost of raw materials (Sheppard & Radulovich, 2010), which are associated with the amount of required invested capital (Eben & Johnson, 2011).

Gaps in the entrepreneurship research field spring from lack of agreement on many key issues in entrepreneurship. Previous researches have focused on single, specific entrepreneurial management measures, such as strategic orientation or entrepreneurial orientation, and their relationship to firm performance (Morgan et al., 2009; Rauch et al, 2009; Laforet, 2009; Lowe et al., 2010; Liu & Fu, 2011). Then, this conceptual paper aims to contribute on debate on the entrepreneur theory in the context of small businesses through answering the research direction suggested by Cruz-Ros, Cruz, Pérez-Cabañero (2010) about the impact of different kinds of marketing capabilities on firm performance.

Firm Performance

Regarding the sales performance, Cudia & Manaligod (2011) indicate that return on assets (ROA) and return on sales (ROS) are quite popular to measure firm performance, especially when profit dramatically increases beyond acceptable total assets and sales growth. Homburg et al (2012) advocate ROA and ROS as implementation of comprehensiveness in performance measurement system regardless of firm-external and firm internal contingencies. Pérez-Cabañero et al (2012) use ROS to measure the impact of marketing capability on small-firm performance.

First of all, entrepreneurial orientation (EO) plays pivotal role in improving a firm's performance (Baker & Sinkula, 2009; Thourungroje, 2010; Bojica et al, 2011; Fuenties, Gómez-Grazz, 2011; Parkman, Holloway, Sebastian, 2012). EO initially falls into three main factors that characterize key entrepreneurial successfulness with aggressive innovation, risky projects, and pioneer innovations (Miller & Friesen, 1983), then Covin & Slevin (1989) developed a measurement scale for innovativeness, proactiveness, and risk taking. Innovative refers to the way business brings a new idea to market. In the context of small business, few small businesses intend to develop a new way of business instead of products (Hurst et al., 2011).

Secondly, it appears that strategic orientation affects firm performance. Laforet (2009) highlights that strategic orientation is important to keep continuing performance improvements within the organization. Gurbuz & Aykol, (2009) highlight that firms have two options in strategy creation: they can either create their strategies by the opportunities-driven or by the resources-based strategy. According to Kirca et al (2011), resource-based theory suggests that uniqueness of resources has the potential for sustained competitive advantage only when they are valuable, rare, imperfectly imitable, and non-substitutable.

There is mix relationship between strategic orientation significantly affected firm performance (Morgan et al, 2009) as well as process innovation (Laforet, 2009). On the other hand, Lowe et al (2010) indicate that the negative relationship between strategic orientation and firm performance takes place

during the early phase of business, which is associated with marketing capability that affects its performance. According to Day (2011), firms with resources-based tend reluctant to deal with static marketing capability, while necessity and technology advances foster adaptive marketing capabilities.

Social capital at the firm level also has a significant influence on both knowledge acquisition and innovation (Martínez-Cañas, 2012). In fact, the role of social capital in firm performance is dynamic at different phases within the organizational growth. Pirolo & Presutti (2010) notice the negative link between the development of strong ties and the growth of a start-up's performance. Bernades (2010) points out that social capital affects on firm performance with complexity development of social capital.

Moderator Role of Marketing Capability

Marketing capacity is necessary but not sufficient. Some other key variables also affect the firm performance, for example strategic orientation and entrepreneurial orientation. Shin & Kirk (2012) indicates that strategic orientation has distinct paths through marketing capability that significantly impact firm performance. This also prevails with social capital and entrepreneurial orientation (Algezau & Filieri, 2010; Bernandez, 2010).

Then marketing capability is proposed as a moderator variable between strategic orientation and firm performance. In the context of small firm, cash flow management is critical for survival and growth. According to Sheppard & Radulovich (2010), small firms sell product to recover the cost of raw material. Then, ROA and ROS will be key measurements to small-firm performance.

Marketing capability is about abilities of a firm to conduct marketing mix, such as pricing, promotion, product development, and distributing channels to seize the market opportunity. The capability to capture the opportunities is crucial for small firms to meet the firm performance or event to survive (Ashikia, 2010; Banterle, Carraresi, & Cavaliere, 2011). Murray et al (2011) indicate that marketing capabilities are accumulated knowledge and skills of

the firm in order to utilize and enhance the resource value, while Qureshi & Kratzer (2012) define marketing capability as a process to apply knowledge, skill and resource to market-related needs of the business.

A mediator is a third variable that links a cause and an effect. A moderator is a third variable that modifies a causal effect. General speaking, mediators and moderators are third variables, whose purpose is to enhance a deeper and more refined understanding of a causal relationship between an independent variable and dependent variable (Wu & Zumbo, 2008).

While entrepreneurial orientation (EO), strategic orientation (SO) and social capital (SC) are expected to be independent variables for firm performance (FP), the formula is

$$FP = i + eEO + fSO + gSC + e \quad (1)$$

That means EO, SO and SC predict FP to estimate the effect of their coefficients, namely a, b and c respectively.

$$MC = i + aEO + bSO + cSC + e \quad (2)$$

Marketing capability is considered to be a moderator variable between strategic orientation and firm performance.

$$FP = I + dMC + e'EO + f'SO + g'SC + e \quad (3)$$

To show that the mediator affects the dependent variable, the moderator variable MC as well as the dependent variables predict FP to estimate d, coefficient of MC. The extend to which mediator effects to the relationship between dependent variable and independent variables can be calculated by the simple subtraction $e - c'$, $f - f'$ and $g - g'$.

A number of variables also contribute to the firm performance. There has been a surge of academic research and policy interest in the actual and potential contributions of entrepreneurial orientation on firm performance (Baker & Sinkula, 2009; Thourungroje, 2010; Bojica & Fuentes, 2011; Parkman et al, 2012). However, the limited and slow development of a cumulative body of

knowledge in entrepreneurship research field spring from lack of agreement on many key issues in entrepreneurship (Rauch, et al, 2009).

The elements of marketing capability, which refers to marketing mix, also develop. Morgan et al. (2009) identifies two kinds of marketing capabilities. The first is marketing capabilities concerning individual 'marketing mix' processes, such as product development and management, pricing, selling, marketing communications, and channel management, while another marketing capabilities refer to the processes of marketing strategy development and execution.

Marketing capabilities constitute pricing, new product development, and marketing communication capabilities (Murray et al, 2011). According to Qureshi & Kratzer (2012), marketing capability comprise at least five elements, i.e. marketing research, pricing, product development, channel management capability, promotion, marketing research, and marketing plan. Becchetti et al. (2010) highlight that the credit-rationing status may overcome between investment–cash flow sensitivity and financing constraint.

Marketing capability has been considered as a mediator variable in previous studies. The marketing capability plays a moderate role between entrepreneurial orientation and firm performance (Qureshi & Mian, 2010: Qureshi & Kratzer, 2012). Shu-Hua & Wu (2006) consider that marketing capability is moderator variable between social capital and firm performance. Murray et al. (2011) also provide evident the mediating effect of marketing capabilities of market orientation on firm performance through pricing, new product development, and marketing communication capabilities.

Overall, marketing capability plays pivotal role to firm performance. Pérez-Cabañero et al. (2012) offer evident that the relevance of marketing capabilities for product differentiation to gain stakeholders' satisfaction. Other marketing capabilities related to marketing planning and pricing have a positive impact on financial performance. However, some elements had not significant impact on firm performance.

Morgan et al. (2009) provide evident that MC significantly affected the financial performance, but not with subjectively perceived performance. Cruz-

Ros, et al. (2010) indicates that marketing capabilities have directly impact to stakeholder satisfaction, but not to firm financial performance. Nadkarni & Herrmann (2010) indicates that the role of marketing capability refers to strategic orientation in which younger and smaller firms tend to be more dynamic and transient. However, it seems that effective adaptation to environment is different for firms in dynamic environments than it is for firms in stable industry contexts.

Conclusion

This paper lays emphasis on the phenomenon of firm performance through considering entrepreneurial orientation, strategic orientation and social capital as main determinants on firm performance. To strengthen the explanation between those three independent variables, the model employs marketing capacity as mediating variable and environmental turbulence as moderating variable. As respond to Cruz-Ros et al (2010) that the impact of different kinds of marketing capabilities on firm performance, this papers highlights the role of marketing capability in the context of small medium enterprises. Hence, this concept calls for future empirical research with SMEs as the observed unit analysis.

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The Factors Influencing Customer Selection Islamic Banking

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Abstract

The purpose this study to analyze and determine internal customer's factors (attitude), external/social factors (subjective norm) toward customer's to selection Islamic banking. Those factors are the religion, knowledge, friends and family, mass media/advertising, government support, and technology support. The method used in this research is descriptive analysis by the form of frequency table and factor analysis. By using this method, the researcher will find the most impacted factor of bank choice. These factors are expected to have major role to influence customer's mind. In conclusion, customers can derive a better understanding of the activities how the way to choose Islamic banking.

Keywords: Islamic banking, customer selection, religion knowledge

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Introduction

Indonesia is the most populated Moslem country in the world with a total population of residence permanent in Indonesia in the year of 2008 estimated at 290 million and 90 percent or equal to 232 million of this population of Indonesia is Moslem (Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2009). The banking sector contributed approximately 2.3 percent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the year 2000 and increase in year 2007 to 3.2 percent.

Although, it has the world's largest population of Moslems, Islam or Sharia banking came fairly late to Indonesia. Indonesian Moslem leaders who do not believe that commercial interest in its modern form is prohibited, although others do. After several false starts, Islamic Banking in Indonesia is developing rapidly and has the enthusiastic support of many young people and intellectuals or ICMI (Thimberg, 2003). The work of the Sharia Bureau of Bank Indonesia showed that Indonesia, especially in certain parts of the country, has considerable unmet demand for Islamic banking (Blue Print of Islamic Banking of Bank Indonesia, 2005).

The development of modern Islamic banking in Indonesia has been functioning since 1992. Since the year 2000, the development of Islamic banks in Indonesia has been phenomenal and the number of Islamic banks increased from only two Islamic commercial banks and three Islamic banking units to three Islamic commercial banks with 176 branch offices and sub branches, 26 Islamic banking units with 164 branch offices and sub branches, and 139 rural banks sharia by the end of 2009 (Center Bank of Indonesia, 2009).

The focus of this study was to examine the relationship with the internal factors and external factors Selection of Islamic banking in Makassar, East region of Indonesia. The rationale for choosing in Makassar is that it represents highly Muslim populated, city in Indonesia, beside this have historical Makassar as the center of Islamic.

In Indonesia, the banking industry became highly competitive since the government deregulated the banking sector in 1998. A deregulation program known as PAKTO eliminated various rules and regulations in which on one side has restricted establishment of new private banks while on the other side, the government permitted foreign banks to operate in Indonesia in the form of joint venture with local banks. Since the enactment of PAKTO, the total number of operating banks in Indonesia has increased significantly from 124 in 1988 to 240 in 1996. The growth of bank branches has also increased accelerated rapidly all over Indonesia from 1900 to 6000 branches (Bank Indonesia, 1996).

Indonesia, which tends to embrace the capitalist system has felt the impact and shortcomings of the economic system where it experienced a downturn due to 1997 Asian Financial Crisis and a prolonged economic crisis. The economic crisis also known as the monetary crisis which struck Asian countries, hit Indonesia very hard. This catastrophe has shaken the banking sector and as a consequence, a great numbers of Indonesian banks experienced acute financial difficulties (Abduh, M & Omar, A.M. 2007). The serious financial difficulties eventually led the Central bank or Bank Indonesia to declare them insolvent. In some cases, Bank Indonesia required them to merge in order to strengthen their capital bank, when the crisis reached its height in 2003; the number of banks in operation was 124 with 10.868 numbers of branches (Center Research of Infobank, 2005 and Biro Statistic BI, 2008).

Research Problem

Despite of the rapid growth of sharia banking in Indonesia, the participation by the population is still very small. Their issue motivated to explore the real situation that hinders high growth of sharia banking. At the end 2009, total deposit at conventional banks was Rp.1.753.292 trillion, while total deposit Islamic bank system was Rp.36.852 trillion. In the case of loans, Rp.2.015.221 trillion was extended by the conventional system compared to Rp. 38.trillionliun given by Islamic system, (Bank Indonesia, 2009)

Based on the above statement, it can be observed that until the period of December 2009. The Islamic banking share is only 2.2% of total bank assets, 1.83% the amount of funding and 2.4% financing. Hence the Islamic banking market share is too far behind which compared with conventional banking. This creates a big question: Why it that the number of Islamic banks customers very low whereas 87% of Indonesian people are Muslims (Indonesian Centre Bureau Statistics, 2009). Although the operating system of Islamic windows and Islamic bank are based on Sharia, Islamic banking market share of 2.3% is very far behind the conventional banking. It is also only 50% from the 5% target market share. This market share is also very low compared to Malaysia where Islamic banking asset constitutes 19.6% of the

total assets in the banking systems. The Islamic banking value of total assets is still very low which is Rp.49.556 trillion (Fajriah, 2007) compared with the total assets of conventional bank amount is to Rp2.310.trillion (Jawa Post, 2007; www.republika.co.id, 1/7/2010; Islamic banking Statistics, 2009).

Hence, there exist strong needs to find ways to stimulate the growth of Islamic banking in Indonesia. Based on the existing structure, there are only five wholly operating Islamic bank and six Islamic windows. A striking difference lies in the number of Islamic banking customers compared to conventional banking customers. In spite of the strong support currently given by the government to offer Islamic banking through regulation (BI regulation no: 9/7/PBI/2007), the problem remains that Islamic banking customers are relatively smaller than conventional banks.

If seen from the history of development, Conventional banking in Indonesia have a very long establishment, compared with Islamic banking that only operated after the regulation Act No 7 Year 1992 was passed by the parliament. Therefore, the low growth of Islamic banking customers could be due to many factors: religion, limited knowledge, and attitude. The knowledge and understanding of society on Islamic banking is still low. This might be due the lack of socialization or promotion by the Bank Indonesia to the community throughout the regions. Some people did know about sharia banking presence. People might have good or even bad perception on sharia banking. The public's attitudes are that they are still in doubt or do not even believe in sharia banking performance. Since, there is no empirical evidence to proof this factor we are motivated to investigate for this area. Many people lack understanding of Islamic banks products that still use the Sharia terms such as Mudarabah, Musharakah, and others(Ersyam Fansuri, Chairman of the Indonesian Association of Islamic banking, East Java, 05/30/ 2010. <http://www.republika.co.id>).

The research conducted by the Indonesian banking development Institute (LPII) stated the findings are 88% of the 201 million Indonesian populations, or about 176.88 million people are Muslims, but only 1.6% from 88% or approximately 1.71% of Indonesian populations become customers of Islamic banking (Iqbal, 2007). Similarly, based on report of Pikiran Rakyat, 2008),

“Only 2.8% of total population in Indonesia become customers of Islamic banking, www.pikiranrakyat.com/index,2008. Population of Muslims is high but the customers of Islamic banking very low. Communication is another problem, where by no much information on sharia principle. Governing the sharia banking is no widely this disseminate to the public (Ersyam Fansuri, 2010).

Islamic Banking Theory

Islam is a way of life, with Islamic Law and Muamalat as a guide for humans to great happiness in the world and salvation in the Hereafter. Islam is a belief of nature or human nature (Asmadi, 2000). The first institution of Islamic bank was MYT-Ghamar bank. Founded in Egypt in 1963, with capital assistance from the King Faizal of Saudi Arabia and is the target of Prof.Dr. Abdul Aziz Ahmad El Nagar. Myth- Ghamr bank being successfully integrated the management of German banks with Muamalah principles of Islam by translating it in products that are suitable for rural areas most of which is orientated towards agriculture industry (Rammal,G.H & Zurbruegg, R, 2007).

Syed (2004) indicated that Islamic financial industry comprises of Islamic banks, investment funds, asset management companies, house financing companies, and insurance companies. Starting with the Dubai Islamic Bank in 1975 (and operations in the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, the Cayman Islands, Sudan, Lebanon, The Bahamas, Bosnia, Bahrain and Pakistan), the number of Islamic financial institutions worldwide now exceeds more than 300, with operations in 75 countries and assets of more than US\$ 400 billion (El-Qorchi 2005), and until in year 2008, there are more than 500 Islamic financial services institutions around the world and total volume of Islamic assets in believed to be US \$500 billion (Vayanous & Wackerbeck, 2008). Although initially concentrated in the Middle East (especially Bahrain) and Southeast Asia (especially Malaysia), the principle of Islamic finance is increasingly applied in many countries where Islamic and conventional financial systems coexist (including Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and the United Arab

Emirates) (El-Qarachi 2005). The Bank Muamalat which was established on 1 November 1991, since on May 1992 Bank Muamalat Indonesia officially opened with an initial capital of Rp.106.126.382.000, - and BMI already has outlets spread all over in Indonesia, and until year in 1998 PT.BMI is the only commercial bank that operates on Islamic Law (sharia) in Indonesia, this development actually thirteen years behind Malaysia and twenty-three years behind Dubai Islamic bank as the first commercial Islamic bank (Abduh & Omar, 2007).

Islamic banking is a banking system that was developed based on the sharia (Law) of Islam using Islamic financing instruments (Siddiqi, 2004). The principle come from The Holy book of Islam (The Qur'an), Hadith, Ijma, Qiyas and Ijtihad (Gait & Wothington, 2007) Islamic modes of financing consists of two basic principles are interest-free or prohibited taking riba/usury (The Holy Quran has strongly in surahs Al-Baqarah 2, Al-Imran 3, Al-Nisa 4 and Surah Ar-Rum 30), principle with profit sharing ((Alam,S.M, et al, 2008), and prohibition Maisir (Gambling) Islam is basically looking at the money only as a medium of exchanging, not as a commodity (Perwataatmaja & Tanjung, 2007). The products offered by Islamic banking comprise three major sections, i.e: financing, funding, service (Al-Jarhi, 2004).

Islamic banking Selection Criteria, Most of previous studies in the literature review have demonstrated the choise criteria for banking selection (Dusuki and Abdullah, 2007; Almossawi 2001; Anderson et al.1976; Erol and El-Bdour, 1989; Erol et al, 1991; Haron, 1994; Khazeh and Decker, 1993; Tank & Tylern 2004; Wakhid and Efrita, 2007; Salamah Wahyuni, 2012; Amin et al, 2012). The study of Islamic Banking Selection, among the factors used to measure customers selection criteria are comprised two factors i.e. 1) Internal Customers factors (religion, knowledge), 2) External factor/ Social factors (friends and family, mass media advertising, Government support and Technology Support).

Internal Factors (religion, knowledge Syariah and finance)

Religion is a key element a group of trust. Various studies indicate that religion (Islam) as the main reason for choosing Islamic banks (Dusuki and Abdullah, 2007). Kirkpatrick (2005) defines religion as psychological attachment, a powerful emotional relationship to things, but surprisingly Haron (1994) and Erol, C and El-Bdour (1989), they founded religion did not main factors of customers or people to select an Islamic bank, but profit motivated criteria were an important factor to choose Islamic banking in Jordan. Wakhid and Efrita (2007) also stated that religious factor as the key factor that would influence Islamic banking adoption in Indonesia. On the basis of those studies, the following hypothesis is proposed:

H1. Religion will be positively related and influence significantly Islamic banking

Knowledge, Knowledge of the product can be determinant in influencing individual behavior. Research by Tang et al, (2011) for personal computer users in China, knowledge of the owned computer has positive effect on purchase intentions. Kaplan et al, (2007) who conducted a study of print media customers, knowledge of the print media category has significantly direct impact on intention to subscribe. Salamah Wahyuni, (2012) study about Moslem community behavior in the conduct of Islamic bank, and she results knowledge variable became a significant in influencing intention to use/choose Islamic banks, then the hypothesis is proposed:

H2. Knowledge will be positively related and significantly choosing Islamic banking

External Factors (Friend & Family, Mass media advertising, Government Support, and Technology Support) Friends & Family. Kotler et al (2003) showed that reference group often impacts on consumer behavior. Study by Thea and Hare (2000), who conclude that recommended by parents and friends, peers was the most important criterion and Zainuddin et al (2004) in his study of Malaysian bank customers found out that the decision making Islamic bank users were affected by spouses, friends and relatives as well as their religious motivation.

H3. Friends and family will be positively related and significantly choosing IB

Mass media, is defined as non-personal communication channel consisting of print media (newspapers and magazines), broadcast media (radio and televisions), and network media (Hp, cable, satellite, and wireless) (Kotler, 2006). Ng & Rahim, 2005 were conducted in internet banking service setting the conceptual positive relationship between mass media and subjective norm, contrary to researchers by (Khazeh and Decker, 1992; Sudin et al, 1994) found that advertising had low impact on the consumer's decision making to choose a bank, but commercial banks were still willing to invest a large amount of money for advertising for greater competitiveness despite the uncertainties of its return.

H4. Mass media will be positively related and significantly choosing IB

Government Support, Makiyan, (2004) found that in Iran, the government intervention played an important role in Islamic banking, more than any economic factors. In the UK, the main problems facing the development of Islamic banks is the legal structure and the government is reluctant to give banking license as an Islamic banks cannot guarantee the customer deposits (Karbhari et al., 2004). In Thailand, the future of Islamic banking is very much dependent upon individual Muslims and Muslim organizations. Support from institutions such as private Islamic schools, mosques, Islamic centers, zakat funds and Islamic savings cooperatives are very important, especially during the growth phase (Haron and Yamirudeng, 2003).

The Malaysian government supports Islamic banks as can be seen in their ninth projected plan, where one of the main strategies is to develop Malaysia as an International Islamic Centre for Islamic Banking and Finance, (Amin et al., 2006) and the governor of Bank Negara Malaysia, Tan Sri Dr Zeti Akhtar Aziz said that Malaysia would make every effort to ensure the Soundness and stability of Islamic financial and environmental robustness in financial pressure (BIS Review, 2004). In Indonesian Government through Bank central keep the customers who placement funding in the bank (IB/CB) the amount one hundred million rupiah, (BI, 2000). It is expected that government support

could affect the use of Islamic banking and the following hypothesis is then proposed:

H5. Government Support will be positively related and significantly choosing Islamic banking

Technology Support (TS) be easy and available as an e-commerce applications such as internet banking services becomes more feasible (Shih & Fang, 2004). Therefore, the following hypothesis is proposed:

H6. Technology Support will be positively related and significantly choosing Islamic banking

Methodology

The research will be conducted in Makassar Indonesia, the population of this study is comprised of bank customers who have a bank account with the help of a well structured questionnaire. The population numbered 177.660 bank customers of bank sharia (B.Muamalat 87,186: Bank Sharia Mandiri 25,304: Bank BNI Sharia 29.665: Bank BRI Sharia 35.506) and sample of 384 was selected by following the convenience sampling. Determination of the number of samples to be taken is based on the opinions of Morgan and Krecie (1970), are 384 samples (the respondents) and returned 325 questionnaire samples but only 300 samples used and respond of respondents...%. This study is explained about descriptive data. The answer to questions using the Likert Ordinal Scale with five scales answers, as used by Neuman (2003). Moreover, several items will contain slight modification of questions from its original form, so the test of validity and reliability become important to implement. In this research, questionnaire consists of four sections include: (A) Demography, (B) Bank Selection, (C) Customers Internal Factors (D) External factors.

All instruments were adapted from the literatures and modified to adapt to the context of Islamic banking. The dependent variable, behavior (IB Choosing) was measured using 3 items and Independent Variable; Religion (4 items) by Hanuddin Amin, Knowledge (11 items) by Erol C Bdour and Sudin Haron,

Friends and Family by Shih and Fang (5 items), Mass Media (6 items), Government Support (6 items) by Hanuddin Amin, Technology Support (4 items).

Quantitative data analysis for this study followed two stages; first, the data is tested for reliability testing using Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha conducted through the SPSS program 20. All the constructs show Cronbach's alpha readings of acceptable values of above .60 (Hair et al., 2006), and following the criterion George and Mallery (2003) the results show that all the values of Cronbach's alpha are greater than 0.5. Second, Validity test, Factor Analysis has been carried out to test the validity of the constructs. Factor analysis is applied on each construct separately. Only items that have a factor loading of at least 0.45 were retained (Hair et al., 2010). The results show that the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Measure of Sampling for this test, as expected this construct contributes the factors. The KMO statistic varies between 0 and 1. The value of 0 indicates that factor analysis is likely to be an appropriate and the value close to 1 indicates that patterns of correlations are relatively compact, and factor analysis is reliable.

Analysis

Data of the respondents profile were 43.3 percent male and 56.7 percent were female respondents. The largest age of respondent was from the age group of 30 to 39 years old which accounted for 35.3 percent. Respondents between 40 to 49 years old carried second a larger percentage 25.3 percent, between 50 to 59 years old was 23.3 percent. The religion distribution of the respondents is Muslim representing 97 percent. In educational level analysis, master degree holders comprise 64.7 percent respondents, Bachelor degree holders with 20 percent respondents and high school with 14.3 percent respondents. In terms of income, most were earning Rp 3.000.000 to 5.000.000 per month with 35.3 percent. Income between Rp 1.000.000 to 3.000.000 per month with 27.7 percent and income between Rp 5.000.000 to 7.000.000 per month with 26.0 percent. Most of the respondents attached to private sectors 40.5 percent,

government sectors were 38.5 and the rest 21.0 percent are those who are self employed or retire.

Analysis, to test the validity of the measurements used factor analysis with KMO for all construct from Religion .679; Knowledge .903; Friend and family .807; Mass media .853; Government Support .814; Technology support .776; and Selection with KMO .632. All variable result of factor analysis with KMO and Bartlett's Test is significantly Furthermore, the Bartlett, s test of Sphericity tests whether the variables are correlated highly enough to provide a reasonable basis for factor analysis. The KMO statistic varies between 0 and 1. The value of 0 indicates that factor analysis is likely to be an appropriate and the value close to 1 indicates that patterns of correlations are relatively compact, and factor analysis is reliable, Hair, (2010) recommended that KMO 0.6 accepted. In the cronbach alpha to all construct or variable was such as, religion .580; knowledge .897; Friends and Family .831; Mass media .898; Government Support .851; Technology Support .862 and Independent variable Selection with the Cronbach Alpha .743. The result of the reliability cronbach alpa values for all dimensions ranged from .580 to .898 are greater than 0.5 (Mullery, 2003) and acceptable 0.60 (Hair, 2010). The high important result of factor analysis is Mass media, Knowledge, Technology support, Government Support, Friends and family, and the least as religion factors.

Conclusion

The main objective of this study is to identify the factors that significantly and important to choosing/ Islamic banking. From the findings it has been identified that internal factors and external factors correlation positive and significantly toward selection / choosing Islamic banking. This empirical study has two limitations. Firstly, determinant factors on Islamic bank customers only surveyed of four full fledged Islamic banks and cannot be generalized beyond BSM, BNI, BRI, and Bank Muamalat. Second, the scope of study in Makassar, the sample should not be generalized as selection/ choosing Islamic banking of the whole Indonesian population.

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The moderating effect of interactive control system and diagnostic control system in the relationship between budget participation and budget slack

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Abstract

Various studies have been conducted to examine the relationship between budget participation and budget slack with inconsistent results. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between budget participation and budget slack, moderated by interactive control system and diagnostic control system. In this study, a sample of the study is 140 functional managers of Indonesian manufacturing companies. The results of this study show that budget participation and budget slack have a negative relationship. The results also show that interactive control system and diagnostic control system as individual contingent variable, moderates significantly the effect of the relationship between budget participation and budget slack. One of the main contributions its ability to demonstrate that more interactive control system and diagnostic control system lead to a significant reduction in the amount of budget slack.

Keywords: budget participation, budget slack, interactive control system, diagnostic control system, Indonesia

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Introduction

In the literature, the field study result of budget participation and budget slack relationship were not consistent. Some researchers have found a positive relationship, such as Oktorina and Soenarno (2013), Triana et al., (2012), Putranto (2012), Afiani (2010), Maksum (2009), Veronica and Komang (2009), Lowe & Shaw (1968), Young (1985), and Luke (1988), and conversely other researchers found a negative relationship, such as Rachman (2012), Kristianto (2012), Sujana (2010), Tjahjanti (2004), Muhammad (2001), Dunk (1993), Merchant (1985), Cammann (1976) and Onsi (1973). Dunk and Nouri (1998) argued that, budget slack cannot be directly influenced by budget participation, but through intervening or interaction variables. Soebaroyen (2006) asserted that in the budget process, one of the dysfunctional behaviors is budget slack. Budgetary slack as dysfunctional behaviors can be reduced by using a management control system (MCS) (Hongren et al., 2008). Simons (1995) and Widener (2007) used four levers of control consist of: beliefs, boundary, interactive and diagnostic control systems. Based on Simon (1995) and Widener (2007), the current study investigates the effect of interactive (ICS) and diagnostic (DCS) on the relationship between participation in the budget process and slack. The collection of data got from functional managers of Indonesian manufacturing companies.

Hypothesis Development

Some researchers stated that participation in budget considered as a prospect for budget slack. In this case, when managers have participated in the budget setting process, they incorporate slack because of the compensations linked to the budget objective that they desire to achieve (Triana et al., 2012; Putranto, 2012; Afiani, 2010; Walker & Johnson, 1999; and Douglas & Wier, 2000). On

the contrary, other researchers such as Rachman (2012), Kristianto (2012), Sujana (2010), Tjahjanti (2004), Lal et al, (1996) argued that budget participation does not affect the slack. Harvey (2012) argued that budget slack used in the process of negotiating an agreement between managers and top management to align incentives and budget. Based on this description, the hypotheses are formulated as follows;

H1: The positive relationship between participation and slack.

Shield and Shield (1998) argue that one of the main reasons of budget participation is the exchange of information between subordinates and superiors. This includes the exchange of private information held by the subordinates. A number of accounting researchers (e.g.; Zhang & Zhou, 2007, Dunk, 1993) state that subordinates have private information about their areas of responsibility. Zhang and Zhou (2007) stated that 62% the subordination has higher amount of information, 27% the individual manager has information and 11% top management grasps higher amount of information. The purpose of the interactive process is to discuss or challenge the underlying assumptions and action plans to support the activities of the organization. An interactive process allows an organization to bring together individuals with different kinds of information about the activities of the organization (Abernethy and Lillis, 1995; Speklé, 2001). Interactive processes recognize to have abreast of the activities of employees, but they also open the discussion in a "non-invasive" way the facilitator (Bisbe et al., 2006). Widener (2007) stated that ICS positively contributed to organizational performance. Therefore, on the basis of the result above, present study predicts the ICS may moderate participation and slack relationship. Based on this description, the hypotheses are formulated as follows;

H2: Participation and slack relationship moderates by ICS

The diagnostic control system is known to be a system of information feedback and use to refer the comparison between the actual achievement and the predetermined goals and substantial variation refers to the managers in order to take the necessary actions (Anthony and Govindarajan, 2006; Abernethy & Brownell, 1999; Simons, 1995, 1999). Widener (2007) found that the DCS is designed to motivate the workers to achieve with organizational goals. . Based on this description, the hypotheses are formulated as follows;

H3: Participation and slack relationship moderates by DCS

Method

The population of the study is manufacturing of Indonesian companies (base year 2011). The sampling consist of a finance / accountant manager, production manager, marketing manager who are involved directly in the budget process. A mail survey method was used, and the questionnaires were sent to the managers of production, marketing and accounting/finance from 151 manufacturing companies in Indonesia.

Data Analysis

The result of the validity test for BS shows that KMO .924 and factor loading more than 0.50, it is mean that the items significant correlation and the factor loadings ranging from 0.937 to 0.958. The result for ICS shows that KMO.900 and factor loading more than 0.50, it is mean that the items significant correlation and the factor loadings ranging from 0.884 to 0.923. The result for DCS shows that KMO.947 and factor loading more than 0.50, it is mean that the items significant correlation and the factor loadings ranging from 0.751 to

0.902. The result for BP shows that KMO 0.830 and factor loading more than .50, it is mean that the items significant correlation and the factor loadings ranging from .638 to .841. The Cronbach's alpha value for all variables ranges from 0.918 to 0.975 representing the output recommended that the variables are fit for further analysis.

The unit of analysis in this study is Indonesian managers in manufacturing companies, those managers which involved in the budget process in the forums. From 453 questionnaires were distributed only 155 questionnaires returned and it produced 34.22% of respondent rate. 15 questionnaires were rejected because they were not completely filled. The rest, 140 questionnaires utilized for further analysis and represented 30.90% of the valid response rate. This response rate is considered good according to Sekaran (2006).

The observed data shows that 64, 44 percent of the sampled manufacturing company in Indonesia engage in diagnostic control system. This result reveals that managers of the sampled manufacturing companies in Indonesia are likely becoming more concern on the used diagnostic control system to ensuring the probability of reduced budget slack. The analysis also reveals that on average 35, 13 percent of the manufacturing companies in the study applied budget participation and on average 19, 89 percent of the manufacturing companies applied interactive control system.

By using linear regression analysis one of the assumptions is that the residuals are normally distributed. It is important for the p-values for t-test (of the regression results) to be valid. According to Hair et al. (2010), normality is attained if the ratio of Skewness and standard error and the ratio of Kurtosis and standard error fall between ± 1.96 , at the alpha of 0.05, and ± 2.58 , at the alpha of 0.01. As shown in Table 3, both ratios of Skewness/standard error and kurtosis/standard error fall in the rule of thumb. It is mean that normality is met. The linearity test indicates that all the variables have a linear

relationship. As the assumption of a linear relationship between these two variables, care should be taken in the interpretation of the results.

The Collinearity diagnostic test is used to examine the possibility of the existence of multicollinearity problems in the model. To detect the severity of multicollinearity, the variance of inflation factors (VIF) procedure is used in the culinary diagnosis. According to Hair et al. (2010), for analysis of regression tolerance value of Collinearity more than 0.10 or the VIFs value of less than 10. Collinearity test showed in the relationships between each construct in the model, there is no evidence of the existence of severe multicollinearity. For all variables have tolerance values of more than 0.10 and the VIFs value of less than 10. Therefore, the collinearity should not be a severe problem.

Hierarchical Multiple Regression

Hierarchical multiple regression is used as suggested by many previous researchers, such as Baron and Kenny (1986), Sharma (2002), Bisbe and Otley (2004) and Harrington and Kendall (2006). The moderating effect happens when the level of the third variable (in this case the ICS and DCS) influences or affects the degree of the relationship between two variables (in this case the BP and the BS). Baron and Kenny (1986) suggested that for testing the moderating effect, moderated hierarchical multiple regression analysis should be used moderated hierarchical multiple regression analysis. This suggestion was supported by Busby and Otley (2004) and Harrington and Kendall (2006) who argue that the moderated multiple regression analysis allows the relationship between the independent variables and dependent variables count on the other independent variables (i.e. Moderator).

The Result of Examination of Hypothesis 1

Variables	Coefficient	t-value	Remark
Constants	21.200	75.323	Significant
Budget Participation	-.866	-20.335	Significant
R Square	0.750	413.50	
Adjusted R Square	0.748		

The table above shows that the 75% change in budget slack can be explained by changes in the budget participation with a significance level of 1% ($p = 0.000$). This means that the model proves that budget participation may affect budgetary slack. The next beta coefficient (standardized coefficient) for the variable of budget participation is -0.886 with a significance level of significance 1%. This means that increase 1 in the budget participation related to the decrease of 0.8 in the budget slack. It can be concluded that BP statistically has negative effect on BS. In other words, hypothesis 1 were rejected.

The second hypothesis states that the effect of budget participation on budget slack can be moderated by the interactive control system. The hypothesis testing was conducted by using moderated regression analysis. The result shows the value of R Square of 0.931 that 93.1% change in budget slack can be explained by changes in the interaction between BP and ICS with a level of significance 0.000. Anova F test shows the F value of 613.565 with 0.000 significant level smaller than 0.05, which indicates that the regression model can be used to predict budget slack or variable budget participation, interactive control system, and the interaction of both, shows that the beta coefficient for the interactive control system variable showed a value of -0.294 with a significance level of 0.000, which proved that the interactive control system variables significantly influence budget slack. However, the

interaction between budget participation and interactive control system shows the beta coefficient of -0.298 with a significance level of 0.000 (significant) so it can be concluded that the interactive control system variable is acting as a moderating variable. This hypothesis 2 can be accepted which states that, if the interactive control system high, then participation will reduce budget slack. Conversely, if a low interactive control system, the budget participation will increase the budget slack.

The Result of Examination of Hypothesis 2

Variables	Coefficient	t-value	Remark
Constants	22.817	69.722	Significant
BP	-.792	-9.303	Significant
ICS	-.294	-4.039	Significant
BP x ICS	-.298	-5.547	Significant
R Square	0.750	413.50	
Adjusted R Square	0.748		

In third hypothesis, the variable diagnostic control system was included as a variable that can moderate the relationship between budget participation and budget slack. The third hypothesis testing is done by using multiple regression models to test the interaction. The result shows the value of R Square of 0.830 that 83.0% change in budget slack can be explained by changes in the interaction between BP and DCS with a significance level of 0.000. Anova F test shows the F value of 222.077 with 0,000 significant levels smaller than 0.05, which indicates that the regression model can be used to predict BS or BP, DCS and the interaction of both, shows that the beta coefficient for the DCS variable showed a value of - 0.583 with level of significance 0.000, which proved that the DCS variables significantly influence BS. However,

the interaction between BP and DCS shows the beta coefficient of -0.345 with a significance level of 0.000 (signed) so it can be concluded that the DCS variable is acting as a moderating variable. This hypothesis 2 can be accepted which states that, if the DCS high, then participation will reduce slack.

The Result of Hypothesis 3

Variables	Coefficient	t-value	Remark
Constants	2.871	70.202	Significant
BP	-1.028	-15.919	Significant
ICS	-.583	-5.562	Significant
BP x ICS	-.345	-6.731	Significant
R Square	0.830		
Adjusted R Square	0.827		

Conclusion

Budgetary participation variables negatively affect budgetary slack, meaning that the higher participation of the budget, the lower the budgetary slack. This study is also in line with research findings such as Rachman (2012), Kristianto (2012), Sujana (2010), Tjahjanti (2004), Muhammad (2001), Dunk (1993) Merchant (1985), Cammann (1976) and Onsi (1973), but not in line with research finding such as Oktorina & Soenarno (2013), Triana et al., (2012), Putranto (2012), Afiani (2010), Maksum (2009), Veronica and Komang (2009), Lowe & Shaw (1968), Young (1985), and Luke (1988).

In the subsequent hypothesis testing concluded that the ICS can affect the relationship between BP and BS. Whenever there is a high ICS, BP will reduce BS; otherwise if the application of low ICS, BP will increase BS. This finding is consistent with the theory proposed by Rachman (2012). This study

finally concludes that the DCS can affect the relationship BP and BS. Whenever there is a high DCS, BP will reduce BS.

There are some limitations of the study that need to be addressed in future research. Firstly, only 151 Indonesian manufacturing firms as a sample and not represent all Indonesian firms. Otherwise the findings may affect the generalizability. This study obtained 34.22 per cent response rate of survey studies, it is mean nearly good. However, for the future researches it is recommended to incorporate a large sample size to increase generalizability of the results. Secondly, the participants for this study are managers such as: finance, production and marketing managers); and the selected of the sample was not random.

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Online-Shopping Customer Satisfaction

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Abstract

This research aims to examine the quality of services and quality of systems to online shopping customer satisfaction. This research using multiple linear regression models. The population in this research was 1,129 student of accounting department at University of Sumatera Utara (USU), while the sample as 295 students. Quality of service using the five indicators, namely realibility, responsiveness, assurance, empathy and competence. And the quality of the system using nine indicators of design, response time, utilization, accuracy, navigation, system security, system availability, functionality and error-free. The results showed that both service quality and system quality variables have a significant effect on online shopping customer satisfaction.

Keywords: zakat, ulama, capital

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Introduction

The use of the internet for the purpose of increasing trading and growing interest in several certain parties. Various online stores in recent decades increasingly growing and developing after the beginning of the first

millennium the rising trend of online shopping, but the next few years gradually, these online shops have closed their business. Famous online stores such as Amazon.com or online auctions such as ebay.com which is the pioneer online shopping still exist until now.

In Indonesia, the development of online shopping has also increased, with the improvement in the quality of the network infrastructure has made the growth of online shopping in Indonesia has increased. The emergence of online trading forums such as Kaskus has provided inspiration that drives the online seller is getting interested to re-open their businesses. The success of Trading Forum (Forum Jual Beli) Kaskus also encourage other discussion forums in Indonesia to follow in their footsteps, in addition, the emergence of online shopping sites such as tokobagus.com, berniaga.com and online outlets via social networking sites also add to the competition in online shopping.

Survey conducted by Nielsen showed that in 2011 Internet users in Indonesia reached 40-50 million and ranked 5th in Internet users in Asia, after China, Japan, India and South Korea, and the number will grow 20% per year until 2015. Nielsen survey also showed that Indonesia ranked 11th in the world in terms of number of Internet users, or 12.3% of the population. In March 2010 there were 68% of internet users are doing online shopping.

Online shopping activity has led many people, especially college students to participate, either as a customer or by opening their own online store either a small scale or large scale. Rahma et al. (2012) revealed that the student is a potential object in the online business and belongs to a group of potential consumers in making online shopping. At present, the items are preferred by many teenagers sold online, ranging from accessories, musical instruments, hobby stuff to International text books. This has attracted the interest of teenagers to buy or resell these items. Moreover, such promo discounts, or

weekend sale adds to the interest of the students to purchase items of their choosing.

However, the growth of online shopping among students in Indonesia still has a variety of classical problems. Security issues, payment issues and technical issues still makes some students are reluctant to do online shopping. Several surveys showed that students with ages 17 years to 20 years are still reluctant to do online shopping, this is caused by several things, among others, most of them doubt the quality of the goods they get, they assume less practical because it must have an internet connection to shop, less experience factor makes them confuse to shop online and there are many more factors that cause them reluctantly and was not satisfied in online shopping.

Customer satisfaction is a priority that must be considered by the online seller. In online sales, several things that must be considered is the quality of service and quality of system (Sarwono and Prihartono, 2012). Efforts need to be taken into consideration so that customer satisfaction, one of them through the good services provided by the seller to the consumer. In addition to the quality of services that affect customer satisfaction is the quality of the system. Measurements of quality of the systems in online shopping are usefulness, usability, responsiveness, reliability, flexibility, and functionality. Security is an issue of quality in online shopping systems for the Internet can be entered by anyone, including those unauthorized peoples (Widaryanti, 2008). The success of the system will have an impact on the success of the company that will be implemented in the open sale through online shopping system.

Literature Review

McLeod (2008) stated that electronic commerce (online shopping) is the use of communication network and computers to conduct business processes. The

view of the e-commerce is the Internet and computer users with a web browser to buy and sell products. Furthermore, McLeod (2008) divides the e-commerce into two types of business to consumer (B2C) and business-to-business (B2B). Emergence of online shopping, is used by some types of businesses with different purposes and as a means of information exchange. With online shopping purchases can be made without limited by time and place from the consumer.

Basically, the online seller motivation is to create customer satisfaction, no exception marketing through the online system. Ease of consumers in accessing information via the web need to be considered by the online sellers. One of the things that will attract the consumers who want to make purchases online through web design. Web designed in such a way will make consumers unsaturated to open the online shop website.

According to Kotler and Keller (2009) satisfaction (satisfaction) is feeling happy or disappointed someone arising from comparing a product's perceived performance (or outcome) to their expectations. Meanwhile, Sumartini (2011) stated that customer satisfaction is the feeling after evaluating the use of the product. The customer response is the evaluation of the perception of the difference between the initial expectations before making a purchase and the actual performance of the product as perceived after use or consume the product. Customer satisfaction and dissatisfaction is a comparison between the expectations of the brand which should serve to evaluate the actual function, so that the customer will feel satisfied, not satisfied, or in neutral (do not feel satisfied and dissatisfied) to the products or services of the company.

With the satisfaction perceived by consumers, they will promote the products offered to other customers, but on the contrary, they will be trying to convince others that the products offered by the company will not provide benefits for customers who plan to make a purchase (Sanjaya, 2009) . Thus, the

satisfaction of the customer is really sensitive to be highly regarded by the company that will create a product.

Tjiptono and Chandra (2012) divides the theory of customer satisfaction in the three theories, then translated into several sections, namely:

Cognitive dissonance theory, this theory concerns the personal comfort of the product. The feeling does not correspond to the results of the products they have purchased and are very different from the expectation that they expected from a product.

Contrast Theory, at this stage the customer will give the difference of the products they receive and the performance of a product. If the products they receive exceeds expectations, then they will be very satisfied and vice versa.

Assimilation-Contrast Theory, this theory tries to combine cognitive theory and contrast theory regarding to compare the expectations of consumers towards the products offered.

Adaption-Level Theory, this theory explains the customers who make purchases based on adoption matters. This theory determines the positive and negative effect on the level of the final evaluation of a product.

Opponent-process Theory, this theory explains the reason customers are basically very satisfied with a product now then very dissatisfied with the product.

Equity Product theory analyzes the exchange between the input and output (exchange partner).

Consumer surplus, this theory determines the price comparisons, consumer surplus if the presence of satisfaction perceived by the relevant consumers.

Utility Theory, this theory focuses on the reasons for customers to purchase decisions on the basis of the referral and assessment of the product.

Alienation, this theory explains the ineffectiveness of customer dissatisfaction from the market to the feelings of disappointment that is felt by the customer.

Communication-effect Theory, this theory describe the feeling satisfied and dissatisfied customer is the final evaluation of customer response to changes in terms of communication.

Quality is an inherent characteristic of the overall product that distinguishes it from other similar products. If the products and services of both the consumer will be satisfied which will result in increased consumer confidence and the desire to choose the company compared to others. Quality of service is one of the important factors inherent in companies that produce goods and services. Quality of service can win the competition for the companies that produce similar products and services (Pawitan and Widyarini, 2011).

Kartajaya (2009) asserts that in order to increase the value of the company for customers that are implemented in day-to-day operations known as the concept of service quality (ServQual). ServQual consists of five elements, namely reliability, assurance, tangible, empathy, and responsiveness (RATER). From the results of several research found that the reliability dimension is considered as the most important element by the customer, followed by responsiveness, assurance, empathy and tangible. If all five of these elements have been met, the customer will be satisfied, that is the basis of the formation of customer satisfaction.

Meanwhile, Soedjas and Aritejo (2006) adds that in providing services to customers to increase the value of the company is known as PERFECT, Polite (modesty), for communicating with customers must be polite which will give pleasure to the customers. Efficient, which is all that should be done right and on target. Respectful, serving customers in the company should be respectful. Friendly, the company must always show a friendly attitude to customers, but not too much. Enthusiasts, by giving attention to the customer on what matters

required by the customer. Cheerful (fun) attitude must be maintained by a company providing services to the customer so that the customer can feel happy for getting the service. Taxful (wisely) that the attitude of different customers different and should be addressed appropriately.

The system is a set of aspects that interact to achieve a certain goal. In the implementation of a system that is created is always composed of inputs, process and output. These three steps are always different from one system to another system so that the goal can be achieved. A system will be said to fulfill the desired characteristics specified by the user of the capabilities of the system to process data into information has met certain indicators (Ahn, 2004). To measure the quality of the system, namely design, response time, utilization, accuracy, navigation, system security, system availability, functionality and error-free.

Sarwono and Prihartono (2012) explains that the development of e-commerce system through several stages, among others: (1) Planning for the system to be run by the company. (2) reating the architecture of e-commerce. (3) Choosing a development method that will be executed. (4) Perform testing and deployment of applications that will be used. (5) Perform maintenance and always update the system.

Research Method

This research is a survey, which aims to explain the influence of service quality and system quality on customer satisfaction in the accounting student at the University of North Sumatra. The population in this research is 1,129 accounting students at the University of North Sumatra. Meanwhile, for a total of 295 samples in the research of accounting students.

Result

Service Quality variable (X1) has t count of 3.863 with a significant level of 0.00. T-table value at $\alpha = 5\%$, with the degree of freedom (DF) = 295 (295-4) is 1,654. Based on the hypothesis test that to count $>$ t-table, then H0 is accepted, it can be stated that the value $3.863 < 1.654$ and was significant because $0.00 < 0.05$. This means that the quality of service and a significant positive effect on customer satisfaction.

T count of system quality is 5.441 with a significant level of 0.000. T table value at $\alpha = 5\%$, with the degree of freedom (DF) = 295 (295-4) is 1,654. Based on the hypothesis test criteria of $t >$ t table, then H0 is accepted, it can be stated that the value $5.441 > 1.654$ and was significant because $0.000 < 0.05$. This means that the quality system is positive and significant effect on customer satisfaction.

Conclusion

This research aims to examine the quality of services and quality systems to customer satisfaction among accounting students at the University of North Sumatra. This research model using linear regression models. The results of this research indicate that the quality of service variable and quality of system variable has a positive and significant impact on customer satisfaction, it indicates that the quality of service and quality of the system is one of the key factors to increase customer satisfaction, in addition, the better quality of service and quality of system will provide customer satisfaction in online shopping. This will encourage online sellers to compete to create new innovations in providing the best service and continue to improve the quality of their systems. The results of this study also support and consistent with

research conducted by Nugroho (2008), Sumartini (2011), Sarwono and Prihartono (2012) and Rahman, et al. (2012)

Limitations of this research consist refers to the measures of the quality of service and quality of information systems by ignoring other factors that may affect customer satisfaction. It is expected that next research can add variables such as quality of information, quality websites, network infrastructure quality, trust, security, distribution channels and others. Hence, the object of the research is only accounting students, so the results cannot be generalized. Future research can add object of research.

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Harmonization of Unwritten Laws as a Cornerstone for Justice Court Judge's Decision Based on One Supreme Divinity

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Abstract

The unwritten law order or living law until now are still embraced by many countries in the world. One of the countries still considered living law as the original law is Indonesia. Constitutionally, Indonesia as the state law of Pancasila is embraced mixed law system, beside prevail the written laws also unwritten laws. Living law in society is a type of the oldest law in the world in the tradition of the fabric of social relationships between human civilization in all aspects of life. Since the Earth is populated by the descendants of Prophet Adam, since that's the unwritten laws tradition began to take place which is marked by the first criminal event, namely two brothers brawls between Khabil (brother) and Qabil (younger brother) who resulted the young brother killed. In the context of the lawless life, even now there are still many phenomena that we see the application of the law with the minimalist idea's alias as speaker of legislation. That event wants to say that the law requires a description progressively. In the reality, based on approach of progressive law, the two forms of that law - the written law and unwritten law - turned out to be necessary to achieve sustainability complementary legal justice. Because after all, the law is living in a society that is an unwritten law in no way constitute an intern in addition to the purpose of justice.

Keywords: Harmonization of living law, decision judge, legal progressive

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Introduction

The unwritten law order /living law until now are still embraced by many countries in the world. One of the countries still considered living law as the original law is Indonesia. Constitutionally, Indonesia as the state law of Pancasila is embraced mixed law system, beside prevail the written laws also unwritten laws. It is clearly stipulated in the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945, which said that Indonesia as a state law, beside prevail the written law also unwritten laws. And then it is written down into organic law, as in paragraph 5 of Law No.48 2009 about Judicial Power. Living law in society is a type of the oldest law in the world in the tradition of the fabric of social relationships between human civilization in all aspects of life. Since the Earth is populated by the descendants of Prophet Adam, since that's the unwritten laws tradition began to take place which is marked by the first criminal event, namely two brothers brawls between Khabil (brother) and Qabil (younger brother) who resulted the young brother killed. The incident occurred because of jealousy of his brother against brother. Jealousy, which forms the implications of the legal provisions on crossbreeding implied by Prophet Adam. This matter was not accepted by Khabil, until the murder occurred. This is the first time the offenses occurred in the history of human life from the Earth habitable where there were no written laws yet. In the context of the lawless life, even now there are still many phenomena that we see the application of the law with the minimalist idea's alias as speaker of legislation. That event wants to say that the law requires a description progressively. In the reality, based on approach of progressive law, the two forms of that law - the written law and unwritten law - turned out to be necessary to achieve sustainability complementary legal justice. Because after all, the law is living in a society that is an unwritten law in no way constitute an intern in addition to the purpose of justice.

Each State must be a law called the native state. However, each state because the influence of the relationship between the life of the nation, then the State also can be ascertained affected by the legal system of other countries. This is caused by two things. First, because of the influence of relations bilateral or multilateral cooperation and secondly because of colonial law. Influence legal

developments that mentioned above, in the present context called modern law. Characteristic of most major modern law is "the law should be written form, rational". What about the law in Indonesia? Indonesia as a state law before independence in 1945, ever colonized by Dutch for 3.5 centuries. Three and a half centuries has been a long time for the occupiers to fix all the will power in the Earth Indonesia, including applying the legal system imported from the country.

Turns Netherlands adheres to the Civil Law System (CLS). That means, Indonesia since colonization to independence in 1945, was forced to embrace the two legal systems, which in addition to the applicable legal systems of indigenous peoples in Indonesia itself that unwritten law (though there is also in the form of ancient texts such as Lontara), also applies to the Dutch legal system. Until now the law was imported by the colonists still valid, namely the draft Criminal Code (Criminal Code), Civil Law and Commercial Law are all in the form of codification. In fact, the influence of the written law is very strong in the life of Indonesian law. In the application of such a law that, especially in the criminal justice system (CJS) often carries an implication of injustice to society. This is mainly because the law is written is often stiff, which in Latin is called the *summum ius summa ignore*. Too rigid laws tend not fair. If so, how to solve such problems? One way that can be achieved is through the Progressive approach of Law.

Discussion

First of all what exactly is introduced that the progressive laws. A progressive law is a legal theory which was initiated by Prof. Satjipto Rahardjo, Professor of Sociology of Law Diponegoro University (UNDIP) Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia in 2002. This legal theory as one of the critical therapeutic Indonesian law that the multi-dimensional crisis of 1997 emphasized, that the law is not limited to black and white. "The law is more of a human problem than the laws, procedures and others". Paul Scholten, a Dutch Professor of Law, that law does exist in the law, but it remains to be found. Then add a progressive law that the discovery of such a law must be based on the

conscience of the man himself. Since man is not for the law, but the law was to humans. That means the law requires sustainable progressive in social life.

Also interesting what was raised by Hart, that "the law is the primary norm which outlines sanctions". Hart also said that 'an unjust law is not a law, have excessive tone and paradoxical, if not a mistake, as the law is not the law, not the law or the constitutional law'. Prof. Andi Zainal Abidin Farid said "The good deed and the right, it is better than a thousand words (laws, pen) is useless". Indonesia as a state law (nomocracy) and possibly other countries are not allergic to the arrival of modern law or the written law. However, in many cases the application of such a law, it is devastating for the people of the injustice. Either through court decisions or legislative system as a command authorities.

Justice in the legal text books has been often inversely related to justice in the legal context. Auerbach, J.S, in his book *Justice without Law* (1983) says "The notion of justice without law seems preposterous, if not terrifying" (Auerbach & Jerold S, 1983). South Sulawesi has long believed it turns out that way. South Sulawesi society believes that living in a society of law is one of the alternative ways to prevent and solve crimes. The results indicate the author in 2007 and thus it was raised again in this article (Ibid, 2011: 4). For example, on the Palu District Court decision in the case of a minor who was charged with stealing sandals. This event occurred in early 2012. Comment authors of the case are as follows below. In the case of AAL is a sample verdict decision can still be viewed as full of controversial decisions. May be called as a court decision does not arbitrate progressive.

A case of slippers theft with defendant a boy named AAL (15), finally the single judge Rommel F Tampubolong (RFT) decided on Wednesday, 04th January 12. Judge RFT decided AAL was found guilty of stealing sandals belonging to someone else. RFT judges agreed with the public prosecutor's description of the essence, that the indictment meets all the elements of the charged acts. The Hammers Court decision was so sharply downward, so that the consideration of the RFT judge said that AAL proven to have violated paragraph 362 of the Criminal Code. But, was it true if AAL proved found guilty by the court? "The verdict is not purely free for the boy..." (Harian

Kompas, 5-1). That is, not for the boy AAL. But maybe acquittal only for them the-have and able to break down the walls of fairness in the criminal justice system so that acquittal was the case, as is true in some cases corruption lately. Different to the case of sandals theft that has been decided by the District Court Judge Palu, Central Sulawesi. This decision caused public unrests, especially AAL's parents and himself. Of course, this child's future will not, as bright as before anymore because he was found guilty by the judge in the case a quo. This is the kind of verdict law in black and white.

Problem Indictment Not Proven

In the Indonesian criminal justice system that adopts a due process of law, if the Public Prosecutor (Prosecutor) cannot prove the charges, the verdict must be separated from all charges. Meanwhile, if the prosecutor cannot prove the guilt of the accused, then the accused must be free from punishment. In the trial, charged with theft AAL sandal brand goal number 43 belonging to Brigadier Ahmad Rusdi Harahap. But the fact of the trial, the evidence submitted is brand sandals Ando number 9.5. This means that there is a difference between the evidence which the accused by the trial prosecutor with the facts. That is, that the evidence at trial did not conform to the prosecutor's indictment, especially regarding evidence allegedly stolen goods. Judge RFT in its decision "not to mention the AAL guilty of stealing sandals belonging to Brigadier Ahmad Rusdi, but AAL convicted for taking someone else's". Then, whose stuff taken and how the evidence. This is a very controversial logic in that decision. That is, the decision to AAL unfair and contrary to human conscience.

Supposedly the ruling reads "The defendant free from any and all claims", because materially prosecutor's indictment cannot prove the defendant before the trial court. It is true that one of the elements of the offense of Section 362 of the Penal Code is "taking the property of others..." Nevertheless, the phrase "Property of others" does not mean the sentence was to be seen and interpreted literally. So the decision was prettier than formulation such that the elements of the offense intended. The formulation of the offense remains to be seen about the meaning of the phrase "Property of others", it is should be

mentioned that the other person is "who?" That is why the lawmakers did not mention the name because it remains to be seen who the person who is the victim as the owner of the stolen property is referred to as "others". If so, who's the victim?. When examined closely formulations offense in the Criminal Code, not only about the theft of any article that requires the meaning behind the words or the words in each chapter. But almost all of chapter it was. For example word "whoever". The word is still to be proven about anyone or anyone who is involved in a criminal act. The word 'whoever' dexterity requires logical thinking to prove the involvement of a person suspected or charged with a crime. This is where the progressive model of legal reasoning must be present.

In case of AAL, Judge RFT in consideration of the sentence, that "AAL innocent because stealing sandals belonging to Brigadier Ahmad Rusdi, but AAL convicted for taking the property of others", and to whom the act of AAL must be accounted? Taking someone else, Judge RFT did not mention who the victim. Though paragraph 362 is referred to as theft article, there must be a victim of theft. When someone is referred as the perpetrator, then the next premise that must be proven is the victim. If the victim does not clear the prosecutor's indictment cannot be proven. That is, there is no theft. AAL recognition on the show "Law for Sandals" which was broadcast live TVOne 10th January 2012, that in the event dated May 27th, 2011 after returning from school, he is given a stop in front of the boarding house of the police officers. At the time he was accused of stealing sandals. Rusdi recognition as victims that he robbed sandals for three (3) times the number 43 branded Eigel. The three of them were forced to admit the offense, and AAL self does not admit the allegations. Then at that moment AAL persecuted by the police on the basis of mere suspicion. This means there is an act of vigilantism (eigenrichting).

In such circumstances, the police officers who mistreat AAL have forgotten two things. First, that he is a law enforcer, protector, and the protector of society, including AAL and members as citizens who need legal protection. Legal protection should not be interpreted only when a person becomes a victim or conflict with the law. But it also must be understood that when a

person or society that requires respect for their rights, then his rights under the law must be given when it is also proportionally. Secondly, the police need to fulfill obligations under the law, then the obligation is distributed to whom it must be fulfilled obligations. This also is a law enforcement context. Never mind that someone (especially children) are still in unexpected / suspect, defendant even though he still has the right to receive distributions from the protection of a person who has the obligation to implement the enforcement of the so-called presumption of innocence. The compulsion to confess is an unprofessional form of intimidation. In the past, we've reminded how real police professionalism was required (Kamri, Harian Fajar, 02nd December 2010).

Conclusion

To achieve a harmonization of law with the goal of justice, between the written laws and unwritten laws (living law), should not be ignored by judges. Thought unwritten laws are more flexible and consistent with the laws and values on Indonesian culture. Therefore, court judge in making the decision need to synergize the two forms of the law. Because in fact, the court decision tends black and white not fair. In this paper is recommended that to synergize the two forms of the law to achieve a harmonization in order to use a progressive approach of a law theory.

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Social Media and Social Transformation: It's Role in Changing Malaysia Voters' Behavior

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Abstract

This paper aims to discuss and analyze the contribution of social media in the process of Malaysian social transformation. Through the desk research, the findings of the study show that the emerging of social media breaks the wall boundaries and barriers of one way mass communication, provide the public sphere where current issue, information, ideas and emotion can flow, hence the changing of the voter attitudes, they are well aware the current issues, they are increasingly more mature and are able to analyze them better. Social media are found to have important roles in encouraging voter turnout, hence cause transformation. Apart from positive impacts, social media give a negative impact on voter behavior. Among the other the positive impact of social media is that it gets people connected in the digital community and get people participated in the implementation of good governance. The negative impact campaign using social media can cause the serious impacts on an audience, such as changing and influence their mindset on the way they think and evaluate certain issues or political actor.

Keywords: social transformation, social media; voter behavior; election.

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Introduction

The rapid transmission across the world of the Internet and technology has generated many forecasts of their potential to transform the world especially societal transformation at large. In the last decade the online communication is on the rise. As its rise, it slowly changes the way of the way people do a thing in many aspects of society, among others is campaign technique. Recently majority politicians around the world have increasingly turned to the internet as a tool for electoral campaigns to raise awareness and garner support. Fallon, Miller, and Williamson (2010) argued initially the internet was used by politicians' representatives in advanced democracies since the mid 1990s.

At first, the internet was like a static page (notice board) where information about politicians and political parties could be displayed. Later, due to the spread of the use of internet cause the development in the variation of online tools that encourage different degrees of online interaction; they are Web 2.0 and Blogs. Web 2.0 is the second generation of web design that allows the users to generate content and make a two way flow of information possible. Blogs initially seen as online diary, but later the blurred lines between blogging and journalism have increased, hence they use their Blog as online platforms to discuss political events that often did not get covered in the mainstream media (Fallon, Miller, & Williamson, 2010).

With the rise in the number proliferation of blog users and the emergence of the social media sites like Facebook (accessible in 2006), micro-blogging application like Twitter (launched in 2006) and video-sharing websites, YouTube (launched in 2005) social media have become the driving force of online political activity to inclined communication between politician and citizen activists. Even since then online campaign has flourished, most candidates and politicians all over the world have pioneered the innovative practices that are now linked with online campaigning via social media.

Malaysia is one of the countries that experiences the internet campaigning. At the first many scholars have argued the internet is the alternative media that determine the result in the 2008 general election (Gomez, 2013) among others is Salman and Hasim (2011), they assumes internet is used as an alternative to mainstream media that being pro establishment. At the same times, Liow, Joseph Shenyang and Afif Pasuni (2010) argue that the opposition parties, Pakatan Rakyat (PR) not only make use the internet as alternative media, but also they was used the internet to cultivate a number of their most sympathetic to their agenda of change and reform.

As the internet was used effectively by the opposition parties and their leader, turned out they managed to deny the national coalition, Barisan Nasional (BN) two thirds majority in parliament. From that moment on, both opposition and BN's have discovered that Internet's had potential to affect the electoral results and they begun to make use of it as campaign tools in diverse forms through popular social media platform such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube (Rosidah Muhammad, 2011).

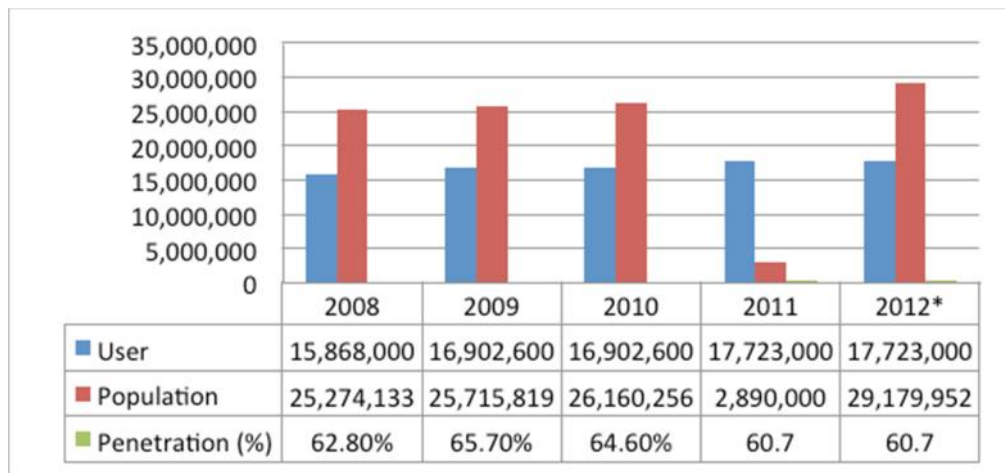
There are growing discuses and study of the impact of social media in the electoral process and voter behavior. Scarce, Ying and Ng (2009) argued that mass political participation is occurring from cyberspace since social media become the medium where the political discussions have taken place. For that matter YB Nik Nazmi Nik Ahmad (2008) member of the Malaysian parliament agreed that social media allow political discussion, hence the significant impact in people behavior including voter behavior (MalaysiaToday, 2008). In this paper, the writer examined and discussed the role of social media in changing and shaping Malaysian behavior in the voting.

Development of Internet in Malaysia

According to Weiss (2012), mid-1990s was the stated point of Malaysia to gain access to the Internet. Originally the use of the Internet was expanding the technology and economic competitiveness, such as to attract western investors in the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC), the Special trade zone inaugurated by the 4th Malaysian Prime Minister Mahatir Mohammad in 1996. However, when Ahmad Badawi took office after Mahatir in 2003 the internet was partially censored hence the internet got critique to not deliver economic growth and free speech. In order to anticipate growing online dissatisfaction, Anti terrorism laws and ISA was used (Fischer, 2009).

The state aware the internet was best left uncensored in order to not bother the economic, information and technology potential. Therefore, to achieve vision 2020 the exceptional no censorship was large endorsed (Fischer, 2009). Later the internet was favored by the Malaysian community to access the news than mainstream media because unlike mainstream media whose reach may be limited by a factor of logistic, the internet was accessible anytime and anywhere (Liow and Pasuni, 2010). The development of economy and technology of Malaysia hence the internet penetration was increased steadily from 62.80% in 2008 to 65, 70% in 2009. Although the number of penetration was decreased in 2010 to 2012, it was caused by the increase number of births in Malaysia (See Chart.1).

Chart 1: Malaysia Internet Users and Internet Penetration (%), 2008-2012

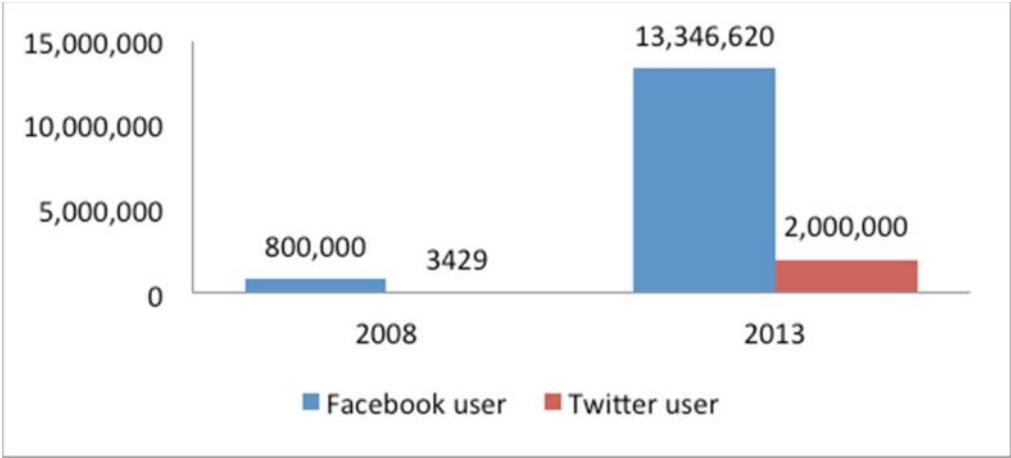


(Source: Internetworldstats.com, Retrieved 22 May 2013)

Malaysia Internet Users

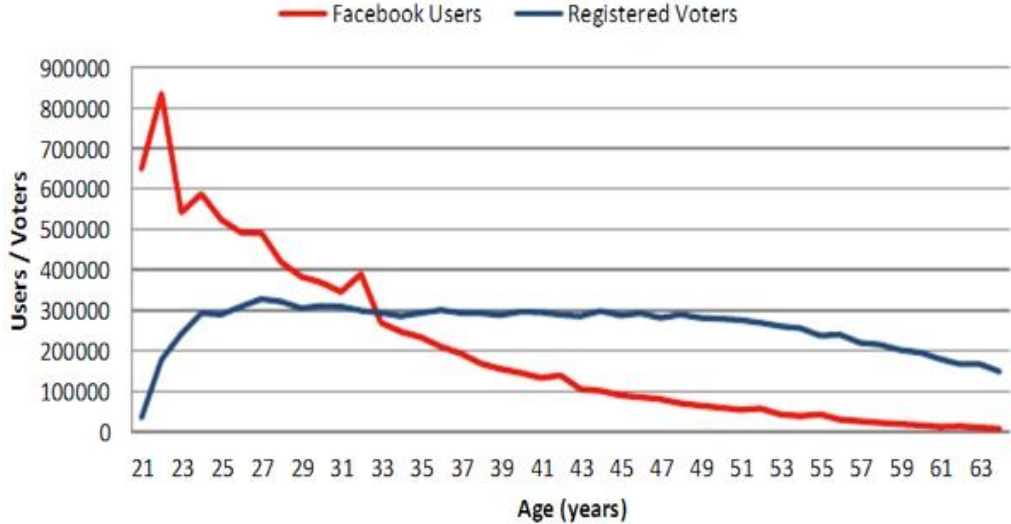
Malaysia has 800,000 Facebook users and 3,429 Twitter users in 2008. As May 2013 the number of users was increased to number 13,346,620 for Facebook and 2,000,000 for Twitter (See Chart.2). Ahmed Kamal (2012) has done research in reach for Facebook in the 2013 General election. He pointed out that by the end of June 2012 Malaysia has 13 million registered voters. As we can see in Chart.3 that a rough estimate of the possible reach for a Facebook political campaign can be done by calculating the intersection between registered voter and Facebook user from 21-33 years old (Blue Line) added with Facebook user from 33-64 years old (Red line) we can conclude that in June 2012 there were 6.3 million potential voters on Facebook.

Chart 2: Malaysian Facebook and Twitter Users in 2008 and 2013



Source: <http://www.forest-interactive.com> (22 May 2013)

Chart 3: Malaysian Facebook Users and Registered Voter



Source: Ahmad Kamal, 2012

Social Media and Its Impact on Voter Behavior

Weiss (2012) argued that social media is one of new media platforms that have a political impact such as media for information and mobilization. In the context of media for information, Lim (2007) assumed that the nature of

media control in Malaysia is never changing since the existence of Malaysia mass media itself. All mainstream media in Malaysia either the vernacular Malay or English press are controlled by the government through the free to air television channels operated by the Ministry of information or else the private channel controlled by companies with strong links with ruling coalition (Suffian, 2008). The merging of social media somehow social media breaks the wall boundaries and barriers of one way mass communication, provide the public sphere where current issue, information, ideas and emotion can flow, hence the changing of the voter attitudes, they are well aware the current issues, they are increasingly more mature and are able to analyze them better.

In the context of the mobilization, social media have important roles in encouraging voter turnout. From the observation the writer found out there is a significant change of total turnout voter in 2008 and 2013. In terms of number, in the 2008 Malaysian General Election, the number of people who registered was 10,740,227 but turns out the total received was only 7,942,803 with 177,256 spoiled voter and 40,980 unreturned ballots. Meanwhile, in 2013, there number of voters were raised to 13,268,002 registered voters with a total of 11,256,545 voters received, interestingly, in the same year; there are escalated growth of Malaysian Facebook and Twitter user (See Table.1).

Table 1: Malaysia Votters (2008-2013)

Matter	2008	2013
Total votes	10,740,227	13,268,002
Spoiled votes	117,256	173,661
Total votes received	7,942,803	11,256,545

Positive and Negative on Voter Behavior

Social media has given the positive and negative impact on voter behavior. Among the other the positive impact of social media is that it gets people connected in the digital community and get people participated in the implementation of good governance. According to Mohd Sani and Zengeni (2010), the positive impact of social media is that it helps strengthen the democratization process and public deliberation in Malaysia. Moreover, they also argued that social media create the public sphere for people to participate in two way communication, not only listening but people responding to the government's policy by commenting. Muniandy (2013) argued that one of social media impacts on voter behavior is social media helps transform Malaysian people from introvert to extrovert in expressing their displeasure on certain topics on social media. In addition, social media provides the opportunity to Malaysian to express their views as well as suggestion on any topic being published.

Beside the positive impact, turns out social media also has negative impacts on social transformation such as the flood of information and negative campaign. Negative campaign in definition is gaining the benefit by mentioning the negative aspects of an opponent. Noortje de Boer, Hannah Sütfeld, Jacob Groshek (2012) argue that negative campaign can harm both the public sphere and deliberation of democracy. The negative campaign on social media can cause the tremendous impacts on an audience, such as changing and influence the their mindset on the way they think and evaluate certain issues or political actor.

Conclusion

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that the merging of social media breaks the wall boundaries and barriers of one way mass communication, provide the public sphere where current issue, information, ideas and emotion can flow, hence the changing of the voter attitudes, they are well aware the current issues, they are increasingly more mature and are able to analyze them better. Social media are found to have important roles in encouraging voter turnout, hence cause transformation. Apart from positive impacts, social media give a negative impact on voter behavior. Among the other the positive impact of social media is that it gets people connected in the digital community and get people participated in the implementation of good governance. The negative impact campaign using social media can cause the tremendous impacts on an audience, such as changing and influence the their mindset on the way they think and evaluate certain issues or political actor.

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Understanding Teacher's Curriculum 2013 in Banda Aceh

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the teachers' understanding of curriculum implementation SMKN 3 2013 in Banda Aceh. Found weaknesses in curriculum change if the curriculum is arranged by others, or not teachers, facts about field shows that not all teachers have a common understanding to implement the new curriculum, the teacher's ability is limited therefore often a problem, hence the need of understanding in implementing curriculum. This study uses qualitative research case study approach, this method allows researchers to identify teachers' understanding of curriculum implementation in 2013 on Vocational High School (SMKN 3) from Banda Aceh, the participants in this study are determined by purposive sampling (purposive). Data collected by participating observation, interviews, document analysis. Data analysis is done by content analysis, in conjunction with data analysis of Miles and Huberman (1994) presents an interactive model data consists of several inter-related elements, ie elements of data collection, data presentation and conclusion / verification. Validity & reliability data conducted inspection techniques based on specific criteria, as for the criteria used to make the data validation is done through a level credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability (Lincoln & Guba, 1985).

Keywords: Curriculum, understanding, implementation of the curriculum

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Introduction

Learning activities organized by teachers is a major part of formal education prerequisite should the curriculum as a guideline. Thus a teacher in each plan or program in implementing the learning process will always be guided by the curriculum. Meanwhile, according to Kelly (2004) Curriculum lesson plans that are practical, effective and productive, offering a lot of content knowledge or teach school subjects, teach.

Until now, the curriculum is a very important tool for the success of an education. Without a timely and accurate curriculum will be difficult to achieve the goals and objectives of education required. In other words, the right curriculum and the right can be expected to be the target and purpose of education will be achieved to the maximum. To achieve the purpose of the teacher's role is to determine the curriculum problem, Nasution (1995) states teachers have always been a key figure in establishing the curriculum changes, student behavior according to what is expected. The curriculum contains statements about the reasons for the education of a general nature and the material specifically chosen and arranged a certain pattern to the importance of learning and teaching. Curriculum as a plan that has been compiled to guide their students to learn in school, served in the form of a document that would have been determined, compiled on regeneralisasi stages, can diaktualisasikan in class, can be observed by the parties in interest, and will bring a change of behavior. Thus, it can be concluded that the curriculum is the plan and arrangement of the purpose, content and learning materials and methods used for guidance or maintenance indication learning activities to achieve specific educational goals.

In the activity of all the concepts, principles, values, knowledge, methods, tools and capabilities were tested in the form of action that will create a real curriculum (actual curriculum-curriculum in action). Manifestation of the

concepts, principles, and aspects of the curriculum as a whole lies in the ability of teachers as curriculum implementers. According to Rusman (2007) the abilities of teachers in implementing the curriculum are (1) an understanding of the purpose to be achieved (2) the ability to organize the curriculum to be more specific purposes (3) the ability to translate the specific purpose of learning. Teachers are the key to the success of implementing the curriculum, teachers who serve as planners, implementers the actual curriculum, and for future teachers to meet the challenges in the learning process. According to Arends (2008) that the work of teachers in the 21st century is facing the challenge of seven (1) teaching and technology, (2) teaching with new insights about the ability, (3) teaching and options, (4) teaching and accountability, (5) teaching for active learning, (6) teaches for the construction of meaning, (7) teaching in a multicultural society.

In facing the challenges of curriculum implementation, a teacher must be able to perform design / plan an effective curriculum and is able to achieve its intended purpose and the targets you wish to achieve, and so teachers are required to have extensive knowledge and insight about both in letter and curriculum practically. Based on Sumantri (1988), that the purpose of the curriculum is to turn off the intention and the work of teachers, but rather the teacher is seen as a person who appeared in the creation and adaptation of curriculum implementation.

Miller and Seller (1985) states as the implementation process, including the implementation of the reduction of the difference between the reality of practice and practical expectations by an innovation. Implementation is a process of change in consumption behavior organized by the innovation occurs in stages, each time and overcome obstacles in their development. The meaning of the above gives the understanding that the curriculum in the dimension of activity is a manifestation of an effort to create a curriculum that are written documents become the latest in a series of learning activities. Each

stage in the implementation should be noticed curriculum tree platforms. According to Murray Print (1993) track the effect on curriculum design and implementation mind. Three tracks of trees should be lessons: (1) clarify the philosophical foundation of the concepts can be applied due to the knowledge that can be understood, (2) track of sociology is the social and cultural conditions that influence the design of the curriculum, (3) the psychological foundation observe, describe, predict and observe human behavior.

In the implementation of curriculum implementation should be guided by the content of the curriculum. The assumption for those stating that the content of the curriculum is the teaching materials. Brady (1992) emphasized the curriculum content (1) content of curriculum in man as subjects which included some factual information, knowledge, skills, concepts, attitudes and values, (2) the content of the curriculum is an important part of teaching and learning any two elements of the curriculum tree contained in it is the content and the method of constant interaction. Zais (1976) states that curriculum content usually consists of three elements: knowledge, processes and values. Curriculum and intercourse are two things that cannot be separated, as a plan or program, the curriculum will not be meaningful and not implemented in the form of learning. Similarly, on the other hand, without a clear curriculum as a mold, then learning will not take place effectively. Learning activities conducted by each teacher, always start on learning components listed in the curriculum. Siraj (2008) says that it is the experience gained by each individual student in an educational program that aims to reach a wider target and specific purposes related and have been designed in the form of a theoretical framework and research or professional practice in past and present.

Learning activities provided by the teachers is a major part of formal education prerequisite should the curriculum as a guideline. Thus, teachers in planning programs and in implementing the learning process will always be

guided by the curriculum. Kelly (2004) states that curriculum lesson plans that are practical, effective and productive, offering a lot of content knowledge or teach school subjects, tranmisikan or teach.

The curriculum is a very important tool for the success of an education. Without a timely and accurate curriculum will be difficult to achieve the goals and objectives of education required. In other words, the right curriculum and the right can expect educational goals and objectives will be achieved to the maximum. To achieve the purpose of the teacher's role is to determine the curriculum problem, Nasution (1995) states teachers have always been a key figure in establishing the curriculum changes, student behavior according to what is expected.

The curriculum is a statement of the reasons for the education of a general nature and the material specifically chosen and arranged a certain pattern to the importance of learning and teaching. Curriculum as a plan made to assist children learn in school, served in the form of a document that would have been determined, compiled by stages regeneralisasi, can diaktualisasikan in class, can be observed by any of the stakeholders, and can bring changes in behavior. Therefore, it can be said the curriculum is a plan and pengatu ran on purpose, content and learning materials and methods used as a guide maintenance activities of learning to achieve specific educational goals. In the activity of all the concepts, principles, values, knowledge, methods, tools and capabilities were tested in the form of action that will create a real curriculum (actual curriculum-curriculum in action). Manifestation of the concepts, principles, and aspects of the curriculum as a whole lies in the ability of teachers as curriculum implements. According Rusman (2007) states the ability to be dimiliki by teachers in curriculum implementation includes (1) an understanding of the objectives to be achieved (2) the ability to organize the curriculum to be more specific purposes (3) the ability to translate the specific purpose of learning.

Teachers as key in the success of implementing the curriculum, teachers were acting as planning, implementing curriculum that actually, for future teachers to meet the challenges in the learning process. Arends (2008) states that the employment of teachers in the 21st century is facing the challenge of seven (1) teaching and technology, (2) teaching with new insights about the ability, (3) teaching and options, (4) teaching and accountability, (5) teaching for active learning, (6) teaches for the construction of meaning, (7) teaching in a multicultural society. With the challenges facing teachers in the implementation of the curriculum, then teachers should be able to do design / plan an effective curriculum and is able to achieve its intended purpose and the targets you wish to achieve, and so teachers are required to have extensive knowledge and insight about good curriculum theoretically or practically. Sumantri (1988) stated that the purpose of the curriculum is to disable the intention and the work of teachers, but teachers are looked upon as people who appeared in the creation and adaptation of curriculum implementation.

Miller and Seller (1985) states as the implementation process, including the implementation of the reduction of the difference between the reality of practice and practical expectations by an innovation. Implementation is a process of change in consumption behavior organized by the innovation occurs in stages, each time and overcome obstacles in their development. The Meaning of the above gives the understanding that the curriculum in the dimension of activity is a manifestation of an effort to create a curriculum that are written documents become the latest in a series of learning activities. Each stage in the implementation should be noticed curriculum tree platforms. According to Murray Print (1993) track the effect on curriculum design and implementation mind. Three tracks of trees should be lessons: (1) clarify the philosophical foundation of the concepts can be applied due to the knowledge that can be understood, (2) track of sociology is the social and cultural

conditions that influence the design of the curriculum, (3) the psychological foundation observe, describe, predict and observe human behavior.

In the implementation of curriculum implementation should be guided by the content of the curriculum. The assumption for those stating that the content of the curriculum is the teaching materials. Brady (1992) emphasized the curriculum content (1) content of curriculum in man as subjects which included some factual information, knowledge, skills, concepts, attitudes and values, (2) the content of the curriculum is an important part of teaching and learning any two elements of the curriculum tree contained in it is the content and the method of constant interaction. Zais (1976) states that curriculum content usually consists of three elements: knowledge, processes and values.

Curriculum Changes

One important component of the education system is the curriculum. The Curriculum is an educational component be referred to by each educational unit, either by managers or organizers especially teachers and professors. So, since Indonesia has the freedom to provide education of our nation, since the government was organizing the curriculum. "In this curriculum made by the central government is centralized and enforced for all young people across the country Indonesia" (E. Mulyana, 2007, p.4). After some time a centralized curriculum is implemented, the last few years there seems to be anomalies associated with the curriculum, the question is whether each educational unit, manager and promoter of education, as well as teachers and school administrators are making the curriculum as a reference in the discharge of its duties and functions. To what extend their understanding of the curriculum to be implemented now? "Curriculum changes in the era of regional autonomy and decentralization of education is no longer a job center person, but the

work per unit of education and schools directly, including implementation" (Mulyana, 2009, p. 2).

Indonesia has several times happened that curriculum change curriculum 1968,1978,1984,1994 (competency-based curriculum) and 2004 (KTSP), present berkerakter planned curriculum. Various analyzes show that Indonesian education today are confronted by numerous problems, this is a crisis that requires the operation as soon as possible, such as teachers' understanding of the implementation. In the new curriculum, the preparation of the implementation plan should have an understanding teacher learning is high. Subahan (1999) stated that the results of the study indicated that teachers have difficulty understanding how the change should be implemented, teachers would not oppose an execution if the changes do not trouble the teacher. Teachers' understanding of curriculum change can make a barrier for teachers in its implementation. According Swetz & Subahan (1981), the barriers that shows among other things, that there was a weakness in terms of teachers' skills and knowledge of teachers. The curriculum change teachers showed obstruction of the implementation plan of learning, making the module, using the media and using learning models. Eve (1986) has pointed out that a change is considered successful if teachers are willing to accept new ideas and able to perform in the classroom.

Some studies show earlier implementation of curriculum changes are not effective. Sukumaran (1998) found that teacher is difficult to implement changes in teaching styles evidence from the study shows that there is a lack of capacity to implement change. In the study of curriculum innovation in Malaysia, Azizah (1987) states that teachers have difficulty in implementing teaching approaches based on these students is because they do not receive adequate training. With that knowledge to teachers about understanding RPP, modules, using media and learning models should have adequate training.

A general view of describing many teachers feels uncomfortable about a reform school for fear that it would interfere with change and affect their functions and roles either directly related especially teaching and learning process. Habib Mat Som (1985) argues that the teachers' willingness to implement reforms are important questions that need to be considered by the education so that there is harmony between the implementing reforms (teachers) and the self-innovation and planning, implementation of reforms get stuck if the authorities consider education as a curriculum reform a must, while teachers view on the opposite viewpoint. Whatever the reaction of the teachers on curriculum reform, but change will continue to occur, and even harder to be contained, the teacher should have their own opinions in order to achieve its goals, (Sarason, 1991).

Sukmadinata (2002) states the major obstacles in the implementation of the curriculum in schools is the teacher of them lack the knowledge and ability of teachers themselves. Weaknesses found if the curriculum is arranged by others, or not teachers like previous curricular restructuring. (1) The facts on the ground show that not all teachers have a common understanding of the curriculum mengimplemtasikan. They say further limited the ability of teachers is often a problem with the implementation should be done together with the teacher until the teacher knows exactly what he is doing. (2) Three years after the curriculum change, all parties assume that the curriculum is final, can not be modified again. "The successful implementation of the curriculum relies heavily on teachers and professors since both are key components driving the school" (Mulyasa, 2009, p 4). Implementing the new curriculum requires creativity and independence very teachers and schools to organize and implement, it is not a simple job to do when the teacher does not have a strong understanding and schools are not memfasilitasinya, eventually every curriculum changes expected there adequate training for teachers, so in practice the teacher can active role.

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The Black Woman: Aspects of Slavery and Exploitation in Richard Wright's Native Son

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Abstract

This article examines the exploitation of the black female in Richards Wright's Native Son. It aims to shed light on the challenges which society puts in the way of self actualization of black female. It comes to the following findings: black female are victims of a patriarchal authority, and white supremacy. Despite their relentless efforts to defend themselves and get society to recognize their rights, they were frustrated with being an active factor in a racial society. They have fused in the crucible of oppression, because of their subordination and subjugation to men; they lose their chastity, dignity and existences.

Keywords: American dream, black female, identity, rape

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Introduction

A collective society can have lasting impact on the character and identity of black women over the course of time. "Racial identity is the role of race within the self-concept of African Americans" (Street et al., 2012). Black women faced external and internal marginalization and segregation from Whites and Blacks. They have lived in isolated black ghettos inside the black neighborhood. "The population of black ghettos poor increased by 164 percent" (Wilson, 1987, p. 563). In fact, the daily suffering they experience is a psychological wound that will never heal. Shaw (2005) contends that the domination of western economic and culture has a main impact on the life of black women.

It can be argued that social environments play a major role in the determination of the form and the function of literary works. Ward (2002) explains that the poignancy of Wright's life appears obvious in his literary works, "The power of Wright's work comes, in part, from his ability to articulate the idea of hunger. During his boyhood, Wright's hunger was often physical"(2002, para. 4). Wright, as a novelist and a dark-complexioned victim, has been influenced by his surrounding environment. "The lack of sufficient food and the absence of his father became interchangeable in the boy's mind" (Ward, 2002, para. 4). These factors contribute to the crystallization of a native son's character.

The N Native Son, the full depiction of black women domiciles appears clearly in what is called a rat-infested one-bedroom apartment, where Thomas' family live in. Vera Thomas 'Bigger's sister', Bessie Mears 'Bagger's mistress', and Bigger's mother who is most affected by seclusion, and its consequences are obvious in behaviors and the deeds of black female characters in the novel. They suffer from different social diseases which define their outcast status: stress, skepticism, low self-esteem, illiteracy, and

loss of self-control, degenerating society, and the deterioration of all the values of society. This situation is expressed by Franz Fanon " I am a Negro, and tons of channels, storms of blows, the rivers of expectionation flow down my shoulders. But I do not have the right to allow myself to bog down" (1952/2008, p. 179).

This life of poverty will definitely lead the family to a life that is filled with collapse and disaster. A cursory glance at Thomas's home gives us a full impression of the tension among the desperate family members because of the poverty and the incapability to change the current situation. "Turn your heads so I can dress" (Wright, 1966, p. 7). Therefore, Thomas family's experiences grow day after day because they do not have any hope for changing their current situation. Shouting against each other is one of the most widely tool used by the depressed people to express their rejection of the current situation. Having powerless and desperate men, deterioration of the living level in black society could be seen, "I reckon I'll be dead then. I reckon God'll call me home" (Wright, 1966, p. 13). The status of African American women is "the lowest social status among the various sex –race group" (Henderson, 2011, p. 63)

Bessie's situation does not differ from Vera and her mother, but she is a defeated girl. She fled to drink alcohol, in order to forget herself because of her miserable conditions. She suffers a lot in her life. She thinks that her relation with Bigger has not brought the happiness and the joy as she had expected. She ensured that her purpose of drinking is to cheat herself. She has been, verbally and physically, abused by a Bigger, "I had to get drunk to forget it. I had to get drunk to sleep". (Wright, 1966, p. 215-216)

Racists think that the interaction with the colored people may degrade the Western social level, and demolish the social differences between Whites and Blacks. "Why they make us live in one corner of the city? Why don't they let

us fly planes and run ships” (Wright, 1966, p. 23). Baldwin describes the condition of the slaves and their owners “it must be remembered that the oppressed and the oppressor are bound together within the same society; they accept the same criteria, they share the same beliefs, they both alike depend on the same reality” (1994, P.154) However, the effects of seclusion on the blacks will not be as the whites wish; it will take other dimensions that destroy their dreams under ‘white supremacy’. The crimes that Bigger committed illustrate the degree of malice and hatred against the whites. Fear pushes Bigger to kill Mary. He does not intend to kill her, but he thought that they will accuse him of raping her.

It is sure that the impact of rape on women has negative results. These results will continue through the life of the victims, who suffer from hard experience. The penalty of raping depends on the doer and the victim, when a white woman is subjected or even attempted to be raped by a black man, death or emasculation will be his penalty. If the victim is black and the doer is white, no one will care. This terrorism results from the hypocrisy of American justice during Wright’s time. Indeed, violence begets more violence. Either way, terrorism leads to more violence and killings without an end in sight. This picture of the terrible relationship between the Blacks and Whites in America is foreboding or foreshadowing an evil future relationship." While white men freely exploit Negro women, black men can be castrated for even looking at white women" (Avery, 1979, p. 64). The loss of dignity and the inability of self-defense in black women’s personality encourage men, whether they are white or black, to rape them. Guttman (2001) indicates that rape is used against black women, because of the racial classification system." I contend that in *Native Son* the word 'rape' also means sexual violence against women-in particular against black women" (p. 170). The rape between races may take a kind of revenge. According to *Native Son*, Bigger is accused directly of raping Mary, because he is black, and there is an impression in white minds

that the black will take any opportunity to hurt them. Wright accuses the Whites for their quick decisions of raping, and they always think and occupy their mind by this case.

Consequently, one may come to the conclusion that Richard Wright concentrates in most of his novels on rape, and illegal sex; for example, in his novel *Black Boy*, he refuses to have sex with Bessie in spite of her demand. He does not want to take advantage of women, while Bessie considers sex as a commodity. Brian Norman in discusses James Baldwin's notes of a *Native Son* state that "Baldwin calls attention to the sexist assumptions placed equally upon both white women and black men in the resistance to integration and the specter of miscegenation" (Norman, p. 245). He adds that Bigger does not have the courage to covet Mary Dalton, and his fear of accusation of raping Mary pushes him to kill her. Indeed, it is a kind of irony for Wright to consider the looking at white women as a rape. He makes this point clear in the following words "He committed rape every time he looked into a white face" (Wright, 1966, p. 214)

By examining the relation between Bessie and Bigger, an important issue appears, illustrating why Bigger rapes his black girlfriend, Bessie. The relation between Bessie and Bigger is outside the range of love. It is wrapped by sex frame and fear. Since, fearing is inherent to Bessie in front of her boyfriend, she feels that she is stifled by the limits imposed upon her by white society. She thinks that by executing Bigger's monstrous desire, she can survive with the current situation. The destruction of women is fundamental in Bigger's personality. He rapes and kills Bessie; he also kills Mary, exacerbates his mother by his careless attitude towards his family living matters, and he frightens his sister Vera. Bigger, as a movie addict, dreams of having a relationship with a white lady. Therefore, he finds his new job as a chauffeur in Dalton's family as a good opportunity to achieve part of his dream. He does not connect Bessie with his movie, because her history is part of his life. Both

of them leave the same severe conditions; so, Bigger looks forward to penetrating the crystal society embodied in Dalton world. He feels that this world may be reachable through sex as the series of events in the movie are going on.

For all the atrocities of black women's lives, Helene Cixous (1976) writes her novel, *The Laugh of the Medusa*. She argues that the language of oppositions or binary (male\ female, presence\ absence, and penis\ hole) will enforce the concept of patriarchal order which places the feminine as inferior or subordinate to the masculine. Cixous views a woman as an independent person and not as an inferior or destitute creature: "I write this as a woman, towards women. When I say 'woman', I speak of women in her inevitable struggle against conventional man; and of a universal woman subject who must bring women to their senses and their meaning in history(1976,p.875)"

Raping and seclusion of the black women were not the only bitter challenges that face them; shattered family is considered another heinous crime in the record of violence against black women's families. Wright gives a real depiction of a black female realm, where Thomas's family is headed by Bigger's mother. She is in charge of everything, and it is injustice to forget the role of her daughter Vera in her contributing of her family livings, while her brothers are hopeless and powerless. In a closer look at The Thomas family structure, we extract that the black family is shattered, so there are a lot of crimes and experiences borne. After Bigger's father's death, Bigger's mother plays the role of the family head. She suffers a lot from her careless sons "Buddy and Bigger". She devotes her effort for her family to unite and survive; she strongly pressed her older son to search for jobs and to try to change the tragic circumstances of her family " "You know Bigger," his mother said: "if you don't take that job the rifle cut us off. We won't have any food." I told you I would take it!" he shouted and slammed the door" (Wright, 1966, p.11). Poverty pushes Mrs. Thomas' son, Bigger, to join a gang, but it

pushes her daughter Vera to looking for a job in sewing center. It also pushes the poor Irish 'Peggy' to work as maid in Mr. Dalton's home. She adheres to her job and respects her masters. She shows us how the faithful in work should be. She believes that a good person will stay here for long years, "Oh, it wasn't so long," Peggy said: "I have been here twenty years myself. I always was one for sticking to a job. I always say when you get a good place, and then stick there. A rolling stone gathers no moss, and it was true" (Wright, 1966, p.57).

Black women are more rational in their interests to earn the provision of the basic necessities of life, including food, clothing..etc. Than black men. In her dialogue with her mother, Vera says: "I feel all right now, Ma. I got to go to my sewing class" (Wright,1966, p.13).The portrait of the black women in *Native Son* gives us an indication that the black women have a keen understanding of the society around them. They have a strong prediction for the future because their anticipations depend on the real facts not on fictional things. "Well, I am telling you again! And mark my word, some of these days you're going to set down and cry. Some of these days you're going to wish you had made something out of yourself, instead of just a tramp. But it'll be too late then." "Stop prophecy about me," he said" (Wright,1966, p.13).

Vera has already become a product of her society, but she never agrees or understands Bigger's actions. Those two women, Vera and her mother, have a huge impact on Bigger's character. He hates them, because he could not do anything for them, so they are the reasons that push Bigger to deny his humanity toward his victims Mary and Bessie. However, Avery (1979) mentions that "At the first hint of responsibility, most of Wright's men panic and their women are left to raise sons who resent them and who transfer their rebellion to all women. The sons repeat their fathers' mistakes". (p.71)

This environment has led Bigger and his black colleagues establish a gang of robbers. It is known that the victims of the robbers are the rich people, but this gang deals with the poor blacks, because it does not have the ability and courage to rob the rich whites. The reason behind stealing from the blacks is that police will not track their trails, while if they plan to steal from the whites, the police will arrest them and use maximum penalty against them for their sentences.

They desire to boost their own ego by undermining other people and crush people who they threaten their precarious existence. The stability of the black family in Wright fiction is discussed by Avery; he tries to show the role of the black women in sustaining their families and, how black men exploit their women under their patriarchal authority and bullying feeling. Many women internalized the culture of patriarchy, holding that it was their job to obey and to serve black and to work hard to keep strong family and accepting arguments that their attitudes were inferior to those of men "(Avery, 1979, p. 57).

It must be kept in mind that the portrait of black women in the eyes of Whites has a blurred vision; they never get their lofty positions in Whites' dictionaries. The general impression towards black women does not exceed the frame of prostitute. The best evidence for their depiction towards black women is what is written by Wright about them in the movie poster, "the other, Trader Horn, was shown on the posters in terms of black men and black women dancing against a wild background of barbaric jungle" (Wright, 1966,p.32). On the other hand, the portrait of white women in the eyes of the black men is summarized in Jack's mother's depiction " "what she says?" Bigger asked eagerly. "Ah, Man, them rich white women'll go to bed with anybody, from a poodle on up. Shucks, they even have their chauffeurs. Say, if you run into anything on that new job that's too much for you to handle, let me know..." (Wright, 1966, p.33). Both of the black and white men look to

the women as a source for recreations and welfare in order to satisfy men's lust.

The role of woman as a human being is critical in the society; she is the source of family construction, and the mainstream of affection that boosts the family relationship. The maternal role is not her unique role; she has other main roles that support her ability to take part in life. It has indeed been shown that the head of the black household is generally the oldest female. Black men depend much on black women in conducting the financial issues, and providing bread for their families. "I need some carfare," he said. "Here's all I got." His mother said, pushing a quarter to the side of his plate" (Wright, 1966, p.15).. Bigger always tries to insult his sister and prevents her from expressing her idea "I wish you would keep your big mouth out of this" he told his sister". (Wright,1966, p.15).

Vera leans more towards her mother because she tries to take her mother's role and take after her. In her rational approach, she argues with her brother Bigger and blames him for his heinous acts. "Bigger, please... you're getting a good job now. Why don't you stay away from Jack and Gus and G.H. and keep out of trouble" (Wright,1966,p.18). Bigger has a poor impression of his sister Vera "Vera was a sappy girl: she did not have any more sense than to believe everything she was told (Wright,1966, p.18). That is the relation between black men and their women in one home. The relationship between Bigger and Bessie is purely sexual. After a long day of work, she searches for fun "Most nights she was too tired to go out; she only wanted to get drunk. She wanted liquor and he wanted her. So, he would give her the liquor, and she would give him her" (Wright,1966, p.132).

The American dream does not belong to the white people alone. It is, in fact, for all the residents of the America, but this dream differs from one person to another. Vera and her mother want to have a suitable living environment, clean

house, good accommodation and peaceful living, while Bessie pursues fun and liquor. On the other hand, the white American female dream is more comprehensive than individual dreams; for example, Mary wants all the people treated equally, and sticks to the communist principles. By contrasting those black and a white female's dreams, we see the difference; white females have achieved their essential needs, and they have all kinds of luxuries, while the black female's dream is of having it. These wide gaps between the two races exist in one country, and the total paralysis in changing the current situation brings bitterness, hatred and envy among them. Whites want to continue their luxurious life in spite of the miserable life of the black, "Aw, for chrissakes! There ain't nothing you can do about it. How come you want to worry yourself? You black and they make the laws..." (Wright,1966, p.23).

Naturally, the result of this discrimination between these two groups of people will be an increase in crime and terrorism. Bigger believes that by murdering his foe 'Mary', he will get a sense of freedom, so Mary is considered a martyr of racial terrorism, while Bessie is the martyr of the patriarchal society. The latter was raped and killed just because she is a weak woman. She was penalized by the natural law in the world of materialism. Social psychological dimensions of shallow and cold relations, between Bigger as a black man, and his mother, his sister Vera and his beloved Bessie as black women, have dominated their lives completely. Bigger's reaction to his mother emerged from his fear. "Bigger, sometimes I wonder why I birthed you," she said. Bigger looked at her and turned away. "May be you oughtn't've. May be you ought to leave me where I was" (Wright,1966,p.11-12).

Sole parents may be considered a main source of family problems and are doing too serious harm to their children. Returning to the Thomas family in Native Son, Bigger's mother lost her husband while her children were little. She failed to sustain her family in a good manner and lost control over her son, because of her poverty, illiteracy, disordered living, and the racial

problems. Bigger always has the feeling of hate; he hates his family because, he is hopeless, and he also hates the whites for their brutal discrimination, “He hated this room and all the people in it, including himself” (Wright,1966, p. 100). Bessie is an alcoholic; her family influences her in this manner. She has a heavy heart, so she dedicated her night life to the joys and pleasurable times. She tries to forget her bitter existence. Richard Wright tackles the religion issue in his *Native Son*. Indeed, religious practice is essential to a woman’s moral’ disposition. They always connect their images and deeds to a hidden power. This instinct is very strong among vulnerable black women. In discussing *Native Son*, Bigger’s mother adheres to Christianity in all walks of her life. She always tries to entertain herself by being close to God, while Bessie’s finds comfort at inns and wines. Bessie needs wine to enjoy and forget her identity, while Bigger’s mother finds Christianity as a source of tranquility:

Lord , I want to be a Christian
In my heart, in my heart
Lord , I want to be a Christian
In my heart, in my heart. (Wright,1966,p.37)

Whitted (2004) emphasizes the importance of religion in the life of black women; they resort to religion where they will find salvation from the torment and, they also believe that religion will relieve their suffering, “In conceptualizing the idea of "sweet, otherworldly submissiveness,"(2004, p.21) Wright distills his grandmother's religious life to the patterns and symbols that we find fixed in nearly every southern black female character in his work. Consider Mrs. Thomas’ desperate appeals for Bigger’s soul in *Native Son*”.

A panoramic picture of the social status of black women in western culture was given by Maya Angelou in her, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*. She

writes about her autobiography to illustrate the cases that encounter black woman, such as identity, rape, racism, and illiteracy:

Black female is assaulted in her tender years by all those common forces of nature, at the same time, she is caught in the tripartite crossfire of masculine prejudice, white illogical hate, and black lack of power. The fact that the American adult black female emerges a formidable character is often met with amazement, distaste and even belligerence (Angelou, 1969, p11).

Wherever the case of the black women is discussed, whether in literature works, in critical theory, in philosophical debate, or political mediums, one comes to common conclusion that the social status of the black woman in most countries, seems to be degraded, oppressed, exploited, sexually harassed, physically maltreated, and socially looked down at. They seem to have been relegated to a dark footnote in the white community.

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Gender Differences in the Awareness of Metacognitive Reading Strategies Deployment

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Abstract

The use of reading strategies has been found to be essential and critical for ESL/EFL students who are pursuing their study at tertiary level. Even though this is a well-known fact, little research has been conducted to ascertain whether or not ESL/EFL males and females have similar or different reading strategies. This study is aimed to fill in this void by comparing the deployment of the metacognitive reading strategies by the male and female international students who enrolled in the Intensive English Course at Universiti Utara Malaysia. A total of 128 (82 males and 46 females) undergraduate and postgraduate students were selected as the research sample. The study has applied quantitative method and adopted the Survey of Reading Strategies (SORS) instrument that was developed by Mokhtari and Sheorey (2002). The findings of this study show that, there is no significant difference between the male and female students in terms of awareness of metacognitive reading strategies to use.

Keywords: metacognitive strategies, survey of reading strategies, gender differences

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Introduction

Metacognition is rather a new term, however, the skills to which it refers has been known long time ago (Brown, 1980). For example, Dewey (1933) and Thorndike (1917) stated that a successful reading process integrates the metacognitive skills which include; planning, checking, evaluating, understanding, monitoring and reasoning. Likewise, Goodman (1976) emphasized that when reading; a reader should check his/her hypothesis against the “screens” of meaning through asking him/herself whether what she/he is reading makes sense. Furthermore, reading comprehension process is considered as a problem-solving activity by Olshavsky, (1976-1977); Hosenfeld, (1977); and Desmet, & Duyck, (2007).

Some researchers (Brown, 1980; Mokhtari & Reichrad, 2002) have acknowledged many metacognitive activities which are carried out in the reading process, such as setting purposes for the reading, identifying the important aspects of the text and focusing attention on the main aspects of text rather than trivia. Jimenez, Garcia and Pearson (1994, 1995, and 1996) conducted studies to investigate the cognitive and metacognitive awareness of proficient bilingual Latino readers; the results of their studies revealed that the readers had an awareness of the relationship between Spanish and English. Jimenez et al. (1996) also revealed that translation and searching for cognates were the strategic activities that the Latina/o students carried out. As Clarke (1993) notes, instead of teaching reading, it has rather taught language through reading. Although some strategies such as skimming, identifying main ideas, and using context clues are taught, other higher-level strategies are not extensively introduced. In other words, students are not explicitly trained to develop their strategic skills of how making sense of text or to make reflections on how strategic knowledge can help them enhance their comprehension.

Although, those studies were conducted on reading comprehension and reading strategies, different conclusions were deduced. This could be due to the fact that each study employed different participants, reading materials, tests or measurement instruments, and methodologies. Brantmeier (2002), who comprehensively, but not exhaustively, reviewed the research on reading strategies, stated that: “Because of the wide variety of participants, tasks, and reading materials employed in studies that examine L2 reading strategies, it is difficult to compare results across studies” (p. 2). This is the reason why it is crucial to replicate research in different learning environments.

In case of the international students in UUM, the undergraduate and postgraduate students appeared to have varied levels of English proficiency. Those who are taking Intensive English Course, which organized by the Language Centre, they did not pass the English Language Placement Test (ELPT). They sat for the ELPT and obtained below band 5.5 in the test. While others, before the UUM registration started, they had already had TOEFL, IELTS, or other English certificate as a proof that they had good English proficiency, or simply pass the ELPT held by UUM. For EFL Kurdish students who enrolled in UUM, for instance, they have learnt to read and write in English mainly through an instructional approach, which is teacher-directed, with an emphasis placed on the products of students’ performances. The bottom-up reading instructional approach is still common. In Kurdistan, teaching of reading in English generally involves a great deal of introducing and improving knowledge of vocabulary and sentence structures. Students read passages to find answers for comprehension questions after they have been taught about vocabulary, and grammar, and how to identify context clues based on word and sentence.

At tertiary level, for both the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, reading skills are crucial for students. The students are required to do many

assignments and presentations to meet all the requirements demanded to obtain the degree. Their major assignments for instance, writing project papers or thesis require them to read academic materials, i.e. books and journals extensively then extract and transfer the referent information to the assignment. However, the Intensive English Course students whose English proficiency level is still below the passing grade (ELPT Band 5 and below) may have difficulty understanding the academic materials. Hence, the reading skills need to be enhanced. Therefore, having the awareness of reading strategies use should be taken into consideration in the process of learning, specifically in the reading class in Intensive English Course at UUM because one of its objectives is to enhance students' reading skills before they proceed with their undergraduate and their postgraduate programs upon passing the final test.

Hence, according to Karren (2013), metacognitive strategies have crucial roles in the reading process because they emphasize on the active participation of the reader in strategic reading process, and further to this, they assist readers in comprehending the reading process. Moreover, having awareness of using strategies provides an alternative to the common methods of teaching such as thinking out aloud, asking questions about the text before, during and after reading, word study, monitoring comprehension, and setting purposes for reading to make it meaningful. In addition, Anderson (2003) states that students are required to control a variety of reading strategies effectively to become good readers and to enhance a high level of comprehension.

Studies have been conducted to investigate whether there is a gender difference in terms of the metacognitive reading strategies to use. Some of them revealed that, gender difference has an effect on the strategies to use, for instance, Alderson (2000) and Brantmeier (2003) found gender differences related to L2 reading comprehension and metacognitive reading strategies to use. Likewise, Wu (2005) found that, there is a significant difference between

male and female in metacognitive reading strategies use, in which the females used more overall reading strategies than the males did when reading English texts. Furthermore, Sheorey (1999) ,and Oxford and Crookall (1989) also concluded that, gender difference has influence in the issue, in which females typically use strategies more frequently than males. However, some studies revealed otherwise, in which they found that, there is no statistically significant difference between males and females in reading strategies use. For instance, Al-Rubaye (2012) stated that, there is no significant difference in terms of the reading strategy deployment between male and female students. Kasimi (2012) also had similar findings, i.e. reading strategies use is not influenced by gender differences. Likewise, Sila Ay (2009) who did a similar study in Turkey reported that, the female students had similar usage with males in all categories. There is only a slight difference in the usage of support strategies, but it is not statistically significant. Similarly, Poole (2005) in his study on gender differences in reading strategy deployment among ESL college students found that, both genders had very few strategic differences but not significant.

Methodology

This study deploys the quantitative method design. It involves a survey research and a questionnaire adapted from the survey of reading strategies (SORS) by Mokhtari and Sheorey (2002) that was developed to measure the metacognitive awareness and perceived use of reading strategies of adolescent and adult learners of English as a second language (ESL) “while reading school related materials in English” (p. 2).

Table 1: Background Information of the Participants

Countries of origin	Male	Female	Total
Kurdistan	2	1	3
Indonesia	18	14	32
Thailand	1	5	6
Uzbekistan	4	2	6
China	-	1	1
Libya	7	3	10
Djibouti	-	2	2
Algeria	3	2	5
Mauritania	1	1	2
Ethiopia	1	-	1
Chad	2	-	2
Saudi Arabia	3	-	3
Somalia	15	2	17
Iraq	14	5	19
Yemen	5	5	10
Jordan	6	3	9
Total	82	46	128

Participants in this study were randomly selected from a population of about 300 international undergraduate and postgraduate students at University Utara Malaysia (UUM) who enrolled in the Intensive English Course (IEC). A total of 150 students was invited to respond to the questionnaire; however, 22 questionnaires were invalid due to respondents' failure to complete certain parts of the questionnaire. Table 1 summarizes the demographic information of the participants.

These participants were undergraduate and postgraduate students. The undergraduate students' comprise 64 students (40 males and 24 females) and the postgraduate students also comprise 64 participants (42 males and 22 females). These participants were taking the intensive English course, who

were required to pass ELPT administered prior to the commencement of the first semester. The test is a standardized entry exam conducted by the Language Center of UUM. The scores to be achieved in passing the exam range from 5.5 and above for the undergraduate students and since 6.0 and above of the postgraduate students. The undergraduate and postgraduate students who achieved below 5.5 in the ELPT are required to take the IEC. The Intensive English Course is a 240-hour course conducted over twelve weeks. The course is designed to improve the students' English language proficiency. The course focuses on four components of listening, reading, writing, and speaking.

Instrument

The researcher utilized is the Survey of Reading Strategies (SORS) instrument. The SORS instrument was developed by Mokhtari and Sheorey (2002). The SORS measures adult ESL/EFL students' metacognitive reading awareness and use of reading strategies while reading academic materials such as textbooks, journals, and articles. The SORS is a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 ("I never or almost never do this.") to 5 ("I always or almost always do this"). The higher the score is, the more a student is aware of and most likely to use a particular reading strategy.

The SORS has 30 items under three sub-categories, which are: (a) Global Reading Strategies (GLOB), (b) Problem Solving Strategies (PROB), and (c) Support Strategies (SUP) (see Table 2). Global Reading Strategies are those "intentional, carefully planned techniques by which learners monitor or manage their reading" (Mokhtari, Sheorey, & Reichard, 2008, p. 51), for example, adjusting reading speed, using context clues for better understanding, and making inferences. Problem Solving Strategies is "the actions and procedures that readers use while working directly with the

text" (Mokhtari, Sheorey, & Reichard, 2008, p. 51). Some PROB strategies are visualizing information, rereading the text for confirming understanding, and guessing unknown words or phrases. Support Strategies are "basic support mechanisms intended to aid the reader in comprehending the text, such as using a dictionary, taking notes, underlining, or highlighting textual information" (Mokhtari, Sheorey, & Reichard, 2008, p. 51).

Data Collection and Data Analysis

The researcher, distributed a questionnaire through the Survey of Reading Strategies (SORS) instrument and the background information questionnaire for participants from 20th to 22nd of October. At the very beginning of the questionnaire answer sheet, the purpose of the survey is explained. Additionally, besides the thirty questionnaire items, some questions were asked about the biographical information of the participants, including; gender, age, country of origin, program, and the ELPT overall band. The data were collected simultaneously. The researcher, distributed the questionnaire on the site to the international students both, postgraduate and undergraduate students who enrolled at the intensive English course at the Language Center of UUM, with the assistance of the Intensive English Course teachers.

In analyzing whether there is a significant difference between the male and female international students of UUM in terms of metacognitive reading strategy deployment when reading expository texts in English, the t-test in SPSS Ver. 19.0 used to compare mean scores across three metacognitive reading strategy categories and the overall metacognitive reading strategies.

Findings and Discussion

Table 2 shows that; there is no significant difference between the male and female participants' frequent use of the majority of the global strategies but only in one strategy. In the strategy 'having a purpose in mind when reading' (item 1 in the questionnaires), the male participants' level of the strategy's frequency use was high since the mean is 3.74, while the females' is medium since the mean is 3.24. Therefore, there is a significant difference between male and female students in terms of having awareness of using the strategy since the p.value is .006 which is less than 0.05. Furthermore, there is another global strategy 'taking an overall view of the text before reading' (item 4 in the questionnaires) which shows the difference in the level of the strategy's frequency use and awareness between the male and female participants because the males' is high (3.66), while the females' is medium (3.43), however, it is not a significant difference since the p.value is .241 which is greater than 0.05.

Regarding the Problem-Solving strategies, there is a difference, but not significant difference due to the p.value being greater than 0.05, between male and female students in the frequent use of only two strategies including; 'Adjusting reading speed' (item 11 in the questionnaires) and 'Pausing and thinking about reading' (item 16). For the former one, the males' level of awareness of strategy use is high (3.61), while the females' is medium (3.39), and for the latter one also, the males' is high (3.51), while the females' is medium (3.35).

Table 2: Comparison between Male and Female Use of Reading Strategies

Name	Strategies	Gender Differences				p
		Male		Female		
		M	SD	M	SD	
GLOB	Having purpose in mind when reading. (item 1)	3.74	.946	3.24	.923	.006
	Using background knowledge. (item 3)	3.94	.960	3.91	.784	.876
	Taking an overall view of the text before reading. (item 4)	3.66	.997	3.43	1.088	.241
	Checking whether text content fits reading purpose. (item 6)	3.21	.797	3.30	.756	.496
	Noting text features like length and organization. (item 8)	3.02	.981	2.89	.795	.433
	Determining what to read closely and what to ignore. (item 12)	3.28	1.210	3.17	.851	.562
	Using tables, figures, and pictures in text. (item 15)	3.23	1.289	3.17	1.305	.809
	Using context clues to help better understand. (item 17)	3.44	.995	3.37	.853	.678
	Utilizing typographical features (boldface & italics). (item 20)	2.93	1.174	2.98	1.085	.807
	Analyzing and evaluating information in the text. (item 21)	3.30	.868	3.04	.899	.129
	Checking understanding of new information in text. (item 23)	3.79	.899	3.91	.784	.449
PROB	Guessing meaning of the text. (item 24)	3.93	1.097	3.80	.885	.518
	Confirming the text meaning guessing. (item 27)	3.72	.972	3.52	.781	.240
	Reading slowly and carefully to understand certainly. (item 7)	4.24	.897	4.07	.800	.249
	Trying to keep focusing on reading. (item 9)	3.84	.975	3.58	.918	.971
	Adjusting reading speed. (item 11)	3.61	1.039	3.39	.906	.235
	Paying close attention to reading. (item 14)	3.70	1.039	3.74	1.042	.819
	Pausing and thinking about reading. (item 16)	3.51	1.189	3.35	.971	.425
	Picture or visualizing information to help remember. (item 19)	3.27	1.258	3.24	1.177	.898
SUP	Re-reading to increase understanding. (item 25)	4.12	.986	4.09	.812	.838
	Guessing unknown words meaning. (item 28)	3.62	1.026	3.87	.885	.155
	Taking notes while reading to help understand. (item 2)	3.73	1.043	3.41	.979	.093
	Reading aloud when text is difficult. (item 5)	3.16	1.319	3.15	1.366	.979
	Underlining or circling information in the text. (item 10)	4.02	.994	3.98	1.085	.808
	Utilizing reference materials (e.g. dictionary). (item 13)	3.79	1.130	3.93	1.041	.484
	Paraphrasing for better understanding. (item 18)	3.35	1.126	3.57	.860	.271
	Finding relationships among ideas presented in text. (item 22)	3.61	.953	3.43	.910	.313
	Asking oneself questions. (item 26)	3.65	1.070	3.35	.994	.123
	Translating from English to native language. (item 29)	3.60	1.256	3.54	1.224	.814
Thinking in both English and mother tongue. (item 30)	3.60	1.098	3.54	1.048	.786	

Concerning the Support Reading strategies, the table reveals that there is different, but not a significant difference because the p-values are greater than 0.05 between male and female students' awareness of four strategies deployment. Firstly, for the strategy 'Taking notes while reading' (item 2), the males' level of awareness and frequency use is high (3.73), while the females' is medium (3.41). Secondly, for the strategy 'Asking oneself questions' (item

26), the males' is also high (3.65), and the females' is medium (3.35). Thirdly, for the strategy 'Finding relationships among ideas' (item 22), the males' is also high, while the females' is medium (3.43). However, fourthly, for the strategy 'Paraphrasing for better understanding' (item 18), the result is different in which, the males' is medium (3.35), while the females' is high (3.57).

Table 3 illustrates the comparison between male and female students' awareness and frequent use of each strategy category on one hand and the overall of the strategies categories on the other hand. There is no difference between males' and females' level of the overall Global Strategy awareness since both are medium. Similarly, Problem-Solving Reading Strategy category and the Support Reading Strategy category also showed no difference since the males and females' level of awareness are high in both categories. In general, the results show no significant difference between the genders in terms of the overall metacognitive reading strategy awareness. This is indicated by the p.value since it is greater than 0.05.

Table3: Comparison of Strategies Use and Metacognitive Awareness between Genders

	Male	Female	Sig (2-tailed)
Global	3.47 (SD = .467)	3.37 (SD =.316)	.121
Problem-solving	3.74 (SD = .502)	3.70 (SD = .476)	.653
Support	3.61 (SD = .578)	3.55 (SD = .508)	.515
Overall	3.61 (SD = .422)	3.54 (SD = .332)	0.289

Conclusion

The use of reading strategies has been found to be essential and critical for ESL/EFL students who are pursuing their study at tertiary level. Even though this is a well-known fact, little research has been conducted to ascertain whether or not ESL/EFL males and females have similar or different reading strategies. This study was aimed to fill in this void by comparing the use of the reading strategies by male and female international students who enrolled in the Intensive English Course at UUM. Although previous studies (Alderson, 2000; Brantmier, 2003; Oxford & Crookall, 1989; Wu, 2005) found that, males and females differed in their use of reading strategies, the present study revealed otherwise. It was found that, there was no significant difference between male and female international students' use of reading strategies. This could be due to the fact that the students of the Intensive English Course at UUM, males and females, obtain similar input concerning reading skills generally and reading strategies particularly. That is, the IEC instructors might have intentionally or unintentionally, during teaching, drawn students' attention to use some certain metacognitive reading strategies.

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A Comparison of USO Management in Indonesia and USP in Malaysia

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Abstract

The objective of this research to study the comparative of implementation, management between universal service obligation in Indonesia and universal service provision in Malaysia. Data resource gate for media, such as Ministry Information and Communication Indonesia, Malaysia Communication Multimedia Commission. The data analyzed trough content analysis and comparative analysis.

Keywords: telecommunication

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Introduction

Universal Service Obligation (USO) and Universal Service Provision (USP) are two terms in telecommunication field derived from the universal service and universal access. These terms are used by almost all Asia Pacific countries which implement the telecommunication sector distribution program to the whole area of the country in both urban and rural areas. This is due to the growing role of telecommunication today, which is increasingly important. Currently, telecommunication has become the essential necessity of life, thus

telecommunication need is aligned with human rights. International Telecommunication Union (ITU) as an international telecommunication institution issued recommendation on Tokyo declaration in November 2000, that, by the end of 2005, the whole Asia Pacific regions have been accessible by information and at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in Geneva in December 2003 stated that by 2015, all over the world has been fully accessed by telecommunication network for education, health, and government sectors (Gunawan, 2006) and finally is at Tunisia Declaration in 2005. The aim of these declarations is the development of telecommunication infrastructure that supports the even access, distribution of telecommunication services both telephone service and internet in urban and rural areas particularly the rural areas which are not economically profitable.

The implementation of Universal Service and Universal Access concepts in every country differs on the basis of rules, executives, strategy implementations, and financial resources of each country. Thus, the success level of these concepts differs. This article describes how the management and the executive of universal service and universal access known as Universal Service Obligation (USO) in Indonesia and Universal Service Provision (USP) in Malaysia. A number of studies, one of them is conducted by PUSTRAL UGM in 2007, aimed at identifying the position of ICT in Southeast Asia. The findings of this study show that the position of Indonesia is on the fifth rank while Malaysia is in the second rank (UGM, 2007). This demonstrates that the position of Indonesia is far below Malaysia. Therefore, it raises question why Indonesia's position is far different from Malaysia and what the causes are and how the USO is implemented in Indonesia.

This article is aimed at identifying the causes of USO implementation in Indonesia, which is far left behind compared to the implementation of USP in Malaysia from the management side.

Basic Concepts of Universal Service and Universal Access

Through the concept Universal Service, it is interpreted that every home in a country has a telephone line that is a non-mobile telephone. Because the previous definition is considered to be applicable in developed countries, then the term Universal Access emerges as a term that can be understood and more appropriately with the practices in developing countries. Universal Access means every person in a community group must have access to public telephone which is not necessarily available in their house. The universal Access can usually be obtained through public telephone, telecommunication kiosks or similar kiosks, multipurpose community center, and various similar forms of facilities (Union, 2000).

In the ICT Regulation Toolkit, universal access means that if everyone can access services wherever they are, in a public place, or in the community group where they can access the services together. In addition, the universal service means when every individual or household could have the service, use it personally, either at home or outside the home through a wireless device. Three things that serve as the basis for universal service and universal access based on ITU are available (the service is available for society, community, shared service or personal device), accessibility (all citizens can use this service, apart from the location, gender, physical disability, other personal characteristics), and affordability (this service is affordable for all citizens).

The term management has various definitions. Generally, management is the use of organizational resources for achieving targets and utmost performance in various organization types both profit and nonprofit organizations. Among the definitions of management are, that management is the achievement of organizational objectives in an effective and efficient way through planning, organizing, leadership and controlling organization's human resources (Daft,

2012). The previous understanding of management is a process of planning, organizing, leadership, and control efforts from members of organization and using the resources of organization to achieve the predetermined goals, (Stoner, Freeman, & JR, 1995; Stoner et al., 1995; Terry, 1986; Griffin, 1999; Williams, 2012). Management is the process of empowering organization's human resource which will produce a goal. Based on (Daft, 2012), management process can be seen in the following figure:

Figure 1: Management Process



The management process as mentioned by Daft (2012) concludes one of the resources that is technology. One of technology definitions according Edge (1990) is the implementation of science for commercial values. The alteration of commercial values is through the combination between skills and resources so that the process of product or system added values can occur. Based on this idea, therefore, those engaged in the management of technology are indirectly involved in the management of science.(Stoner et al., 1995; Terry, 1986; Griffin, 1999; Williams, 2012; Daft, 2012).

In relation to the universal service and universal access, therefore the management of universal service and universal access can be seen as a process of planning, organizing, leading and controlling the main resources, utilizing

technology for obtaining efficient and effective in telecommunication field especially in USO and USP managements.

Methodology

The methods and steps in this article are divided into two sections, namely content analysis and comparative analysis. Content analysis is a research tool that is focused on the actual content; the tool is used to determine the presence of certain words, for example, concepts, themes, phrases, characters, or sentences in a text or a set of texts and to objectively measure the presence. Text can be broadly defined as book chapters, essays, interviews, discussions, newspaper headlines, articles, historical documents, speeches, conversations, commercials, theater, informal conversation, or really any occurrence of communicative language (Palmquist, 1980; Janowitz, 1968; Elo & Kyngäs, 2008; Mayring, 2000; Hsieh & Shannon, 2005). The data from the literatures will be collected from reviewing printed and online references. The type of data that will be reviewed are state documents, journals, books, papers, resume, standard documentation and unpublished theses. Problems and scope of the study will be defined based on the findings of content analysis. (Janowitz, 1968)(Janowitz, 1968)(Janowitz, 1968)(Elo & Kyngäs, 2008)(Elo & Kyngäs, 2008)(Elo & Kyngäs, 2008)(Mayring, 2000)(Mayring, 2000)(Mayring, 2000)(Hsieh & Shannon, 2005)(Hsieh & Shannon, 2005)(Hsieh & Shannon, 2005)

Comparative analysis is a type of analysis that is used in various sciences and different modifications in order to compare two things in the forms of data, products, cases, and so forth, especially in terms of the equality and difference (Walk, 1998; Howell & Howell, 1976).

In this paper, the content analysis technique is employed to analyze the documents of USO and USP obtained from various media, including documents of Ministry of Communication and Information Technology that

are directly obtained and those derived from the internet, and interview with the ministry. This technique is also implemented for documents related to USP in Malaysia. Next, the data are analyzed by utilizing comparative analysis in order to find out the similarities and differences of managements in both countries.

USO Management in Indonesia

The concept of USO in Indonesian term is the Universal Service Obligation of Telecommunication, which basically refers to the government obligation to ensure the availability of public services for every citizen, even though they do not hold a direct role in organizing the activities of public services (Center of Provider and Finance Management for Telecommunication and Information Technology (BP3TI), Directorate of Special Telecommunication, 2011). The KPU/USO telecommunication and Information Technology access services in the Service Region of Universal Telecommunication (WPUT) as stipulated in the regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information Technology Number 32/PER/M.KOMINFO/10/2008 is to be provided in the underdeveloped, remote, pioneering, border and economically unworthy areas, and regions which are not yet accessible by telecommunication services (The Minister of Communication and Information Technology Republic of Indonesia, 2008).

The basis of USO management in Indonesia is Republic Indonesia Act Number 36 Year 1999 about telecommunications which serves as a guideline in all activities related to telecommunications. This telecommunication act was legalized by the President of The Republic of Indonesia Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie on September 8, 1999. This act explains all related to telecommunication, the equipment, device, infrastructure and facilities in 9 chapters and 64 articles. In Chapter III, Article 4 Clause 1, it is explained that

Telecommunication is controlled by the state and its development is done by the government. Government in this case is the Minister whose scope of duty and responsibility are in the area of telecommunication. (Chapter I, Article 1, Clause m). The construction of telecommunication is directed to increase the implementation of communication covering the determination of policy, regulation, supervision and control (Negara, 1999).

USP Management Procedures in Malaysia

Universal Service Provision (USP) in Malaysia is known as Pemberian Perkhimatan Universal (PPS). The implementation of USP in Malaysia has started since 1998 through Act Number 588 of 1998 of the Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 (Malaysia, 1998a). Act 588 has goals, namely: promoting national policy objectives for the communications and multimedia industries, establishing license framework and regulation to support national policy objectives for communication and multimedia industries, establishing the powers and functions of the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission and establishing the powers and procedures for the administration of this act (section 3 sub section 1).

The fundamental national policy objective for the communications and multimedia industries, is: making Malaysia as a center and major global focus for communications and multimedia information and multimedia content; promoting a civil society where information-based services will provide the basis for continuous improvement to the quality of work and life ; to grow and nurture local information resources and cultural omen that facilitate illuminating national identity and global diversity; regulating long-term benefit of the end user to promote a high level of consumer confidence in delivery service from the industry; ensuring equitable provision of services that can be paid through ubiquitous national infrastructure; creating a robust

application environment for end users; facilitating the efficient allocation of resources such as skilled labor, capital, knowledge and national assets; promoting capacity building and skill within Malaysia's convergence industries, and ensuring the information safety and reliability and network integrity (section 3 clause 2). In the Communication and Multimedia Act, there is a discussion of PPS or USP in section VIII, Chapter 5, Section 202-204.

Conclusion

USO management procedures in Indonesia and USP in Malaysia have similarities and differences, namely:

Planning. USO planning in Indonesia is fully carried out by the Government through the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, while USP planning in Malaysia is conducted by the Kingdom through the Ministry of Information, Communication and Culture and Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commissions.

Organization. USO in Indonesia is organized by the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, it is similar to USP in Malaysia which is organized by the Ministry of Information, Communication and Culture.

Leading. USO in Indonesia is carried out by the Government through the Center of Provider and Finance Management for Telecommunication and Information Technology (BP3TI), while USP in Malaysia is carried out by Malaysian Ministry of Information, Communication and Multimedia

Control. USO in Indonesia is controlled by the Government through the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, similarly USP in Malaysia is controlled by the Ministry of Information, Communication and Culture.

Management	Indonesia USO	Malaysia USP
Planning	Based on the Law Contained in the government regulation, ministerial decree, and minister 's regulation.	Based on the Law Contained in the act, the Minister direction and instructions of the commission.
Organizing	Related Ministries: - In the 2000-2005, the Minister of Information - In 2005 until now, the Minister of Communication and Information Technology	Related Ministries: - In the 2000-2010, the Minister of Energy, Communications and Multimedia. - In 2010 until now, the Minister of Information, Communication and Multimedia
Leading	Government (the ministries related to telecommunications) that is the Minister of Communication and Information Technology: - In 2000-2006, General Director of Mail and Telecommunication - In 2006-2010, Center of Telecommunications and Medical Information Technology in Rural Areas (BTIP). - In 2010 until now, Center of Provider and Finance Management for Telecommunication and Information Technology (BP3TI). ♦ Official - independent inside the ministry ♦ Implementing the provision and management, the financing of ICT, accessibility and telecommunication and Information Technology. Services.	Commission, that is the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
- Structure Model (independence)	- Task	♦ Official - independent ♦ Supervise and controlling the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Act, and for related matters.
Controlling	Related Ministries: - In the 2000-2005, the Minister of Information. - In 2005 until now, the Minister of Communication and Information Technology.	Related Ministries: - In the 2000-2010, the Minister of Energy, Communications and Multimedia. - In 2010 until now, the Minister of Information, Communication and Multimedia

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Determination of Based Transceiver Location

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Abstract

Wireless communication GSM (Global System Mobile), it takes right determination and placement of the transmitter locations BTS (Base Transceiver Station) so that the transmitted signal can reach the entire area (coverage area). Signal propagation modeling is one way to determine the coverage area received the MS (Mobile Station). The determination by executing a data area, whether the data were in the form of a barrier, with no barrier and results based on field strength contour, through color degradation. Graphic data as constant calculated field strength at the point through which the dominant propagation along the terrain, as well as statistical data obtained horizontal and vertical propagation. Erin real T, which have dimensions as precisely as possible so that they can present an area corresponding to the pattern of their nature. The level of the signal sent to get the damping according to the flow propagation based on the distance function and the refraction of the type of barriers that exist. Calculation of field strength at a different reception areas, namely LOS region, regional reflection, attenuation and distance. Given this research in determining the location of the BTS (Base Transceiver Station) does not need the manual again, be in predictions through software based on research results and the accuracy is almost 99.9% perfect, and can contribute to the government in putting an effective communication tool and appropriate in rural areas.

Keywords: global system mobile, ray tracing, base transceiver location

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Introduction

In wireless communication services such as communication with the GSM (Global System Mobile), it takes determination and placement of the transmitter locations BTS (Base Transceiver Station) aims to right the transmitted signal can reach the entire area (coverage area). Conditions rural geographic which tends to result in the need for hard to reach places created a software system that will simulate the first transmission station placement and analyzing the broadcast coverage prior to construction, so that the blank spots due to the laying of the position transmitter can be avoided. Modeling signal propagation is one way to determine the coverage area (coverage area) received the MS (Mobile Station). Wave propagation modeling has evolved into a wide range according to the classification system modeling example; Hatta Empirical Model, Walfish-Ikegami Semi Deterministic Model, GTD (Geometric Diffraction Theory) GTD using purely deterministic by applying terrain information by observing the physical condition of a hindrance than a certain area. GTD model that will be used to take into consideration the ease of use of computer technology to process recursive calculation.

GTD is based on geometrical optics and diffraction theory. Assuming that all the waves that occur formed of plane waves, this allows ray tracing (beam of light) are used. The advantage of the method is a GTD software making use of a light beam, rather than relying on the size of the structure, there is no restriction on the maximum dimension of the structure, and the availability of a method for calculating the interaction of an antenna and structure. With this model to calculate the field strength at the point- dominant point, whether or not there is a barrier between the transmitter (BTS) to the receiver (MS) on the propagation of the wave communication.

Based on the description above to predict the proper placement of base stations, including the manufacture of computer programs as a means of simulating the location of base stations in a certain area. In making the computer program used method of simulating the propagation of radio waves, by applying modeling signal propagation in a mobile communication system, to analyze the theoretical concepts of wave propagation is then applied to the physical information on the geographic data of a rural area.

The research objectives constitute of (1) Developing software to simulate the placement location of the BTS (Base Transceiver Station) is accurate in order to get an exact location to get the optimal broadcast coverage using the Geometric Theory of Diffraction. (2) Making the software to be used by the organizers of communication in terms of laying the BTS to create a master plan for the development of transmission stations and predicted field strength level of acceptance in certain rural areas. (3) Obtaining the field strength levels at each point partially of a predetermined location data and the level of field strength at the receiving point (Mobile Station) in Rural Aceh, thus, knows the exact location of BTS sites with consideration of the smallest blank spot area. And also for the determination of the location of transmissions other than BTS to support the government in the development of ICT infrastructure in rural areas of Aceh.

Literature Review

Propagation electromagnetic light waves are generally strongly influenced by the effect of reflection diffraction, and scattering. Propagation wave is a way to predict the signal power on mobile radio communication area, which is usually a non-rural areas. Since it is necessary calculations long enough to estimate the attenuation in the signal path is a process. Now there are several

models to predict the wave will presented below are eligible to estimate the trajectory of wave attenuation along the surface irregular rural areas.

Okumura model is one of the well-known and widely used to predict propagation parked a signal in an area. This model is suitable for a medium frequency range. The measurement of large areas by using an antenna-paced direction of both the sender and the receiver, Okumura, which must first be calculated in advance attenuation of free space (free space path loss), then the value of $A_{\mu}(f, d)$ was added to the factor of may correct missing regions to determine their type. That have been studied Okumura can be written by the following equation: $L(\text{dB}) = L_F + A_{\mu}(f, d) - G(h_{te}) - G(h_{re}) - G_{AREA}$. All of the map data measurements in rural areas.

Hatta model is a form of empirical equations propagasi attenuation curve trajectory that has been done by Okumura, because it is more often called as a model Okumura-Hatta, with using Hatta prediction equation for different urban areas to the countryside as the following:

$$L(\text{urban})(\text{dB}) = 69.55 + 26.16 \log f_c - 13.82 \text{Log } h_{te} - a(h_{re}) + (44.9 \text{ to } 6.55 \text{Log } h_{re}) \text{ logged}$$

Where f_c is between 150-1500 MHz working frequency, the h is the height of the effective antenna, transmitter (BS) of approximately 30-200 m, his the effective height of the antenna receiver (MS) of about 1-10 m, d is the distance between the TX- Rx (km), and $a_{(re h)}$ is a correction factor for the effective height of antenna MS as a function of the area being served. For small to medium cities, a correction factor is given by the equation: $a_{(re h)} = (1.1 \log f_c - 0.7) h_{re} - (1.56 \log f_c - 0.8) \text{ dB}$, while for the area precaution is as follows:

$$A(h_{re}) = 8.29 (\log 1, 54H_{re})^2 \text{ to } 1.1 \text{ dB for } f_c < 300 \text{ MH}$$

$$A_{(re h)} = 3.2 (\log 11, 75H_{re})^2 \text{ to } 4.97 \text{ dB for } f_c > 300 \text{ MHz}$$

By obtaining signal propagation attenuation in the sub-districts in Aceh and apart Okomura Hatta derived from the equation for the area of the city by adding a correction factor, obtained the following equation:

$$L(\text{suburban}) (\text{dB}) = L(\text{urban}) - 2 [\log_e (f_c / 28)]^2 \text{ to } 5.4$$

And to open rural areas, the equation is:

$$L(\text{open rural}) (\text{dB}) = L(\text{urban}) - 4.78 (\log f_c)^2 \text{ to } 18.33 \log f_c - 40.98$$

According to the European Co-operative for Scientific and Technical Research (EURO-COST) formed a working committee of COST-231 to create a way to enhance or expanded. COST-231 proposed an equation to enhance Hatta models.

Model Lee: Based on measurement data map in the USA, Working frequency: 900 MHz. The model can be used to implement the prediction area to area or point to point - According to urban, suburban, and rural. Lee prediction equation: $L = L_o + \log f_c + F_o$

Research Method

The study constitutes some following stages. First, some literature will be studied to support this research are as follows: Model Ray Tracing UTD / GTD. Propagation models Okumura, Hatta and COST 231, Lee Model and how to determine the location of BTS Antennas. Secondly, algorithm implementation and determination of parameters.

Steps in Determining Layout Of A BTS antenna comprises itu (1) determine the range of base stations in the region with reference to the planning system and standards used. (2) determining the location of base stations as a reference for the establishment of other base stations. (3) describing the cell area covered by the reference BTS and followed the depiction of cell coverage for

BT S-BTS others. In this case, each BTS ideally have overlapping parts of equal size. (4) For hilly areas do not choose a high area, as this may cause interference with other base stations or weaken stronger signal around the BTS it. In hilly areas BTS should be put in place for the low through required the addition of high antenna.

The step for determining Bias Point Of Flow Wave Propagation, as follows;
 (1) Specifies the transmit reference starting point. (2) Determine the purpose of the transmit reference point. (3) Determine the highest points on the hitch / existing building wave propagation along grooves. (4) Once the parameters specified above, then the next process is to draw a straight line between the point of the transmitter and the receiver point is denoted as the main axis line. The path length of the axes (S) and primary angle () Between the transmit point and the point of reception can be calculated by the following equation:

$$S \text{ (Long Running Main axis)} = \sqrt{(X_2 - X_1)^2 + (Y_2 - Y_1)^2}$$

Where:

X , Y , Z Coordinates Transmitters X ,

Y , Z Coordinates Recipients Angle

$$(\) = \text{Arc Tg} = (Z_1 - Z_2) / T - R$$

Description:

Z = High Transmitter

Z = Height Receiver

TR (S) = Length of Main Line axis.

The notation of the point of the bias that has been named the next valid $E_1, E_2, E_3, \dots, E_n$.

The Simulation

Calculations can be carried out systematically and analysis of field strength as follows:

First, determine the reference point of the field strength emitted by assuming a point transmitter as the initial reference point to the magnitude of the field strength at that point is E_0 .

Second, calculate the field strength at the point of bias to-1, it is assumed in the calculation of Line Of Sight, by taking into account attenuation of the field strength to the distance from the transmit point to a bias to-1, in this case S_0 .

Third, the field strength at the point of bias to-1, denoted as E_1 , obtained by the equation:

$$E_1 = \frac{E_0}{S_0} x e^{(-j k S_n)}$$

Calculate the diffraction coefficient of obstacles exist with the required parameters are:

- Angle of incidence (θ)
- Angle Bias (α)
- Path length of the line S_n ($n > 0$)

Having obtained the parameters desired, substituted into the general equation to obtain diffraction coefficient for a single obstacle to obtain diffraction coefficient $D_{sh}(\theta, \theta_0)$ By looking at the value of k is a constant for $2/\lambda$.

Ray Tracing Results With GTD

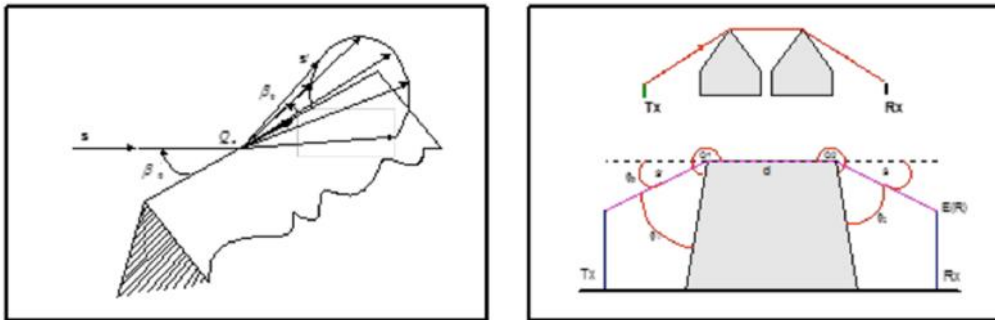
This approach comprises three steps: (1) using Ray Tracing Algorithm with emission of light. (2) Ray Tracing is done for each receiver independently of the flow transmitter to the receiver. It can also be dependent on both the position / entity formed to communicate. A direct path from transmitter to receiver tested at first to see what kind of flow there. After this, the transmitter is reflected in every panel of the building and the effects of reflection / refraction is received is calculated. After that the effects of diffraction by the edge of the panel is calculated.

Factors determining the spread of light (spreading factor) due to refraction by the equation:

$$A(S) = \sqrt{\frac{S_{(n)}}{S_{(n+1)}(S_{(n)} + S_{(n+1)})}}$$

Calculate the field strength at the observation point by combining all of the results of the calculation in the form of the equation: $E_d = E_n (D_{sh} (A(s)))$ By applying a step (to a-g) can be calculated magnitude of the field strength at a point bias observed with the reference of the previous bias point

Figure 1. Calculation Process A Rural Field Strong Point With No Barrier



Conclusion

From the research and the methods implemented, it can be concluded: (1) The bias point with barrier will depend on the media used. (2) Method of Ray Tracing Geometric Theory predicts exact Diffraction a location with a stronger signal using simulation. (3) Before putting a BTS simulates the formula Ray Tracing.

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Counter - Colonialist English Acquisition in Child's Education

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Abstract

The paper re-problematizes the condensed content / soul of Foreign Language Teaching (ELT). As Francis Fukuyama puts, liberalism (that has been imported from Anglo-Saxon) is the ultimate social life format, the methodology of ELT that sticks on Anglo-Saxon's societies tends to monolithic (Anglo-Saxon's local grammars oriented, abandoning the soul of certain nation's social life ground) and liberalize (decomposing the other nation's cultural and character that might not liberal based) the learners of it. Doing ELT as the way the Anglo-Saxon's parents teaching to their children could be neurotic (the object of non-Anglo-Saxon's desire of ELT is the demand of the Anglo-Saxon's orientation of ELT) for some learners. We shall resist the perishing ELT and create the one where we can put a counter-discourse ELT in. The paper is not dealing with any hardware (spoken or written) or the notion of standard and non-standard of English such as Malaysian-English, Creole, Jamaicans, etc. but it is concerned more to the software (content) of English.

Keywords: historical subjective colonizing, counter-discourse, foreign language teaching.

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Introduction

Knowles (1999: 1-4, 139-140, 154) pointed out important information about the cultural history of English. The English speakers were themselves subjected to further raids from across the North Sea, this time from the Danes. The first raids date from 797, and eventually the Danes conquered a large part of England north and east of a line stretching from Chester to the Thames. At the time of King Alfred, only the land south and west of this line remained in Anglo-Saxon hands. The Danish invasion and subsequent settlement had influences on the English language, and many words were borrowed into English, especially into the dialects of the north. After the Norman Conquest in 1066, French became the spoken language of the aristocracy in England, while Latin was adopted as the main written language. English was still spoken by the lower orders of society, but the oldest written tradition eventually collapsed, and few English written records survive for 200 years after 1150. French remained in use for some 300 years, until it was gradually replaced by English after the middle of the fourteenth century. The kind of English that emerged, however, was strongly influenced by French, and contained a large number of French words and expressions. The French influences can be seen in the language of Chaucer, which died in 1400. William Caxton introduced printing into England in the 1470s, and written texts became much more widely available than before. Printing was the catalyst for the major upheavals of the sixteenth century which were linked in various ways to the Renaissance and the Reformation. It is from about this time that scholars began to write in English instead of Latin, and as a result many Latin words were borrowed into English. English literature flourished at the end of the sixteenth century, the time of Shakespeare (1564-1616). The Authorized Version of the English Bible published in 1611. Modern Standard English can be traced to about the time of Chaucer, but was for a long time variable in spelling, in the use of words, and in the details of English grammar.

After the Restoration of King Charles II in 1660, there was considerable interest in fixing the language, and in 1712 Jonathan Swift proposed the setting up of an Academy to do this. By default, however, it was left to scholars to decide on what should be included in Standard English. Johnson's dictionary of 1755 did much to standardize spellings and fix the Lowth's grammar of 1762. Several grammars were produced, among the more influential being From the 1760s there was increasing interest in fixing a standard of English pronunciation, which resulted in a tradition of pronouncing dictionaries, of which the most influential was Walker's dictionary of 1791. It was not until the present century that a standard pronunciation was described in detail. This was Daniel Jones's Received Pronunciation, which was adopted by the BBC in the 1920s as a standard for broadcasting. By 1813 the official education policy in India was to impart 'to the Native population knowledge of English literature and science through the medium of the English language'. The English language was the 'key to all improvements'. English was also used as an official language in Singapore and Hong Kong, Malaya and the East Indies, and in East Africa. Whether as a transplanted native language or as an official language, the language used in the colonies was essentially the same as that used in England. A very different situation developed in West Africa. Here special trade languages, or pidgins, had long been in use for communication with the Portuguese traders, and they used elements from Portuguese and African languages. When the British arrived, they also began to incorporate elements of English. Mixed groups of Africans transported to the Caribbean by slave traders would not have a language in common, and pidgins would form the most effective means of communication. Eventually they would be adopted as a native language, called a Creole. From a linguistic point of view the development of a Creole means the emergence of a completely new language; but that is not how Caribbean Creoles would have been seen by typical eighteenth-century Englishmen. In these very different ways, imperial expansion encouraged the belief in the superiority of English, by which was understood Standard English. The use of "broken" English, including pidgins and Creoles,

encouraged the view that there were some human beings who did not have a proper language at all. Such a view has political implications which go far beyond language, and was to prove influential in England itself. The language of course has something to do with social changes. Even from this broadly sketched outline it is immediately clear that the history of the language has been determined in various ways by social change. For most of the 1500 years of its history English has been subjected to a pattern of continuous small-scale change interrupted by major events which have brought about dramatic and sudden change. It is these major discontinuities that enable us to divide the history of the language into convenient “periods”. The first of these continued until shortly after the Norman Conquest and is known as Old English. The period of French domination is the Middle English period, and finally, from about the time of the introduction of printing, when the language becomes recognizably similar to the modern language, it is possible to talk about Modern English. Social changes of power involved and bring about changes in the language.

After more than 500 years, the dominant position of London with respect to the English language -and the cultural values which it embodied- must have seemed permanent. Nevertheless, the situation changed dramatically after 1945, as British military forces withdrew from colonies and bases around the world. English was the language of one of the new superpowers, namely the United States. Communications technology had created the need for an international language, a role English had already developed in the context of the empire. Factors of this kind maintained and enhanced the position of English as the international language. It is reasonable if Graddol (2000: 6-8) says that Britain’s colonial expansion established the pre-condition for the global use of English, taking the language from its island birthplace to settlements around the world. The English language has grown up in contrast with many others, making it a hybrid language which can rapidly evolve to meet new cultural and communication needs. The English language has been associated with migration since its origins. The language came into being in

the 5th century with patterns of people movement and resettlement. But as a world language, its history began in the 17th century, most notably with the foundation of the American colonies. But in the 19th century the British empire, with its distinctive mix of trade and cultural politics, consolidated the world position of English, creating a “language on which the sun never sets”. By the end of the 19th century, Britain had established the pre-condition for English as a global language. Communities of English speakers were settled around the world and, along with them, patterns of trade and communication. Yet the world position of English might have declined with the empire, like the language of other European colonial powers, such as Portugal and the Netherlands, had it not been for the dramatic rise of the US in the 20th century as a world superpower. The story tells us that the rise and fall of English went hand in hand with the rise and fall of Anglo-Saxon (US, UK) Imperium. International history of English linked to the international history of Anglo-Saxon’s political economy. The terms English had sun rise that never set might be too much to say, but as appears in the recent world, it seems goes like the way it is: toward its domination and hegemony.

Domination and hegemony of English

Through the objective long journey from 790s to 2000s, English reaches high ranking language prestige. Certain scores of TOEFL and IELTS were the concrete examples of objective reality of the need for contemporary academic-self-upgrading prestige. As the story tells, the required English skill is not really objective. It has subjective gaze. It is delivered by immediate reality which was constructed by the subjective capitalist raid (dominative militaristic) desire of certain agents (UK, US). The Anglo-Saxon’s desires embedded within English. Linguistically, this is how the peoples are immersed into capitalistic desires. English Language Teaching (ELT) that must be shown by certain scores is not natural (objectively), it is cultural (subjective). Since the need has been going on through and within the self-repeating reproduction

portion of ELT [does not need a bunch of military apparatus to keep it going nicely (domination)], it is hegemonic. Brutt-Griffler (2002: 182-186) says this hegemony is perhaps most evident in the common perception that ELT has been (should be) pursued through relatively monolithic methodology. Quoted Adrian Holliday, Janina Brutt-Griffler draws that English language education by its nature extends over a world-wide canvas through an immense variety of social contexts. Largely through aid projects, but also through a variety of other international activities, a relatively united approach to classroom instruction has been proclaimed across the globe. The historical context of ELT methodology is necessarily linked with the international history of English, with the spread of English to British colonies in Africa and Asia beginning in the eighteenth century. The factors that gave expression to the development of variety in the colonial context are; the orientation of English education, perhaps surprisingly in light of the later history of ELT, was decidedly not assimilationist; on the contrary, there was great emphasis put on the grounds in mother tongue literacy as part of rooting the English student in his / her “environment”; and English education was also not conducted by immersion, but on the basis of bilingual education. Since, absent the conditions of speaker migration, the British Empire had no intention of or capacity for commitment of an extensive native English speaking teaching force, one of the goals was training local English teachers. Indeed, much of the process of language spread was to become dependent on these “nonnative” English-speaking teachers, which from the standpoint of ELT constitutes a significant legacy of the process of creation of World English. This context for the development of ELT methodology contradicts some more recent assertions based on the notions of linguistic imperialism. The notion of ‘the unilateral professionalism which has carried English language education across the world’ while finding its ostensible basis in economic -even neocolonial- relations between the ‘Center’ (a model that has been taught to local teachers, with made in the UK and US grammars attached -ISPH) and ‘Periphery’ (the other models -ISPH) is nevertheless ahistorical for it neglects the dynamics of the social context. In particular, it neglects the contribution and the agency of

the nonnative speaking teachers who have been doing the teaching of English in those contexts. A number of scholars who ascribe to linguistic imperialism and cultural imperialism do not acknowledge the historical fact that English spread across the globe and is spreading via the work of local teachers. The principal goal is to reclaim the contributions of the ‘nonnative, teacher of English within the international history of English. At the same time, given the history of English spread, it is too facile an assumption to claim that these teachers accept the methodology produced in the UK and US.

A critical attitude toward such methodology was easily awakened and often already latent among international students studying ELT methodology in the US. The idea that ‘nonnative-English-speaking’ teachers rely heavily on the dominant mother tongue English nations for methodology seems to arise more out of ideological notions of an ‘intellectual dependency’ patterned on the economic model than on the actuality. To put it in the Indonesian context, the need for ELT is undeniable. Therefore to affirm the ELT method based on UK and US situation could be called neo (post-hard) -colonial action. The local teachers that have become agents of English spread across the globe without any acknowledge on it has reproducing the interest (un-egalitarian desire: “I want you to think in the way we think”) attached in the UK and US situation that produce its model of ELT. Self-reproducing neo-colonialism is hegemony. To fulfill ELT with Indonesian situation is kind of non-affirmative (independent, counter-discourse) action toward the UK and US model of ELT.

Counter-discourse in English language teaching

Alastair Pennycook’s assertion is taken by Mair (2003:180-181) as a point of departure: one of the chief roles of English teachers is to help the formulation of counter-discourses in English. The challenge is applied linguists and English language teachers should become political actors engaged in a critical pedagogical project to use English to oppose the hegemony dominant discourses of the West and to help the articulation of counter discourses in

English. At the very least, applied linguist and English language teacher should be aware of the implications of the spread of the reproduction of global inequalities. As Caribbean applied linguist and teacher, Christian Mair proposes some preliminary consideration. First, a discussion of the notion of English as the language in which dominant discourses are formulated in most parts of the world and the implication this has for the Caribbean, a region with a complex sociolinguistic situation in which several varieties of English coexist and in which there are political and educational debates about the place of these varieties and their functions in the development of Caribbean peoples. This issue is related to the social-historical realities of colonization and the expansion of English as a dominant language in multilingual contexts such as the Caribbean. Second, a consideration of what variety of English we are referring to for the formulation of counter-discourses. The assertion that English should be used to oppose the dominant discourses of the West seems to overlook the reality that English is itself one of the dominant discourses. Third, the notion of teachers becoming political actors engaged in a critical pedagogical project to use English for counter-discourses, and the awareness that the spread of English leads to the reproduction and production of global inequalities. By suggesting teachers to use 'English' as counter-discourses in English, Christian Mair refer to 'variety of English', any variety of Standard English. To clarify some of them, he makes a distinction between 'standard' British English inherited from the empire ('Centre' -ISPH) and the 'English' 'which the language has become in post-colonial countries' ('Periphery' - ISPH). Though British imperialism resulted in the spread of, English, across the globe, the English of Jamaicans is not the English of Canadians, Maoris, or Kenyans. We also consider the social inequalities that are manifested intranationally when English, the standard variety, is ascribed a higher status and are given greater prestige than local varieties. This point is central to the issue of the development of a person an issue to which he referred and which is also relevant to the wider context of global inequality to which Alaystair Pennycook refers. Since Indonesia is a country which is sustained by more than 1000 ethnics attached within it 15 major ethnics, that each ethnic has its

own language (Suryadinata, L., Arifin, EN., Ananta, A., 2003: 6, 101-137), plus Indonesia had been colonized in the past, how can Alaystair Pennycook and Christian Mair's project are supposed to be done in Indonesia, especially for there would be thousands of English in Indonesia. For examples, the first identification appears in cities (Solo, Klaten, Yogyakarta) of one of the islands (Java) in Indonesia. I witnessed by myself that in Jalan Slamet Riyadi [Surakarta: Solo Grand Mall, instead of putting it in local languages (Warung Gedhé Solo) or in Bahasa Indonesia (Mol Besar Solo)] and Jalan Pemuda Selatan (Klaten: Tina Selluler, instead of Seluler Tina) has been using English words, attached into them the English grammar. The logic of English is an adjective followed by a noun, Bahasa Indonesia is the opposite. Using English means go into its adjective - noun logic and left the noun - adjective behind. Not every word in Bahasa Indonesia has its trans-lation (trans-creation) in English. For example gotong royong (collective work), we can not translate it into English, we only can trans-create it into collective work itself. Language is a mirror of society, of its culture that produce the language. Current English, unfortunately a mirror of a society that consider liberalism is the last ultimate social format of society, as Fukuyama (2006: 1 - so on) points out. Liberalism does not count collective work (communalistic), because its very core is competition, that is individualistic. Since a language (word) is a symbol (signifier) of its meaning (signified), symbolically, the changing "Mol Besar Solo" into "Solo Grand Mall" means the death of communalistic entity and the birth of individualism. It is not varieties of English but it is total domination and hegemony of English.

Considering this fact, the second idea is how in such inequality (domination and hegemony of English), counter discourse through ELT is formulated in Indonesian. This will absolutely bring teachers into the realization of the third idea: critical linguist pedagogy. A French linguist, Julia Kristeva (1989: 303-318) identifies three languages human used; body language, musical (audio) language, and visual language (painting, photography, film). We add to the list, spoken - written language. By language it is not Bahasa Indonesia,

Malay, Arabic, or English, etc., it refers to this identification. English might be included as one of many spoken - written language. We do not have to be worried that actualized in English is just one / two of five human languages used in self-empowering. We still have three or four languages to use toward counter-discourse. But since the domination and hegemony of English seem to be more aggressive, we need to take care of the spoken-written English as well. During Julia Kristeva's term, the research's domain is in these two languages. English language teaching is one of many language acquisition. It is even happening since the very early in babies' life. Since the fertilization. When the babies born, visual acquisition during the pregnancy is shown by the similarity between the babies' look and their parents. For example, a Jungian psychoanalyst, Lewis (1962: 82), in her attending of summer school for Catholic parents and their children, which the age-range from 6 weeks to 16 years, found it as a whole noisy affairs full of babbling, playing, crying, and quarrelling. During the Host (Eucharistic service) and Chalice (cup for the wine), complete silence fell. Neither the parent nor the bell were hushing the children. The young children, without knowing what was taking place, were nevertheless sensing their parents' devotion and awe at this holy time. There was no particular silence in the Sanctus (Holy Communion). The similar happens in the late silent night crying noise baby who actually is embraced by the parent. It is not about the baby, but the parent who failed to calm the inner wave down. The baby's senses the mass inner life vibration of the parent. These are body language acquisitions.

A family whom I know well, stay in my house for a couple of days. A 3 years old girl Ta, one of the members, said "Matamu!" (literally "Your eye!") in half bubbling to her aunt when she did not get what she want. In my circumstances (Province of Jawa Tengah), the word is even pretty rude if it is said by adult - but it is quite common in other province like Sumatera Utara. I found 'Ta' copied it from her mother - aunt joke talking. This is spoken language acquisition. 'Ta' is completely did not really know what she just said. Indeed, for the first years of their lives, children are more in the unconscious than in

conscious (Lewis, 1962: 80). The Ta's tongue is needed to be mended. We need to educate not only the way child speaks (technique, form, institution), but to provide the content (theoretical, soul, meaning) for spoken - written language itself as well. It must be done in any language acquisition. Precisely at this point, the paper distinguishes itself from (en-furthers) Christian Mair's idea of counter discourse in English, that distinction English, "other" Englishes, and "new" Englishes, by providing counter-discursive meaning of any English. The paper talks about the form and soul in English Acquisition for two reasons. Subjectively, English is language my master enough. Objectively, to add the above short cultural story of English, Pei (1971: 282) identified after defeat by French, German, Spain, and Italian in the 1550s, English is the fastest growing language in 1950s -only Chinese can defeat it. English still has great potential to be banking language, sociology, and academic language. Another example from outside Indonesia could be drawn below.

During the British, the role and status of English were high, being the language of the Malaysian government and education. It was seen as a dispensable requirement for social and economic mobility. Inevitably, many Chinese who were fluent in English were treated better by locals and British. They held better job positions than their counterparts who spoke little English. Chinese parents were more inclined towards sending the children to English medium school. Then they neglected using Chinese dialects which to be spoken within the home domain with the older generation. As the generation increases, English language teaching as linguistic violence made the value of the dialectics decrease in usage (Hei, 2012: 6). Malaysian, whatever the ethnic is, who does not speak English well became the others, whom to be outside of main economic, politic, and educational life. In an un-egalitarian sense, English is a precious commerce language. Lord Neil Kinnock, the Chair of the British Council, already mentioned in 2006 that The English language teaching sector directly earns nearly £1,3 billion in the United Kingdom for the invisible exports and other education related exports earn up to £10 billion

a year more. As the international education markets expand, the recent slowdown in the numbers of international students studying in the main English-speaking countries are likely to continue, especially if there are no effective strategic policies to prevent such slippage (Graddol, 2006: v-VI). It means, English language teaching is not just about academic, it is economic. So the mind who says that English is an objective academic need is pervert, for it is the cultural political economy. English language teaching is inherently commerce stuff. Two biggest commerce institutions are International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Trade Organization (WTO). IMF and WTO are under Federal Reserve (FR)'s supervising. It may surprise us that the IMF and WTO have been not United Nation (UN)'s institutions, but private commerce institutions own by bankers that has been ruling the government of the United State of America since its birth. FR also belongs to the same family bankers clans; Morgan, Warburg, Rothschild, and Rockefeller. In 2012, countries that were not under FR's supervising were Iran, North Korea, Sudan, Kuba, and Libya -we can delete Libya by now (January 2013). Earth has 149 km² in land and 3,6 km² in waters territorial. FR practically mastery 143,5 km² (96 %) of Earth's main land: 18x of Persian Empire territory in 550 before Century (BC); 29x of Ummayah Caliph in 661-750 Century (C); 4x of Great Britain Empire in 1920s C; 6,5x of Soviet Union territory in 1917-190s; etc., (Hery, 2012: 41-42). The fact is FR Bankirs' (US Imperium) has been using English in their written commerce contract to enlarge territory. The other simple fact is the bankers undoubtedly has been speaking in English in their sociological relation especially to the contract signer. English's spirit is again unegalitarian colonialists sociological language. This sense of linguistic counter was explicitly described in Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi's words long years ago, “. . . Is it not a painful thing that, if I want to go to a court of justice, I must employ the English language as a medium; that, when I became a Barrister, I may not speak my mother-tongue, and that someone else should have to translate to me from my own language? Is this not absolutely absurd? Is it not a sign of slavery?” (Crystal, 2003: 123-125).

Mohandas Gandhi resolves his paradoxical ambivalence by writing down his counter-colonial teachings mostly in English. It is easy to see how ambivalence the counter-discourse in English language teaching can grow. Many writers in the countries of the outer English used circle would face a dilemma: if they are written in English, their work will have the chance of reaching a worldwide audience; but to write in English may mean sacrificing their cultural identity. The clearest paradox has been this research already written in English. In the world in which English was globalized already, the dilemma can be (partitioned) resolved, besides using English, by changing the content (soul) of ELT itself. The form of this thesis is English. Whether it will become un-egalitarian or not is depends on its soul -not by its using of English or another language. If the soul reproduces un-egalitarian colonialist academic discourse, then it reproduces inequality. English has become an egalitarian commerce language, sociology, colonial academic language. These are what the work talks about. To interrupt a massive colonialist English using. Since Graddol (2000: 10) drawn three kinds of English types; First Language Speaker (L1) that English as a first and often only language, Second Language Speaker (L2) who have English as an additional language, and Foreign Language Speaker which are the growing number of people learning English as a foreign language teaching (EFL), how does the above perspective link to the English as L2 and EFL for children?

Not like Malaysia that through the Constitution of 1957 has English as L2 (Schneider, 2007: 147), Indonesian society tends to treat English as a Foreign Language (EFL), so how does the colonialist potentiality in English link to the EFL for Indonesian children? The manifested potentiality appears in the historical / cultural point of view, economic background of English itself, which is political. Indonesian political cultural background shall be shown up in the formulation of counter discursive of English Language Teaching (ELT). Santhy Hawanti's highlight Teaching English in Indonesian Primary Schools: The Missing Link appears in *Leksika* Vol. 5 No 1 February 2011 page 62-69 states ELT in primary school is to motivate students' interests in English

learning in Purwokerto (Jawa Tengah). Its keywords are motivation and interest. To be able to attract students, teachers are required to create interesting teaching - learning processes. Games, sing songs, role plays, and telling stories are proposed. These techniques are expected to help teachers to create an enjoyable atmosphere to maintain students' learning motivation. However, it seems to be contradictory situation. The teachers have to test the students if the ELT is successful or not. The objective of ELT has turned into the achievement of a particular standard. ELT is not enrolled to raise the students' interest but to push them to be able to do the tests. Something is missing. What can be criticized? Undoubtedly the work had stepped into higher topic that talked about creating enjoyable circumstances to learn. Instead of teaching the English words of Indonesian things, it went beyond the material ELT itself although it did not cover the counter-cultural intrusion discourse. The work talks about the suitable way of learning. It needs a bit of counter discourse ELT touching. Viewed in English Education in Indonesia is very Poor (retrieved December 25, 2012) starts with English is taught at the earliest time in Indonesian Elementary school because the development of the world globalization demands the mastering of English. Without it, one can't communicate with peoples of other countries / nations. Previously, English was firstly taught in Junior High school. It will be late for children to learn English at that age because children have already passed their golden age: a sponge period that provides the ability to acquire any knowledge, including language acquisition. The striking article then recommends The Indonesian government to (1) give the exact clear standard of English Curriculum and syllabus in elementary school, (2) recruits the qualified English teachers, and (3) to support the English teaching learning in elementary school. It proves English is still has great potential to breed in the more wide globalized world future. The article notices it and proposes three technical form points to make. One theoretical soul could be mentioned here is the globalized world. Whatever the soul of ELT is, then is formed to enable children to communicate/immersed in the globalized world wavered. In popular Bahasa Indonesia, the blunder mixing title words represent its writer's Latah. We can

put the word as equal with a neurological word dispute (Taugada, 2003: 126-127), means someone is not that able into the meaning (soul, content) he/she tried to speak it up, a dispassionate. To put in Althusser (1971: 47-50)'s term, ideologically it is called interpolation, means the meaning itself occupied her/him so she/he can speak it up. Her/his Substance is taken from the unspeakable (un-conscious-able) meaning which his/her Subject immersed into. That is to say, the previous colonialists (took the people's substance, gave her/his subject) ELT interpellates the way people speak.

English language teaching in my latest experience. I have recently run a tiny research on English language teaching in my home town in Klaten (Jawa Tengah, Indonesia). It was taken on 4th of April 2013 at Persatuan Guru Republik Indonesia (PGRI: Teacher Association of Republic of Indonesia) building in Jalan Dewi Sartika No. 42. One hundred of English teachers from elementary schools in around Klaten were participating in the research. I taught them to sing several songs I took from Indonesian Kids' Songs (Lagu anak-anak Indonesia versi Bahasa Inggris) volume 1 and 2. Later on I gave all of them 3 pages questionnaires covers 21 questions about English language teaching. The pages were collected in the next few days. The collected papers were 62 of 100. It means 38 % of the questionnaires were considered as missing. The most relevant question to this paragraph is Question 16 "Menurut Ibu / Bapa apakah Indonesian Kids' Songs perlu diperkaya dengan mengangkat lagu-lagu daerah DI seluruh Nusantara?". The optional answers are a. Yes it does and b. No it does not. Sixty of the sixty two collected questionnaires appear with an option a as the answer, and two of them chose option b. It means 96,8 % respondents considered Indonesian local songs are needed to be transformed as material teaching of ELT in Indonesia. In case of ELT, the local merits (gotong royong) content in Indonesian local songs is remaining potential rather than actual. These provide us at least three points, which are ELT in Indonesia mostly stuck in grammatical matter, ELT in Indonesia need to draw the line further into ELT through songs, and immediately after arriving at the second point, ELT in Indonesia must go

further to reach ELT through Indonesian kid song (any songs which is composed in any languages that base on Indonesian Geo-cultural setting). This is how I elaborate the notion of counter-discourse within ELT mentioned above. The expressions will be to translate / trans-create the Indonesian local songs into English and taught them as material teaching in ELT. This was why I wrote down Indonesian Kids' Songs (Lagu anak-anak Indonesia versi Bahasa Inggris) years ago. During Slavoj Žižek's term, previous ELT was an objective violence: the violence inherent in its 'normal' state of thing (ELT). Objective violence is invisible since it sustains the zero-level standard of ELT is an absolute natural part of academic life. Not like military ways that are immediately visible, this objective violence is hard to be witnessed, to elaborate Žižek's formulation, it could be called soft colonialism. Already in 1600-1900s, precisely 1900s, linguistic violence happened in Netherland Indie (Indonesia under colonialism) also. Dutch Language subordinated Bahasa Indonesia militaristically (Muljana, 1966: 9-12). It continued when the Japan army defeated Netherland and replaced Dutch with -Bahasa Indonesia to attract Indonesian, and slowly but surely replaced it with- Japan language. Both Dutch and Japan Languages were anti-thesis of Bahasa Indonesia. It was different with Bahasa Indonesia that arose in 1928 as national language not by sub-ordinated local languages. Linguistic violence is now happening through non-militaristically (soft) commerce invasion. Both the results of hard and soft ways of linguistic violence (colonialism) is the death of nationalism (collectivistic entity). Then previous ELT was soft colonialism. The next ELT better is a counter-discourse of this silence soft-colonialism. A Teacher of English as A Foreign Language Teaching (ELTr) has to conceive this counter discourse of the implicit soft colonialism as a very base, frame, terrain, and space of and for Indonesian explicit ELT. Previous KTSP covered English as part of Component B. Local Content. Later Elementary School Curriculum puts English -if desired by local authority- in Component B under the subject Art Culture and Handycraft. English is essentially not disappear from the curriculum. The destiny of ELT is absolutely depends on the sensibility of the locals (Kementerian Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan, 2013). To the civility of

ELT, it is good as well as bad. Good luck in English has not explicitly disappeared. Bad luck because the ELT system has to work twice (ensure the local authority of the urgency of ELT and create the meaningful ELT). Anyhow, both the practices of ELT and the linguistic violences are still running in private and state sectors. Both of them are still lack of counter cultural intrusion discourse.

Solutions: What has to be done?

Gass and Selinker (1994: 1-4)'s very early part of Second Language Acquisition, talks about the study of second language acquisition. It considers four reasons which are: linguistic when people study human language peoples are approaching what some might call the human essence. This essence of the human is the distinctive qualities of mind. They, as far as people know, are unique to human; language pedagogy if one is to develop language teaching methodologies, there has to be a firm basis for those methodologies in language learning; cross-cultural communication in interactions with speakers of another language / culture, people often stereotype of others from their cultures; and language policy and language planning which deals to many issues of language policy and dependent on a knowledge of how second languages are learned.

The first two reasons, linguistics and language pedagogy are actually talking about pedagogy, whereas cross-cultural communication is defined professional - professionalism of English language teacher (ELTr), while the last, language policy and language planning is explained more on policy. Pedagogy, professionalism of ELTr, and policy are related fields in which the counter-discourse ELT will take part. It is what must be done. In the Indonesian context, pedagogy means to deploy the inherent colonial part in previous UK-US oriented ELT as this paper does; professionalism of other means teacher (Bahasa Indonesia: guru) that could become more than a teacher, but also a "guru" who is able to be an expert, counselor, saga, best

friend, companion, and spiritual leader (Educare | Nomor 1 | V | April 2008); policy means the government role. After the linguistic intellectual reformulate the soil and form of ELT for our country's situation, we need to get involved in the daily changing process of both with or without the government policy. To cut it short, there are two kinds of ELT: ELT for a job and ELT for maturity. The first is being oriented to gain a certain job (money) in the future. The second is being prepared to face the learner's future world / life. The previous cultural intrusive ELT has been living a silent colonialists life. The pursued next ELT for maturity is addressed to live a non-colonialistic life. It will not be an ELTship that is moving silently quick but runs in the wrong direction (reproducing colonialism) like it was.

This is an adult abstract ontology demands the child simple axiological counter discursive ELT. In reaching it, the questions arise on ELTr shall address to: why, what, who (whom), when, where, and how we exercise this coming ELT. Then why is obviously clear, beyond the objective natural academic ELT, lie the subjective constructional ideologies ELT, that is colonialistic. The what is easy, solidarity (the opposite of the sub-ordination / exploitation of the others) in 44 Indonesian kids' songs which are written already in English and published under title Indonesian Kids' Songs (Lagu anak-anak Indonesia dalam Bahasa Inggris) 1 and 2 (Hery, 2006a; Hery, 2006b) could be the primary material in counter-discursive ELT. The who (whom) is the teachers who will teach the all contents of songs in the books to children, for they need to acquire the un-colonialists experiences as early as possible. The wine is un-colonialists egalitarian spirit in the songs are best given while children in their sponge age. The where is ELT could be procured in some elementary schools in Indonesia. We are now dealing with the how, and therein as the writing of theoreticians and practiced tell us, lies the obstacle barricade in starting the ELT as the counter-discourse of the un-egalitarian English. These are the prices of innovation and vision to be done starting now in the future.

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The Role of Teacher Competence in Indonesia Education

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Abstract

Professional teacher competence, pedagogical teacher competence, personality teacher competence and social teacher competence must be able to show for each teacher in their task. Without the fourth competence teacher is not enough to their job, each competence will influence and need in teaching learning process, without it for competence impossible education will give the best result. The teachers of competence generally have to be improved and increased. Competence teacher is needed in education, good competence teacher good of education quality, competent teacher able to improve and increase education. Professional teacher competence determines the mastering the subject matter is broad and deep. Pedagogical teacher competence is to understand the ability of learners and learning managers educate. Personality of teacher competence as mature and outstanding person who sets and examples to be followed by the student. Social teacher as part of the social competence of the educator to communicate effectively and efficiently, with their learners, parents' student, teacher fellow, and the society. Is a teacher competence literature, for example, very view definition of teacher competence may be found.

Keywords: competence, education, teacher

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Introduction

UNESCO (2011), state that the onset of the quality education teaching and learning process is the overall measure of education the teaching attributes of the educators. Teacher are at the forefront in improving the quality of education as they directly interact with the students in the classroom. Education the most important for human living that is one of need, which will influence absolutely for their living in the world. Without education nobody will be succeed in their lives. Education will determine to grade and future living all of people, so education is a primer needed for everyone. The teacher competence is needed for all teachers hold their task in education.

Medley (1982), competence refers to the skills, beliefs, and knowledge in a teacher's. It is customary to regard a competence as something that is either present or absent. Teacher competence is defined in terms of what the teacher believes, knows or can do, not in terms of what the teacher can get students to do, skill in classroom management, can be a competent whereas; ability to manage a class cannot. A teacher of competence is capable of certain actions, capable of the actions required to achieve such a person the kind of intended outcomes. A review of the literature, to Tomlinson's (1995), definition of competence, namely: Competence signifies a less or more consistent ability to achieve desired outcomes and realize sorts of purposes particular.

Teacher competence is cognitive, behavioral, and the affective in the competence of teachers at regional, provincial or national levels. According to Tsui & Cheng, (1996) this layer represents the total static quality of educator's. At the educator's level of competence is one of the factors that directly affect the quality of teaching and consequently student's performance. Mahmood and Saeed (2002), teacher competence is contents of abilities, knowledge and belief that possess and uses for a teaching and learning process effective. In other words, competence is the knowledge of adequate

understanding, skills to complete work kind of certain satisfactorily. Teaching requires competencies and standards that would encompass the principles and guidelines in order to be successful in the career as a teacher. Teacher competence is "a capability that is based on knowledge, skills and attitude do a job" National Education Department (DEPDIKNAS, 2003: 3) the concept of competence always contains three elements of the question, namely "How to do a task or job, how to organize them, what to do in case something different from the original plan "DEPDIKNAS, (2004: 4). According to DEPDIKNAS (2004:7) that, the definition of teacher competence is as basic values, skills, knowledge, are reflected in the acting and thinking habits. According to Hamalik (2007:41) states that there are three important components that must be possessed by every teacher in developing the abilities of teachers known as the three components, namely: (1) professional competence, (2) personal competence, and (3) social competence.

Nasar, (2006) so far as developing the learning activities according to Government Rule No. 24, 2006 include all student activities in the process of learning in order to master certain competence. There are at least six-competence standard that should plan teacher in teaching: (1) Determining the material that will be though based on the standard of competence, (2) Determining the basic competence that must mastered by students from the materials, (3) Determining the indicators and a sign that students master the material, (4) Determining the method and approaches to be used effectively, (5) Determining the sources to facilitate the learning process, (6) Determining the steps of presentation process that include learning activities such as lead-in activities, core activities and closing activities in additions to the six components, the assessment is also important in learning activities.

The competence can be used to spheres of influence and then passing knowledge to colleagues might grant of these potentials take action. From a teacher competence perspective, this applies, for instance, to knowledge about

procedures, methods, teaching using technology, suppliers' knowledge, and individuals from student learning. According to Prusak, et.al (1998), the knowledge as a power base becomes vital for an individual, and private knowledge might be seen as a kind of insurance against losing the job.

In special companies like in engineering industry the employees often compete directly with each other through their knowledge, competence, skills, gift, motivation, talents and motivation. It may be part of the individual culture of high performing employees that they are voluntarily entering into the competition for scarce seats on the career path because they like to compete and to excel each other on principle (Quinn, 1996). In these competences and corresponding qualities and rewards often urge people to build a competence in a certain, and in order to prove that competence e.g. for teaching.

Teacher Qualification Improvement

The Indonesian Law Number 14 mandated teacher certification program in Indonesia, year 2005 on Teachers and Lecturers “Teachers Law”. To improve the quality of education in Indonesia the law is an effort by Indonesian government. As described, there has been a quality issues in the educational sector in developing countries a changing concern for accessibility. The objective of the Teacher Law is to create good competence, national teachers as they should have good competence in pedagogical, teaching professionalism, personal character, social issues and moral.

Described From Ministry of National Education Indonesia Government (Depdiknas, 2009) learning from the past experience, Indonesian government designs a teacher certification program to improve all aspects of including competence, academic qualification, welfare, social status and reward

systems for teachers. The government believes that this program is the most comprehensive strategy for teacher quality improvement. Teacher certification program, mandated by the Teacher Law, is one of the programs that the government of Indonesia, has implemented to reform the national education system. Yet, the Government of Indonesia expects to boost teacher competence; professionalism, pedagogy, personality, and social more better.

Ministry of National Education (2010), In terms of quantity the number of teachers in Indonesia is quite adequate. However, in terms of competence, Indonesian teachers still fall below the benchmark. This is evident in the number of teachers who are yet to hold a bachelor's degree, but are already teaching in senior high school and vocational schools. Some teachers in Indonesia have been teaching in subjects other than their Expertise, e.g., Social Science teachers teach Math, Physics, Biology, and probably English. As mentioned by UNESCO that, 34% of school need more teacher, there is uneven distribution of teachers in the country. It is important to note, therefore, there are quite a few areas with an excess number of teachers (World Bank, 2007). The teacher competence index distribution in Indonesia reached only 5.5, only half of the maximum index value that is 11 (Teacher Data Analysis & Department of Quality Improvement of Teacher and Education Personnel, 2009). Based on Education for All Global Monitoring Report released by (UNESCO, 2011), is a 54 percent of teachers need skills improvement and 13.19 percent of schools are in defective. Competence test shows they scored a paltry average of 42 out of 100 carried out on teachers across the country. Indonesia teachers score low on competence test, according to Muhammad Nuh is a Ministry of National Education, Culture announced the results of the competence tests, Muhammad Nuh added that the results revealed that since the quality of education is linked to that of educators training and development of teachers should be intensified (Natasia Christy Wahyuni, 2012).

The Standard

Is the definition of professional competence is the ability of teachers in mastering the subject matter is broad and deep. Competence is measured by using a questionnaire that contains: (1) teachers' activity profiles that include teaching load, extracurricular expenses, sports organization, training, and education history, (2) the professional component includes the knowledge, skills, and attitudes, Ali Maksum (2009:20).

Herry (2009:33) in Physical Education Teacher Professional, in detail, each element has a sub competence, essential competence and indicators as follows: (1) mastering the substance of science-related field of study. Sub competencies have essential indicators: understanding the teaching materials is in the school curriculum, understand the structure, concepts and methods of science, understand the relationship between the concept of related subjects, and apply scientific concepts in everyday life. (2) Mastering the steps of critical research and to broaden and deepen the knowledge or field of study material.

Pedagogical Competence is to understand the ability of learners and learning managers educate and dialogue. Substantively competencies include the ability of understanding of learners, learning design and implementation, evaluation of learning outcomes, and the development of a variety of learners to actualize its potential, Boyatzis (2006). In detail, each of these pedagogical elements can be taught to be sub competence and essential indicators as follows: (1) Understanding learners. Sub competencies have essential indicators: understanding learners by utilizing the principles of cognitive development, understanding learners by utilizing the principle of personality, and identify the provision of teaching learners.

Hence, (2) Designing learning, including understanding the educational foundation for the sake of learning: sub competencies have essential indicators: applying the theory of teaching and learning define learning strategies based on the characteristics of learners, the competences to be achieved, drafting based learning strategy chosen. (3) Implementing learning, sub competence has an essential indicator: set background (setting) learning and implementing a conducive learning. (4) Designing and implementing an evaluation of learning: Sub competence has essential indicators: implement the evaluation process and learning outcomes on an ongoing basis with a variety of methods, analyzing the results and learning outcomes assessment process to determine the level of mastery learning and the use of assessment results to improve teaching competence learning programs in general. (5) Developing learners to actualize different potentials. Sub competencies have essential indicators: to facilitate learners to develop a range of academic and non-academic potential.

Personality of teacher competence as mature and outstanding person who sets and examples of student. Personality of competence involving the aspects: (1) Teacher have a character worthy of imitation and adult personality. (2) The abilities to nurture each individual student and having leadership qualities.

As part of the social competence of the educator to communicate efficiently and effectively, with their learners, teacher fellow, and parent's student, and the society, aspect indicators: (1) In accordance with their religion having a good moral value. (2) Having an interesting personality in social intercourse at school and in the community and displaying good behavior with enlightened attitude. (3) Appreciate the feeling of other people, having the ability to respect the strengths and weaknesses, particularly student, and the respective other people.

The curriculum of the teaching material is aimed no other than to achieve the goal of learning. As a means of achieving the goal curriculum is developed on different approaches. According to Orstein and Hunkings (2009) curriculum is developed from some factors: (1) A behavioral approach; is views that curriculum is a plan or document. Objectives and goals are specified, activities, content are sequenced on the basis of terminating objective, on the final goals and learning outcome is evaluated in relation. (2) An Academic approach; which addresses more on the development of subject matters and pedagogical. (3) Humanistic approach; is this approach pays attention to the personal and social aspect of curriculum and instruction. Subject matters artistic, physical and cultural aspects as well as the need for self-actualization among learners become important part of learning. This approach also deals with valuing, freedom and personal fulfillment, ego identity, and psychological health Scheider (2001).

Conclusion

Professional teacher competence is blended from different approaches included proportionally from behavior, skills, attitudes, cognitive, and humanistic views of learning. Pedagogical Teacher Competence problems, lack of motivation, common barriers that frequently interfere with their teaching and learning process. Personality of teacher competence as mature and outstanding person who sets and examples to be followed by the student. Social of teacher competence of the as part of communicating efficiently and effectively with the students, fellow teachers, students' parents/guardians, and the nearby community.

In the field of education, competence means interaction that changes the energy into light. Learning refers to conversion of spirit, enthusiasm, skills, talents, or potentials of teacher and student in teaching learning process through interaction with other people and the environment. These problems might inhibit the academic achievement of teaching and learning subject.

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The Role of English in Developing Tourism in Indonesia

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Abstract

The objective of the paper was to find out solutions of the tourism problems in Indonesia especially in potential rural areas. The problems comprised inhabitants' disabilities in English, system management of the places and language usage in promoting the sites. It was found that most of people at rural areas in Indonesia are not really care about the way in increasing the tourism. Even though our excursionists increased 8.8 percent from January to September 2013, it does not mean that the increasing implied in rural areas too (<http://antaranews.com>). The increasing number applied only in several famous cities such as Bali and Lombok. The main problem in fostering tourism in Indonesia is inhabitants' disabilities in English. The method that applied in writing the paper started from the foreword which gave a brief explanation about problems of tourism in rural areas in Indonesia then its' solutions and benefits in applying writer's thought. Moreover, the writer also elaborates a tourism current situation in some places. Based on the review of the literature, it was suggested that tourism problems can be solved by strengthening the curriculum for students (KTSP) which based on its' culture and creating cultural council in every province.

Keywords: English, cultural, council

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Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelago country which has 17.504 islands. Those beautiful islands consist of 9.634 unnamed and 7.870 named-islands (<http://id.wikipedia.org>). The 17.504 islands exist in the thirty three provinces all over Indonesia. Each island has its beauty and uniqueness to be enjoyed. In other words, Indonesia is one of the diamonds in the world. This paper will compare, contrast and analyze the inhabitants' disabilities in English, system management of the places and language usage in promoting the sites. Afterwards, the writer would pose an applicable solution in developing tourism in Indonesia.

Based on the data of the United Nation Development Program (UNDP), Indonesian Human Development Index (IHDI) improved 1,3 percent per year. It was stated that the Human Development Index in year 2011 was at 0,624 and slightly improved to 0,629 in 2012 (<http://tempo.com>). Furthermore, the director of UNDP for Indonesia, Beate Trankman, stated that Indonesia still far from the average point of Human Development Index in developing countries. Trankman stated that mostly the Human Development Index in developing countries reached 0,640. While Indonesia gained only 0,629, the Asia pacific countries gained 0,683 for human development index. In other words, the human development index in Indonesia needs much more government attention. From the UNDP data about Human Development Index, we can infer that our education especially in reading interest is very weak. In 2012, Indonesia occupied in the 124th of 187 countries in the world for Human Development Index which focused on inhabitants' basic needs, education, health and literacy (<http://metro.kompasiana.com>).

Even though the government of Indonesia has implemented the Kurikulum Tingkat Satuan Pendidikan (KTSP), which is created based on Indonesian culture; it has not run well yet. It is because the curriculum needs much more

revision especially in tourism and culture. This problem adversely affected to the inhabitants disabilities in English. Surprisingly, most students in primary and secondary school do not know well about their traditional dances, songs, foods and tourism areas. They love much more about other culture rather than theirs which considerably impact in their daily life. This situation impacts so much to their disabilities in exploring their culture which English is used as tool of communication.

On the other hand, Indonesia as an archipelago country faces a crucial problem in management the tourism sites and lack of facilities. In Lake Toba, North Sumatera for instance, the management of tourism sites and its' facilities are quite miserable. Water pollution, illegal lodging and transportation are the most solicitous problem until now. Otherwise, the head of Tourism Promotion Department of North Sumatera, Arthur Batubara, stated that actually we already made a forum consisted of eleven district-officers to discuss deeply about a good management for Lake Toba (<http://travel.kompas.com>). Whereas, the constitution number 32 in 2004 allows the local governments to plan, implement and evaluate the utilization of natural and human resources in their areas in order to improve public welfare. Moreover, based on the government regulation number 50 in 2011 about the master plan of national tourism from 2010 to 2025, stated that national tourism comprised tourism destination, marketing, tourism industry and tourism board which is involved local government. We already have good regulations in maintaining our national tourism but unfortunately our human resources are not ready to implement it yet. It is because the government does not really concern more on how to revitalizes human resources by empowering the education, in this case empowering the curriculum.

Yet, in 2003 World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) declared that the development of tourism needed three aspects; 1) a coherent partnership among stakeholders, 2) delivery of profitable tourism product commercially but still

gives benefits to the stakeholders, and 3) focused on tourists, society, environment, social and culture. Theoretically, tourism divided into three; 1) Natural resources such as waterfall, lake, forest etc, 2) Man-made resources such as ancient buildings, masjid, museum, monument, etc, and 3) Human resources such as art performances, rituals, festival etc (Anoviar, 2012). From the theory above, it can be infer that Indonesia is a country which is rich in natural resources but not human resources. We have all the three parts of tourism which classified by the experts previously.

Unfortunately, there is a difference between Indonesia and five countries in Southeast Asian with respect to foreign exchange earnings. While five countries in Southeast Asia occupy a high number in foreign exchange earnings, Indonesia exists in the lowest rate. Thailand for instance, occupied the highest income from its' international tourism in 2005. It is because the government of Thailand intensively gives more attention to their tourism.

The main crucial problem is about English language usage in promoting the tourism sites. It seems a simple problem but it has a great impact to the tourists. In 2007 the government of Indonesia, in this case the ministry of culture and tourism, launched official website of Indonesia at <http://www.indonesia.travel>. It was a government effort to promote Indonesia tourism sites massively to the world. Unfortunately, it was not ran optimally because 1) there is no interaction among visitors so that the communication runs passively, 2) there is no integration of information to the local government so that the potency of local tourism does not explored well and 3) there is no a dynamic information about tourism (Anoviar, 2012). From the data, it can be concluded that government efforts in fostering the tourism needs much more attention for human development particularly in English achievement.

Discussion

Based on the review of literature, it can be stimulated that our national tourism need much more attention in order to improve public welfare. Indonesia with its' islands, considerably has much more chance to take the opportunity than other countries in South East Asia. However, if the government focused only on natural resources and ignored its' attention to human resources especially in education, the next generation of the country will lose its' ability to maintaining the country. Students in primary and secondary school should be noticed much more than others. Developing national tourism means actualizing and synchronizing the potency of natural and human resources which can be applied by revitalization the curriculum (KTSP) and creating a controlling tourism board and culture.

Revitalization of curriculum (KTSP) by revising some aspects in it especially on culture and tourism sites is a smart solution. Perhaps, it will not impact directly to the public welfare nationally but it can be trusted that this planning will give positive feedback in the future. The government should concern more on how to make the inhabitants are able to communicate in English. We need to train and familiarize our society especially those who lived in tourism sites by English. Hopefully in the future, English is not only restricted as a subject in the class but also it is a tool of communication among people. Nowadays, the usage of English as a tool of communication spreads only in cities. Most of inhabitants in rural areas cannot communicate well in English even only to describe their house living. Therefore, empowering the curriculum (KTSP) by adding some aspects of tourism in it, is an applicable solution to solve the problem.

Surprisingly, based on writer's observation on the internet, there is no more website that promotes Lake Toba which uses English except at <http://>

www.indonesia.travel. It happened to the other tourism sites too such as Bali and Lombok. The details of the tourism websites will elaborate as follow:

All tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals. Every table should have a caption. Headings should be placed above tables, left justified. Only horizontal lines should be used within a table, to distinguish the column headings from the body of the table, and immediately above and below the table. Tables must be embedded into the text and not supplied separately. Below is an example which the authors may find useful.

Table 1. The comparison of the tourism sites that used English as media of communication

Tourism Destination	Official website	Language
Lake Toba	www.indonesia.travel	bilingual
Bali	www.indonesia.travel	bilingual
Lombok	www.indonesia.travel	bilingual
Sidebu-debu		
Strawberry Garden,		
Brastagi		
Sibiru-biru		

If we pay attention to the website, we would find that English language is not optimally used. The official website seems has no attraction to grab the tourists. It appears from its English language usage which is very normative. Even it shows photos and description about tourism sites such as Lake Toba, it has no sense of language that simplifies people to remember about Lake Toba.

Furthermore, the government should empower stakeholders and the society especially those who lived in the tourism rural areas to work together in order to foster our tourism and increase the foreign exchange earnings.

The last but not least, we can learn from other tourism areas in Indonesia which had created cultural council such as Bali. We already know that Bali is the most favorite tourism site to visit. It is not only caused of government supports but also a good human and natural resources. Learning from Bali in maintaining their tourism sites is a good experience. On the one hand, Bali as a tourism site had a reputable name which recognized internationally so that we do not have to think too much on how to foster its' tourism anymore. On the other hand, we should think deeply on how to create other potential tourism sites in Indonesia to be similar as Bali. The writer believes by creating cultural council in every state especially those tourism sites, would impact positively to the culture and tourism of its area.

However, our national tourism and culture need much more attention, not only from the government but also its society. Cultural council, in writer's opinion, will impact positively especially in 1) protecting tourism sites, 2) to train inhabitants' ability in speaking English, 3) promoting tourism sites, 4) empowering the society to make a better handicraft of its area and 5) loving the motherland. Hopefully, these recommendations would be able to familiarize significantly English as a tool of communication among people in Indonesia especially in rural areas. Because the writer believes that a good communication is an authorized capital to develop our national tourism in our beloved country Indonesia.

In conclusion, mastering English as a tool of communication is very important. In order to foster our national tourism sites overseas, our inhabitants should have a fair enough skill to communicate in English and should be familiar in our society. English should be familiarized in order to improve our national tourism sites.

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Globalization and National Identity in Sharia Village Bulukumba

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Abstract

After the reform, the issue of upheaval in Indonesia, changing the direction. The concept of nationality and nationalism gets lawsuit from below. Now, in some places, various movements appear ethnicity, roommates suggest the strengthening of cultural identity. But interestingly, the strengthening of identity does not always the make and ethnicity as a base. In the village of Padang, Bulukumba district precisely religious identity that serves as its foundation. Not Commonly as happening in other places, where villagers are concatenated into a cultural village, Padang village just turned into a Muslim village. Village Regulations made under The Rules of Fiqh. The village is event spawned caning village regulations for drinking violations, gambling and adultery. Interestingly axle this area does not receive such special autonomy in Aceh. This paper describes Padang village communities that they make Islamic Sharia axle primordial identities in the process of Unification and homogenization against nation states and event globalization. They make-religion axle identity politics to gain recognition (Politics of recognition) that had been neglected state on the basis of the interests of the nation state and nationalism.

Keywords: sharia, cultural identity

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Introduction

Padang village is famous as a Muslim village. One's identity is built issuance in the Village (Perdes) Punishment Whip. The village is still fairly young age, the expansion of the District Gantarang Machine Bonto village, Bulukumba. The village became a definitive village in 1998. At that time, precisely on December 17, 1998. The elected village head was Rukman A. Jabbar, S. Pdi. Since 2003, when "Islamic Law" appeared in City Bulukumba, even this village was chosen, precisely chosen to be the village Muslims or Muslim village built. The village is away from the downtown district that is not spelled out around 7 miles away. The village is known as the village of Padang main source of income from rice. Farmers in the village itself much work as sharecroppers. That such conditions are forcing many people in this village who migrated to Malaysia and become illegal Indonesian Workers (TKI). This condition lasted until now.

In this village, the people are still very homogeneous, arguably even a single clump. Homogeneous not only in terms of employment, but also of religion and ethnicity. Religion people in this area 100 percent Muslim, Bugis ethnic-Konjo itself is. The difference with the other villages will be felt when we walked in the middle of the village. The street names are written with Arabic letters. In some places displayed posters with the words invite us perform prayer and give charity. The most prominent is that the writing was on the wall of the village office, which reads: "a woman who is not a Muslim dress is not served unless the Non-Muslims". In front of the village office has also been created a monument that contains the village regulations (Perdes) No.. 5 In 2006, on the Law Whip for people who violate the rules of Islamic Sharia.

The Concept of Islamic Sharia

Islamic Sharia is derived rules and be a part of Islam. In understanding what is meant by Islamic Sharia, it is necessary to clarify this point, because it's sometimes confused meaning of Islamic Shariah with Fiqh or Qanun. Sharia in the sense of Syara' is everything unloaded and is prescribed as a rule of God in human life to achieve happiness of life in the world and in the hereafter (Ramly, et.al., 2006: 342-348). Fiqh is defined as an activity to understand the nash or the arguments in the Qur'an and Hadith. If sharia is identical with the rules of God that contain the absolute truth, Fiqh is an attempt to understand the provisions. The Qanun is a collection of legal regulations or laws, so that if we call the Qanun Islamic law means that based on the interpretation or understanding of Islam. Al-Mawardy themselves interpret the Constitutional Law in Islam (Rahman, 1979: 101).

According to Al- Syatibi, purposes of sharia (maqasid al-Sharia) is directed to the benefit of the people (al-maslahah al-Amma). Maqasid al-Shariah include: First, Sharia derived for the benefit of the people. This benefit is divided into three: dlarûriyah (which is the most basic, include the benefit of religion, life, intellect, property, and off spring), hâjiyah (which are secondary, such as clothing and shelter), and tahsîniyah (which is tertiary as the need to have fun and recreation. Secondly, Sharia derived to be understood by human beings (li kulli zaman wa likulli makan). Thirdly, is taklif, namely the imposition of a religious duty to mankind to be in accordance with the capabilities and limitations of human beings (al-Syatibi, tt: 323) In this paper the theory of maqasid al-Sharia , al-Syatibi more appropriate to use is the first.

Islamic Village

Since 2003 the village of Padang has become the Islamic village or Muslim villages. Bulukumba stems from a desire to show an Islamic identity in the region by bringing forth four Regulation (Regulation): Regulation No. 03 Year 2002 on the Prohibition, Control, Control and Sale of Liquor; Regulation No. 02 Year 2003 on Zakat Management Profession, Infaq and Sadaqah. Furthermore, Regulation No. 05 Year 2003 on Muslims and Muslim Clothing and Regulation No. 06 Year 2003 on the Smart Read Write Qur'an for students and prospective bride.

After the forth regulation of "Islamic Law" began to be applied, then the local government in 2004 began to think about the existence of villages into a village built in the application of local regulations. The village is expected to be a Muslim country or Muslim village is an example of the application of Islamic sharia in totality. Finally in ten districts in Bulukumba, chosen twelve villages into Muslim villages, namely Padang village and village of Barombong in Gantarang district, Bintarore and Ela-ela villages in Ujung Bulu district, Lembanna Village in Kajang district, the Village of Singa in District Herlang , Village Ballasaraja District of Bulukumpa, Balong village in the District of Ujung Loe, Palampang Village District of Rilau Ale, Tritiro village in District Bonto Tiro, Garuntungan village in the district and village Kindang Darubiah in District Bonto Bahari. The twelve Muslim Country or Muslim village that is the rural village built and pilot Islam. In the twelve villages are expected implementation of local regulations nuances of Islamic sharia to be effective. In addition, there are some things that are borne by the villages, this is called the "Village Indicators Islam / Muslims", which consists of: (1) net of alcoholic beverages, (2) the availability of the library of the mosque and the Qur'an in houses, (3) the existence of taklim in mosques, (4) Muslim dress, (5) adherent zakat, (6) programmable religious counseling, (7)

the prosperity of the mosque, (8) order books of marriage, (9) charity of orphans, and (10) Friday clean.

In this Muslim village, Sharia implementation is overseen by the Sharia Supervisory Team Implementation Regulation. The team is comprised of community leaders, religious leaders, police and civil service in rural communities oversee the running of Islamic Sharia. One closely watched is the Muslim dress for women. Padang village chief will not even serve the citizens of the women who come to the village office if it does not cover her nakedness. That is why the village near the office doors of warning written for those who are not wearing Muslim clothing.

At first glance it seems that Muslim Country or Muslim Village is the same . Emerged as a result of Government policy in Bulukumba. However there are distinctive in the village of Padang. In addition to running a strictly rules of Sharia existing legislation, it also makes the Village Regulation (Perdes) is called the Rule or Law Whip for law breakers. This Perdes sanction flogging the offense of adultery, gambling, liquor and persecution (Chapters II, III, IV and V). Sanctions in the form of 100 lashes for adultery, 80 lashes for slandering adulterous, 40 lashes for gambling and alcohol offenders and 20 lashes for persecution (Chapter IV, Article 10, 11,12 and 13). There is no clear information whether this is indeed treated caning permanent or merely a deterrent effect, which eventually emerged awareness. However, since the advent of this Perdes, there were five people who get caning. The five men each are in violation. There were found guilty of gambling, there are drunken and drinking and some household offenses of others.

Over time, the trip Padang village in applying Islamic sharia also has ups and downs. At first it seems very tight and firm in carrying out the various rules of law, but also experienced a period where it was like a toothless rule at all. Later Perdes implementation began again in earnest. Now, according to the

explanation of the village head, the village of Padang is no longer just want to run the rule law as a form of punishment, but Champaign is synonymous with Islam. "Islam since then and now is our identity," he said firmly.

The Strengthening Primordial identity: Islam as Alternative

Post-reform, Indonesia has experienced a shift in the meaning in the context of nationalism. If previously nationalism is a form of struggle against colonization process, the post-reform issues of nationalism, it shows the struggle in their own country. (Khoiron, 2005:32). The concept of the nation state and nationalism Indonesia experienced a very serious lawsuit from the bottom. Free Aceh Movement, Papua, Riau Merdeka is partly in the bottom row of a lawsuit against the Indonesian container called the nation state. Indeed, in the end primordial upheaval that stank separatists can be muted, but this has left a big homework for Indonesia.

These tensions are always entwined with the politics of power and inequality and the struggle for economic resources, but of course the problem is not just that. Such lawsuits also showed a stronger tendency about ethnic identity. Therefore, this kind of movement highlight the particular ethnicity and regionalism primordiality. After the motion failed to take up arms, then it is sticking to the surface area of the desire to highlight their ethnic identity. But amid the bustle, no less interesting when religious identity, in particular Islam comes into another alternative to the primordiality issues.

One that stands out with this issue of Islamic identity in South Sulawesi, with Bulukumba as pioneering. Many people discuss it in terms of religion and the formalization of state intervention against excessive religious or also as part of a political movement with the use of a particular religious group. This is reflected in the writing, Marzuki, also Syamsu Rizal Panggabean and Taufiq

Adnan Amal in his Political Shara, from Indonesia to Nigeria or writing about a formalization of Islamic Sharia in Indonesia: Struggle That Never Completed. Fact, if viewed as a whole, especially the processes that occurred in the village of Padang Bulukumba this, the emergence of the issue of the enforcement of Islamic sharia is not that simple.

In the village of Padang, the first time the issue of Islamic sharia does not arise from the government. Islamic Sharia arises from the desire of citizens to resolve problems with the criminal conduct punitive claims to be based on Islamic sharia. Formed a group or organization that involves the community. It was revealed also by Irfan Yahya, who explained that the objective reality of the condition of the people of South Sulawesi, especially in some areas, are phenomenological began to show a distrust of the legal system and the implementation of the (positive) were considered to have failed secular creating law and order.

The distrust shape in the form of a mass movement that directly combat sporadically places of vice up to the perpetrators. They exist with the name of the Forum Mass : Padang (Bulukumba), Kalba (Bantaeng), Forbes (Bone), Fogadik (Pinrang), and many other similar institutions that developed in each district. The name of the movement institutions differs from one another, but the pattern of motion and target them precisely the same, namely to eradicate immorality which they consider contrary to Islamic sharia (Irfan, 2005: 5).

Of course, this issue is not as simple as imagined by Irfan, that the emergence of movements which claim to uphold the sharia, simply because it does not believe in the system of positive law. When the village of Padang in 2006 set a village on the Law Regulation Whips, appearing debate among residents, which law will be used as a reference. Some claimed customary law, but not the least is declared Islamic law. Their debate about which is their identity as citizens of Padang and Bulukumba in general. At the end of Islamic law in the

form of caning is considered as a part of their identity. Not only because Islam it is considered part of their customs and traditions, but also because they are Muslims, and of course must be characterized Islamic identity.

For the people of Padang as the other Islamic ideology in South Sulawesi, Islamic identity that they think it is not been getting as a result of the political space dominance and hegemony of the New Order government. South Sulawesi's future is one area that is strongly influenced by the uniformity of the New Order. In politics, the New Order is so powerful plug power through Golkar. This party is a party that is currently hegemonic power. This is illustrated by Riswandha Imawan by stating that the party would not allow the existence of hegemonic competition for power, both formal and actual patterned. Other parties are allowed to stand, but only second-class party or a party just there. They are not allowed in antagonistic competition or have the same base with the hegemonic party. Change will not happen, because of the possibility of change of power had never occurred (Imawan, 1994: 5). Parties who wish to accentuate their Islamic characteristics not get a space at all.

In the matter of religion, including Islam certainly raised only the New Order to gain materially. By Atkinson, the official religion (especially Islam) is just part of the landscape or screw understand developmentalism New Order government (Atkinson, 1987: 176). Borrowing Fucholdian perspective, then, the government and its policies also have the power to define what is Islam. Islam is defined by the power that is the benchmark, while another meaning in society and that of the periphery ignored altogether. (Shore, Woodward, 1997:3-37). Captivity during the New Order, finally liberated during the reformation. When it is felt space to show different expressions of the concepts that had been built by the rulers to be open. The concept of a nation state that has been monopolized by the government got the space to be corrected. Then, as other regions, South Sulawesi began splended shows that South Sulawesi has an identity. Political recognition (the politics of

recognition) of this kind is a form of group or individual consciousness to elaborate primordial identities against identity construction that had been tightly confined (Kymlica, 1995: 7).

This then led to the mass movement in several places, including at the Padang. Also, this is what makes the people of Padang in the end formulate its Regulation village away from the concepts of positive law or constitutional Indonesia. The Islamic identity of these early proposed as a way to fight the dominance of understanding, ideology and identity that has been imposed by the government of New Order and also isms of the world in the era of globalization. Aswar Hasan, Secretary General of Islamic Sharia Enforcement Committee Preparation, stating: “Since independence of Indonesia, the ideology of development which is always imbued with communism (Sukarno period), capitalism (Suharto period) and the period of nationalism (Habibie, Gus Dur and Megawati), all it does not bring this nation for the better. While Islam is not given the slightest chance to set this nation, except the material advantageous, namely the problem of zakat and hajj “(Daily Dawn, January 4, 2002). This statement of Aswar shows the shape of disappointment to the dominance of certain ideologies are not only minimal improvement in his contribution to the nation, but also to understand and limit the other ideologies to emerge.

Conclusion

The strengthening identity of Muslims in Padang as depicted at the beginning of this paper may be the practice of resistance through identity politics movement. Muslims are represented by Padang Muslims calling for recognition of their primordial identity, not only as formulated by the State (government). Conscious or not, globalization turns out to have participated in this. Hegemonisasi mondial globalization turns out to give an injection to the

localization of consciousness, namely the Islamic collective consciousness into a kind of antagonism that has accumulated over religion and culture hegemonisasi action, either by globalization itself or by the State in the concept of the nation state.

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Relationships Gender: from Feminism to Gender

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Abstract

This research is the Sociology of literature because the collecting of data from three novels. Three women Novelist is NH. Dini, Ayu Utami and Fatimah Busu, and When They Are wrote story start from the social sphere of society later in the literary. The theme issue "owns liberty for sale" into categorical as liberal gender. They want to be women are not only as a complement to the men in the society, but should also therefore be able to determine their own lives. The discipline of Sociology is the most widely and patterns dominate the literature of any nation in the world. The literature is not actually result from silence or vacuum boots come from an author or Novelist a particular time and space as members of the community aware of its presentation to the ideological and trendy of society.

Keywords: relationship, feminism, literary

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Introduction

A woman is like a bird in a cage; should look pretty and docile until they cannot move freely anywhere. Such images are always there in the literary tradition of living in the midst of society, both in Indonesia and in Malaysia since 1930. After a few years later, then came in second among female authors from these countries to try to write and speak in the hearts, minds and feelings of women in a variety of social and state life perspective. The author, among NH. Dini, Ayu Utami and Fatimah Busu. Through their literature, they present

quite another theme of female authors of that ilk. The issue appears also very liberal to measure the Eastern world that still holds firm customs and religious principles. Third woman authors have included an element of gender ideology in the novel they raise the issue that is the role, position and social change for women who are expected to be experienced and traversed by women in real life that has been shaped by the culture and structure.

This study is limited only to the author of the women in Indonesia and Malaysia through the literary works produced in the form of a novel. Selected authors in Indonesia are NH. Dini and Ayu Utami, while Malaysian author is Fatimah Busu. The selected of these three authors is because of. Dini is the 'queen' author in Indonesia during her time and her work is always reviewed by experts of Indonesian literature, while Ayu Utami 'booming' her name after the vacuum of no female authors in Indonesia. Fatimah Busu is also the woman author of Malaysia who won so many literature prizes since its presence in Malaysia literary world and her work is always discussed by researchers from the past to the present. NH. Dini selected work is *On A Boat* (1973), which was her first work in the form of DKJ prize-winning novelist and literary. The first piece Ayu Utami prize winning literary DKJ is *Suit* (2006). More works of literature selected from Fatimah Busu is *Hail Mary* (2004), which is the presence of his literary contemporaries with Ayu Utami.

Gender Relationships

Talk about gender lately received special attention was even a special issue among the public, good observers, and researchers in developed countries and also in third countries, such as Indonesia and Malaysia. This is because the view and understanding of the men and women in general or often justified in terms of its physical form and position, such a strong and courageous man, frail and lovely daughter; positions men are stronger than women. Thus, people always look and equate gender with sex. The definition of gender is not something obtained by birth, and not even something we have, but something we do, something we show (Sugihastuti and Itsna Saptiawan Hadi, 2007). Nominate a person to label male or female is a social nature results. This is because the concept of gender has been already popular in the community in people's lives when interacting. Gender norms themselves were part of the self-creation of God to live in pairs with the opposite type.

Each work of literature, especially the novel is the media used by the author in conveying ideas and opinions. This is because the literary work as a bridge to link the author's ideas with readers. Readers experience the process of transferring information from the author. In this regard, the literature produced by the author is the creation of a creative art created by the new reality - not yet crossed and have not caught by other people (Sugihastuti and Itsna Saptiawan Hadi, 2007). The media literate as reflecting the views of an author to a variety of observed environment. Social reality happens then modified in such a way to become a literary text whose presence poses a different imagery with reality indeed. A social phenomenon that happens or has happened in this community be brought back by the author in the text-based literary masterpiece.

In this case, Lucien Goldmann thought that one individual authors may not have their own world view , but expressed the view of the world a social group, trans-individual subject (Goldmann, 1964). This view seemed to be a reality as stated in the text or in the form of imaginative conceptual mind. Therefore, the view of the world or world view is a form of collective consciousness that represents the social class of an author. Effects of social class can be found in the literature through representative figures that show the author (Umar Yunus, 1982). Moreover, Umar Yunus (1982) reveals that the theory of class struggle guided by Marxist theory. Next Marx's theory was developed by Taine (1828 - 1893) with major studies in the literature. Taine think that literature can be used as a document to record the state of a society, that is about race, time and the environment. Ras can be seen from the attitudes, feelings, and body shape and range etc. Time is connected to the soul in a time of such literary flourish.

A study on the literary works before the 1980s focused on the theory of feminism. Theoretical analysis of feminism in the literary emphasizes research on the image or the image of women as a result of the feminist movement who think that women have long been oppressed, exploited, and made second-class beings. Furthermore, through this feminist movement, liberated women will understand and be able to get out of the oppression (Mansour Fakih, 2005).

Understanding of feminism is also present and growing in the East, particularly in Indonesia and Malaysia, which until now the country's second community still lives on hold and practice their culture and customs.

Understanding of feminism in the East; particularly pointed in this country is growing rapidly as it has been and is happening in the Western world. This is due to the culture and custom of the country's istidat have long been living and to glorify or privileging of women, both in terms of religious and social mores. Therefore, it can be concluded that an understanding of feminism certainly not fit and proper to the Eastern world community feeling to lift the image and dignity of women, because she had been in the proper position and has been honored by the community.

Further understanding of this feminist struggle toward gender change. Struggle toward gender is the best way to uphold human rights, including the rights of women. With this gender struggle they believe will materialize matters related to justice and equality between the men and the women. More about this gender struggle voice very well received by the people of the third countries that are trying to develop their own countries to engage women in development. This is because the role of women in national development are clear and visible. Gender analysis in the literary also puts more emphasis on the efforts and actions of women and men to achieve equality of means. This can be seen in three novels from three women authors below. The first analysis of gender in the novel NH Dini in Sri key figure.

Table 1. On a Boat: Gender Liberal

Figure	Attitude	Act	Evidence
Sri	Abition Frustrated Forced Shifty	Try Submit virginity Married Affair	Graduate employabiity Religious and social Vincent: alien another man

Sri as the main character in the PSK novel has an attitude and a strong ambition to achieve all his ambitions. This is because Sri an orphan woman who was abandoned by his father at the age of 13 years and the fifth daughter from five siblings. As the youngest daughter of an unexpected appearance by making escalating family expenses and the money left by his father's pension is very small. This is because his father was just a low state officials only. To

increase the family, his mother had to make a living in addition to working side-by batik and make cakes. Sri itself has had to contend with a terminal high school (SMA) only, and then got a job as a radio broadcaster in the city of Semarang. After three years as a radio broadcaster and side work as a dance teacher, Sri brace that is applying for other jobs as flight attendants. The impetus for the salary of a Sri done when the stewardess threefold greater than his salary as a radio broadcaster. After following several test sessions, Sri pass well. But he had to attend his final test again to Jakarta. Unfortunately, the results of health Sri specified unfair because his left lung was infected. To restore his health had to be treated in Sri Salatiga. After going through the rehabilitation, Sri back to Jakarta. Unfortunately, when the vacancy as a flight attendant has yet to reopen. Sri offer to be a magazine writer on the flight. Sri reject and select a radio broadcaster in Jakarta and as a dancer at the National Palace.

In addition to its attitude and hard work, Sri also felt feelings of regret and frustration with his own actions. All the love for a hero because the air - a soldier AURI (Indonesian Air Force) proposed to her to be named Saputro. Sri accept Saputro as his wife. Unfortunately, before their wedding was held, Saputro had to work outside the country for six months. Sri who loves Saputro and so instead, ended up doing an extramarital relationship before officially married. Sri confidently surrenders her virginity to Saputro. Unfortunately odorless, Saputro died in the canonical task. Sri is very confident with the unbelieving spouse Saputro, eventually facing a prolonged regret because she is not a virgin anymore. Sri did not realize that the qada and qadar of Allah in this life. Next was introduced to Charles by his brother, a painter. To Charles Sri feel fast for marriage because he is friendly and gentle. Besides the French diplomat Charles Vincent as working in Indonesia is another factor making Sri receive Charles. Next attitude of Sri forced to accept the proposal of Charles Vincent as he is also a widower. Thus, Charles will not question her virginity besides him as abroad. Gender in PSK is the pursuit of gender equality Nurture between men and women at the rate of 50-50 to the level of equilibrium.

Nurture issues in gender at PSK can be seen when Sri deciding to accept Charles as her husband. Sri know that Charles is a widower, then the thus its choice on the Charles is not one reason Sri also already not a virgin anymore. If Sri getting young Charles no longer than that is also what the Charles when

he married Sri who was not a virgin anymore, so a significant 50-50 element visible from concept to think NH. Dini through this PSK.

The second novel that will be analyzed are the four main female character is described as liberal figures as help the man. It can be seen from the following table 2.

Table 2.

Vincent	Sri
not boy	not a virgin
affair	affair
love to be praised	praise

Female figure composed of Laila, Yasmin, Cok, and Shahkuntala an assistant to prominent figures of men. Aid given not physically but by profession, appearance, and that belonging to the female characters. If all these women are supported and helped by the male, female to help man in his own way. To clarify the elements of similarity and equality that are meant to be seen by the following table.

Table 3. Saman Figure

Figure	Career	Figure	
Laila	photographer	Rosano	owner
Yasmin	defender	Sihar	employees
Cok	operator	Wisangeni/ Saman	pasture
Shakuntala	dancer		

Female figure composed of Laila, Yasmin, Cok, and Shahkuntala an assistant to prominent figures of men. Aid given not physically but by profession,

appearance, and that belonging to the female characters. If all these women are supported and helped by the male, female to help man in his own way. To clarify the elements of similarity and equality that are meant to be seen by the following table.

Table 4. Gender equilibrium Saman

Figure	Favor	Description
Laila	Covering and company promotion, find solutions to defense / Camouflage	Rosano: Sihar; Wisangeni / Saman
Yasmin	defense / Camouflage	Sihar; Wisangeni / Saman
Cok	- Camouflage; financial	Wisangeni / Saman
Shahkuntala	- Camouflage	Wisangeni / Saman

A group of four above has helped the men in the face of the problems faced by the situation and the condition of the men. Sihar who feel lost close friends working to bring charges against the security problems to the appropriate authority in head office. The death of his best friend due to the lack of job security for the workers in the petroleum industry. Accidents that befell his friend was not accidental, but a lack predicted taken. So to make up for all his regret, he talked to Laila: a photographer who was commissioned by a production house to cover the oil company profiles Sihar place to work. Laila, as a witness to the incident directly, find elements of intent or coercion, because prior to the crash event occurs Sihar their advice and expertise with a view to not be drilling time but forced also done at the behest of the leadership Rosano enterprises. As a result, there was a fire to sacrifice Iman lives; one of Sihar friend in the company. The issue of gender relations in order to preserve the sanctity of romance and can be seen from the following table.

Table 5. Gender, Nature, and Nurture

Figure	Religion	Status	Relationship	Description
Laila	Islam	Virgin	Wisangeni Sihar	Can not Love, because Wisangeni as TTM Priest
Yasmin	Christian	Married	Saman	Backstreet
Choke	Christian	Not Virgin	Many	Free Sex
Shahkuntala	Christian	Virgin	No relationship	Self Sex

Gender analysis Fatimah Busu third novel with the main character Maria Zaitun. Maria Zaitun is a woman, her fiance's death. As a result, she got the predicate as a unlucky woman because her lover died.

Table 6. Main figure in SM novel

Figure	Fortune	Evidence
Maria Zaitun	Lover's death Get shelter	Mockery by society fear by society loved by poor

The first tests of life experienced by Maria Zaitun when her lover died in accidents. Maria Zaitun accept attempts from the Almighty God with sincerity. She gave up everything to God Almighty. Therefore, the environment and culture of the community are not accepted her, and insulted her as unlucky woman. In addition, In addition, Maria Zaitun also feared by neighborhood, because they thought Maria Zaitun would take their couple.

Table 7. Gender nurture and gender equilibrium SM

Figure	Employment	Act	Description
Maria Zaitun	Administration (Clerk)	-	Released (fired)
		Hijrah	Unemployment
		Donor	Give the money for haj
		Ustazahs	Teach the parents and neglected children in the beringin forest

To allay fears within the community, Maria Zaitun began to open up to accept men who love her. Some guys like to come at the same time, causing Maria Zaitun regarded as prostitutes by their own societies. Loose cannons of the women in his neighborhood led her banished from the tenement house. Gender analysis of the employment and subsequent visits Maria Zaitun act. Maria Zaitun career as administrator (clerk) in an office in Kuala Lumpur. After facing the problems with personal life, she removed from office because the office environment does not want her presence again. Maria Zaitun did not have a job until she had to move a cheap but comfortable boarding. He migrated and expelled from the community of the Forest Beringin. With the money he spends pilgrimage provision of those less fortunate and disabled in Beringin Forest. Taught prayers and read Qur'an more like a religious teacher. Here to see if Maria Zaitun wants to spread Islam as da'wah or musafir. Fatimah Busu would like to emphasize that the spread of religion can also be done by the women with the women themselves.

Conclusion

Third novel from the author of three women equally gender freaks. For all these famous authors, gender is not a only women problem but also men. Women and men in the modern world is tied to the community their formed

up their life rolling and spinning in the community. Action, act and think the dominant owned by the man or woman can now interchanged by both, depending on the problem, place and circumstances of their background.

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Cooperative Leadership Competency in Aceh

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Abstract

This study for the development of leadership competencies appropriate cooperative capacity of each individual who is a leader in the cooperative management of a management system in accordance with the reality of Indonesian society. Sampling in Aceh province of the society (good, medium, low). The cooperative was selected to represent the entire cooperative lending and borrowing Aceh, Southwest Aceh namely, Aceh Middle, and the City of Langsa. Southwest Aceh province representing the west coast. Central Aceh represents Aceh Aceh and Langsa the middle represents the east coast. Research conducted using qualitative methodology. With live interviews with 54 people, In view of the existing as mentioned earlier, this study aims to fill the knowledge gap by investigating the factors that contribute to the efficiency of the cooperative management of management members, especially leaders and their leadership abilities. This study aims to address the lack of empirical studies on the effectiveness of cooperative leadership, entrepreneurial orientation (EO) and performance of cooperatives and hopefully this study will provide a clear impact on Indonesia, where the economy is dominated by cooperatives. First, the study is successful CEOs and reveals the key factors that contribute to business leadership needs. This will contribute to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of leadership and support for the development of human resources in Indonesia in the future.

Keywords: leadership, feminism, literary

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Introduction

According to history, the cooperative movement has long been associated with the Indonesian national struggle for independence and against economic sanctions provided by the Netherlands. Cooperatives in Indonesia officially united through Indonesian Cooperatives Congress, first implemented in 1947, two years after the independence of Indonesia. However, the spirit of cooperation has long appeared since the late 19th century as liberal reaction economic system. Under the system, every member of society, has the freedom to compete and make the individual.

Indonesian society was introduced by R. Aria Wiriadmadja through the establishment of credit (savings and loan) cooperative in a small town called Purwokerto in Central Java in 1896. Vice chief Banyumas region, De Wolf Van Westerode, then starting a foundation with Aria Wiriadmadja by running a comparative study with Raiffesien Volks-based bank (cooperative loans to farmers) and the Schulze-Delitzsch (cooperative loans for city workers) in Germany. The most successful model of cooperation at the time was co-harvested crops where the capital comes from charity fundraising.

In the past 20 years, management efficiency was believed to be an important factor in determining whether society will be successful or not. Efficiency in the management of highly related to the ability of management members in the planning, organizing, directing and monitoring the resources of the organization. Expertise in management as identified efficiency in management.

Aceh province, also called Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) is located in Sumatra. Located in the far west of Indonesia, the area is believed to be an ideal place to study for several reasons geographies and history. On December 24, 2004, NAD experienced devastating natural disasters of earthquake and tsunami that destroyed the facility and economy. A strong cooperative movement and a professional will definitely help NAD to get faster recovery. Therefore, the leadership of a reliable and professional societies as one of the functions of management is required.

With respect to leadership in the cooperative movement is believed to be the perfect opportunity to work together, be responsible, to be democratic and to treat others with fairness and truth of religious, social and cultural. Due to the reasons stated above, it is necessary to understand in depth guidance for

cooperative leadership is competent to effectively and professional society leadership in Aceh province, taking into account the social aspects-culture of cooperative members, their expectations and needs. Therefore, this study entitled "Leadership Skills, Cooperative in Aceh". Finally efficiency standards required by cooperative leaders such as, understanding the role and where it fits into the organizational structure of cooperatives, labor leaders aware of the impact on others and the goals and objectives of the cooperative, contribute to the delivery destination cooperative, respectful friends, open-minded and objective in managing and complying with precision/diversity and health / safety policies, recognizing the actions of a leader to others, demonstrate and understand and comply with the regulations as set forth in the cooperative job description .

The main purpose of this study was to examine factors leading cooperative leadership and leadership competencies at each level (that works, is not successful). The main factor is composed of cognitive, behavioral, functional roles, abilities and personal skills. Cooperative leadership competencies seen from four dimensions that comprise the strategic focus, team leadership, community development and change leadership. More specific objectives of the study are presented as follows:

1. To analyze cognitive, behavioral, functional roles, abilities and personal skills as a key factor of leadership (leadership competencies) in a cooperative in Aceh Province.
2. To analyze and evaluate what is more dominant of the four main factors (cognitive, behavioral, functional roles, abilities and personal skills) in determining the success of cooperative management based on the rating (which works, is, and does not work).
3. To analyze leadership competencies cooperative leaders seen from the dimensions of the strategic focus, team leadership, developing people and leading change based on the ratings of the cooperative (which works, is, and does not work).
4. To analyze and evaluate what is more dominant, the efficiency of the four dimensions of leadership played by the leaders of the society based on the rating (which works, is, and does not work).

Cooperative in Indonesia

In Indonesia, the society's first give focus to loans and savings, consumption, and production of goods. Cooperative Indonesia was initially pioneered by Aria Wiriatmadja in Purwokerto, Central Java, in 1896. It is Westerrode Van De Wolf, wholater develops the cooperative movement established by Wiriatmadja into the savings and loan cooperatives in which capital is taken from the harvest proceeds.

In 1908, the Budi Utoma movement proposed the establishment of cooperatives for their daily needs. Has the concept of promoting cooperatives for their daily needs, Islamic company founded the cooperative store. The Dutch government is concerned about the rapid development of cooperatives in Java, and Mulak manage all existing cooperative despite the fact that they are against the development of cooperatives. To make their work more effective, the Dutch government established a number of regulations under the law King 431/1915 as follows: a) cooperatives can be established only if built with a clear and distinct records, b) track the law must be made in Dutch, c) cooperative basis should be agreed by the Governor-General Dutch government in Indonesia. A commission was formed cooperatives by the Dutch government to assess whether the Indonesian people have a need to create a cooperative. The commission is headed by Dr. JH Boeke and is responsible for providing information about the activities of Indonesian society. In 1927 the doctor Soetomo up 'Indonesische study-club' in Surabaya, where he introduced the concept of cooperatives. Then in 1929, Ir. Soekarno cooperative congress held in Batavia (Jakarta) with the help of the Indonesian National Party and proposed the establishment of cooperatives in Java and then in Indonesia finally established.

Cooperative in Aceh

Previous studies done by researchers support the view that aspects of management efficiency in cooperative management have received less attention and discussion, particularly cooperative in NAD (Aceh). However, there are two preliminary studies on the management of the cooperatives by Nasution (1990) and Harianja (2002). The study reported that the biggest problem faced by Indonesian society in general is inefficient leaders and cooperative management.

During the period 2004-2007, the development of the cooperative movement in Aceh showed a slight increase in the trend. There are 5800 units with 485 254 members of the cooperative society. In the last four years, there was an increase of 964 units (16.62%) and 69 427 persons (14.30%). Although there is an increase in volume, but the growth is very small, only 4.76% up to 5.54% of the cooperative unit, and the number of members. In reality, not all units are active cooperatives in handling their business activities and the number of cooperative inactive show an increasing trend as suggested by the following table.

Table 1. Cooperative development unit active and non-active in Aceh

No.	Year	Bills. Cooperative Unit	Active	%	Non Active	%
1	2004	4,836	3,153	65.20	1,683	34.80
2	2005	5,001	2,994	59.75	2,017	40.25
3	2006	5,533	3,352	60.58	2,181	39.42
4	2007	5,800	3,910	67.41	1,890	32.59
5	2008	6,612	4,051	66.28	2,061	33.72
6	2009	6,570	4,246	64.63	2,324	35.37
7	2010	6,614	3,709	56.08	2,905	43.92
8	2011	7,079	3,583	50.61	3,496	49.39

Source: Department of Cooperative and CPM, Aceh Province (2012)

Previous studies done by researchers support the view that aspects of management efficiency in cooperative management have received less attention and discussion, particularly cooperative in NAD (Aceh). However, there are two preliminary studies on the management of the cooperatives by Nasution (1990) and Harianja (2002). The study reported that the biggest problem faced by Indonesian society in general is inefficient leaders and cooperative management.

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Table 2. Unit Cooperative Saving and Loan (USP-Kop) and the Cooperative Loan and Reserve (MTR)

Bills.	District	USP		KSP		Total KSP-USP	
		(Unit)	The (people)	(Unit)	Member (the)	(Unit)	The (people)
1	Banda Aceh	55	34.642	-	-	55	34.642
2	Aceh Besar	141	16.267	11	764	152	17,031
3	Pidie	155	21,154	1	50	156	21.204
4	Bireuen	54	13.291	2	119	56	13,410
5	North Aceh	76	10,918	1	991	77	11,909
6	City Lhokseumawe	57	4,151	1	20	58	4,171
7	East Aceh	69	6,419	1	80	70	6,499
8	City Langsa	30	1,916	-	-	30	1,916
9	Aceh Tamiang	29	1,967	1	166	30	2,133
10	Southeast Aceh	120	5,140	4	241	124	5,381
11	Gayo Lues	21	1,032	-	-	21	1,032
12	Central Aceh	61	10,532	-	-	61	10,532
13	Bener Meriah	11	447	2	120	13	567
14	West Aceh	32	2,762	2	319	36	3,081
15	Aceh Jaya	65	2,992	1	30	66	3,022
16	Nagan Raya	148	4,620	7	219	155	4,839
17	East-West Aceh	185	14.484	1	20	186	14.504
18	South Aceh	30	5,889	1	56	32	5,945
19	Aceh Singkil	136	6,769	1	175	137	6,944
20	Simeulue	136	7,187	7	225	143	7,411
21	Sabang City	43	3,099	-	-	43	3,099
22	Pidie Jaya	34	3,925	-	-	34	3,925
23	Subulussalam	44	1,510	-	-	44	1,510
	Total	1,732	181.113	47	3,594	1,779	184,707

Source: Department of Industry, Trade and Cooperative in Aceh (2012)

There are 47 cooperative or 0.71% of the activity is on the loan and save as shown in the table above (2.1 & 2.2). Some 6,592 units of society in Aceh province, 26.27% of their loan and deposit control unit. However, in terms of the number of members, there are 184,707 members of loans and saving units 441, 494 member cooperatives with an average of 41.84% across the province

of Aceh. The human resources that have direct contact with the management of co-operative achievement and managers. Therefore, the management and the manager are a component that cannot be avoided.

Literature Review

Leadership "is more art than science" and has been described as mysterious, creative, charismatic, subjective, romantic, and change-oriented (Levey, 1992). Zaleznik (1977) believes that such expectations "contrasts sharply with the concept of common, practical, and yet important that leadership is really managing the work done elsewhere. "This is the vision, strategy, and defines alternative in terms of business and cultural realities of the future.

Skills include knowledge, expertise, skills, personal characteristics , beliefs and behaviors, motives, values. They are role behavior record, the person performing the work process.To avoid confusion, the term, Ellström (1997, cited in Virtanen, 2000) that distinguish the efficiency of eligibility. He considers the nature of an employee's competence as referring to "a kind of human capital or human resources that can be transformed into productivity" while qualification is understood as "the needs of the particular class of work tasks (jobs)."

Cooperative or collaborative, is a term taken from the 'common' and 'work' which means working together and with the cooperation refers to the effort to achieve a common goal for the common good. In daily activities, cooperative depends on the active participation of the government that serves to motivate the facilitators and administrators cooperatives (ICA ROAP cited in Ibnoe Soedjono, 2003). Tukidi (News Cooperative, 2008), secretary to the unit Kodanua loan and savings cooperative unit, stating that the savings and loan cooperatives in Indonesia suffered a severe global competition. He also argues that the cooperative will be able to survive only by increasing the efficiency of business managers and management staff including leadership skills. This is the reason that the evaluation of the efficiency of deposit and loan cooperative leadership in Aceh province in the assessment (good, medium and low) focusing on four main factors and dimensions of leadership competencies as described above.

Theory of leadership has changed throughout history. Early studies focused on the leadership of the scientific management theories of Frederick Taylor (Al-

Omari, 2008). With increased understanding of the psychological aspects of Organizational Behavior, Leadership creates McGregor Theory X and Theory Y, and defined the role of the leader of an authoritarian management style versus participatory management style (Al-Omari, 2008). Theory X assumes workers certainly lazy and will avoid work if they can. Theory Y assumes employees are ambitious, self-motivated, willing to accept greater responsibility, and exercise self control and direction.

Table 3. Leadership competencies

Experts	Essential Valued
Thach (2007)	Vision and Target, personal skills, self-knowledge and technical competence of the business in which leaders work.
McKee and Boyatzis (2002)	Honesty, communication, technical competence, diversity awareness, developing others, results orientation, change management, personal skills, problem solving, decision making, political savvy, strategic thinking / vision, customer focus, business acumen, leadership team, responsible socialism and environment, humor and innovation.
Medves (2006)	On a three-dimensional uniform manner deemed competent leaders, such as cognitive, functional, personal and social competence.
Svetlik, 2005	The diversity of thinking, thinking critically, creativity, problem solving, strategic thinking, analytical skills, numerical ability.

Research Leads earlier, prior to 1945, especially in relation to identifying the characteristics, behavior, and personality patterns that will differentiate leaders from non-leaders (Fiedler, 1996; Tichy 1996). As stated in the Great Man theory, their leader is unusual, born with innate qualities, destined to lead. This theory assumes that leaders are not made, but born or destined to be a leader. This means that the presence of leaders is doomed. While Skills include knowledge, expertise, skills, personal attributes, beliefs and behaviors, motives, values, etc. They are a record of the behavior of the role, the person performing the work process (Pagon et al., 2008). Therefore, the adjustment will be one of the significant efficiency in achieving effective cooperative leadership in Aceh.

In discharging their duties, a cooperative leader also needs to have the leadership team as the key to successful management of the cooperative. This is why, strategic focus, leadership team, champion change and community development into leadership dimension in assessing the efficiency of

cooperative leadership in Indonesia. In this study, there are four factors that affect the efficiency of leadership: Cognitive Behavior, Role Function, Personal Capacity and Personal Skills. Four factors influencing leadership competencies: cognitive behavior, role function, Personal Capacity and Personal Skills.

Key factors of leadership

Factors	Description
Cognitive behavior	Cognitive Behavior Theory refers to the concept that cognitive instrumental in changing behavior. More specifically, cognition or thinking affects customer behavior, and negative thoughts or beliefs may make it difficult for customers to experience a positive behavior changes. Intervention combines cognitive behavioral, cognitive and behavioral strategies to solve a variety of behavioral and psychological problems. They seek to "change the thoughts and behaviors that are irrational or corrupt person by educating people and strengthen the positive experiences that will lead to fundamental changes in the way in addressing the problem."
Functional role	Functional Role is divided according to the different tasks carried out in teams. Teams can use the STAR (situation or task, action, result) structures that may interfere with the function of leadership (Wellins, Byham, & Wilson, 1991). Tasks are divided into groups of specific functions, responsibilities of each function assigned to team members for implementation. Group members can be rotated through different roles to develop the skills of the team. For example, the leader of the plant can divide tasks according to the quality, safety, maintenance, supplies. seen the group leaders responsibility for all functions, a person can function on a single charge.

Factors	Description
Personal capability	This is very important for a leader, primarily, to be able to manage emotional reactions to uncertainty and discomfort, for example, did not respond to extremes, gradually heading towards uncertainty and the ability to stay calm. At the same time, all because of the leadership of all the major challenges society has a human dimension, it is important to have the highest level of interpersonal capabilities in order to better understand what happened and to find the best way to resolve the situation. Personal capacity has been extensively studied over the past decade by the likes of Goleman (1998, 2000) and is often referred to as 'emotional intelligence' of a leader.
Personal skills	Personal skills is the ability to learn the affairs of a person but can also be applied in other circumstances. Examples of personal skills include communication, teamwork, leadership and problem solving. Personal skills constitutes technical skills, human skills, and concept skills.

Research Design

In order for visual explanations, this study describes the leadership competency model developed by Pagan et al (2008), later modified to tolerate social issues and specific culture in Aceh. Four factors that can determine the leadership competencies.

Specific criteria based on the order of Indonesian Cooperatives and SMEs, 14/Per/M.KUKM/XII/2009 number of amendments to the regulations the minister of cooperatives and some small and medium enterprises 20/Per/M.KUM/XI/2008 guidelines for health assessment cooperative savings and loans and storage units and units of the loan. In the aspects of capital, productive asset quality, management, efficiency, liquidity, self-reliance and growth, and ideals.

This study used qualitative methods, Creswell (2009) states that qualitative research is a way to explore and understand the meaning of an individual or group that is considered to be social problems. The research process involves questions and new procedures: collecting data in an environment of the participants; inductive data analysis, developing themes from specific to general themes, making interpretation of the meaning of the data. Through qualitative methods, the researchers explain phenomena related to the efficiency of the cooperative leadership in a descriptive way. In this descriptive study is a reflection of objective phenomena investigated by researchers. In this study, the phenomenon being studied is the degree of efficiency of the cooperative leadership in NAD, these factors make cooperative leadership functions in NAD or vice versa, is not satisfactory, perceptions and expectations of stakeholder society. Thus, it is appropriate to Patton (1980) claim that qualitative data consists of detailed descriptions of situations, events, people, interactions, and observed behaviors, direct quotations from people about their experiences, attitudes, beliefs, and thoughts, and excerpts or entire passages from documents, correspondence, records, and case histories.

The current study uses a variety of data sources. Research data consist of two types, primary data and secondary data. The second data includes observations on the activities of the cooperative unit in the province of Aceh and printed documents, audiovisual documents showed the main purpose of the cooperative unit performance, particularly in relation to leadership competencies.

Conclusion

Aspects that need to be observed more closely, including its production (productivity), Liti contact me a number of conflicts, the level of cooperation, organizational culture and climate, achievement goals, employee satisfaction, and customer satisfaction top agencies. In addition, some documents such as memos, letters to the public-house or external, issued by the cooperative's manager or leader, and also the analysis of the content and effectiveness of leadership. The importance of efficiency in managing the leaders of the cooperative board needs to be taken into account for future research. Hence, this paper encourage some contribution to the development of society in Indonesia, particularly in Aceh.

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Parenting Styles of Single Mothers

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Abstract

Education of the family is the first education experienced by each child, that is, through communication that parental guidance for children. Guidance or nurturing contains the values that formed the basis for the process of socialization and foundations to further his education. Family is the smallest unit of the society and has the primary responsibility to nurture the growth and development of children so that optimal their basic needs are met. Parental responsibility for children, including the need of physical, emotional, spiritual, intellectual, and social. Then the success of adult child's life at the time is a measure of the applicability of effective child manage his or her parents. As a key member of the family a mother and parents should be consistent, compatible, complementary and unidirectional of raising and educating children. Currently, the family has begun to change. Data shows a flood we divorce figures in today's society are growing and this has also been the cause of the increase in the number of single mothers. This increase is not only in Malaysia but also in every country in the world, regardless of race, religion and socioeconomic level. This phenomenon is a social phenomenon that is getting worse, the initial survey was conducted with a view to sharing the findings of previous studies on maternal parenting style parenting styles with as the impact on child development.

Keywords: parenting styles, single mother

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Introduction

Education of the family is the first education experienced by each child, that is, through communication that parental guidance for children. Guidance or nurturing contains the values that formed the basis for the process of socialization and foundations to further his education. Family is the smallest unit of the society and has the primary responsibility to nurture the growth and development of children so that optimal their basic needs are met. Parental responsibility for children, including the need of physical, emotional, spiritual, intellectual, and social. Then the success of adult child's life at the time is a measure of the applicability of effective child manage his or her parents. As a key member of the family a mother and parents should be consistent, compatible, complementary and unidirectional of raising and educating children.

Currently, the family has begun to change. Data shows a flood we divorce figures in today's society are growing and this has also been the cause of the increase in the number of single mothers. This increase is not only in Malaysia but also in every country in the world, regardless of race, religion and socioeconomic level. This phenomenon is a social phenomenon that is getting worse, the initial survey was conducted with a view to sharing the findings of previous studies on maternal parenting style parenting styles with as the impact on child development.

Single mother and Parenting style

According to Mohd Mazjub Rohaty and Muhammad Rais (1999), a single mother of a woman who 1) husband has died and his wife had to make the task of raising children, 2) wife divorced husband and wife have been given custody of his children, 3) unengaged and not provided for maintenance by the husband to earn a living child, 4) wife in the divorce process that will likely take a long time and the kids were still under his pads a time. Apart from the definition of life involving divorce there are also cases where the husband disappeared as 1) husband live separately and therefore can not play an active role as the father in the family, 2) husband infirm can not only help raise the children need special care, but then the husband is unable to carry out his responsibilities as a husband and father, and 3) I wives are given the task of raising a child without the help of others husbands (Rohaty Mohd Mazjub

and Muhammad Rais, 1999). It could be argued that the single mother phenomenon can occur at any wedding, whether newly married, or can occur at all ages and wife, whether the wife is too old or too young (Wan Ibrahim Wan Ahmad, 2006). Generally single mothers refer to their widows (widowed and divorced) mother out of wedlock, the mother is separated from her husband and they are not married but to adopt a child (HEW, 2003), the husband left due to work elsewhere or served in the military at home and abroad (Mendes, 1979).

An ideal family consists of a mother, father and children. Mothers and fathers each have specific responsibilities and also the way they educate and nurture their children. How education and upbringing is intended as parenting style. Parenting styles is generally referred to as the process of raising and educating children from the stage he was born, his childhood and until the child becomes an adult (Rozumah Baharuddin & Rahimah Ibrahim, 2008). Interaction of children and parents are referred to as the process because it is always alive and dynamic, in which the activity of coaching, care, and education committed against children held in an active and changing according to the time and the child's development (Rozumah Baharuddin & Rahimah Ibrahim, 2008 , p. 183).

In the west there are various classifications of parenting style, but often used as a reference is given by Baumrind (1971). He explained that parenting style is an effort to connect parents, socialize and control their children. This interaction is to yield a behavior that will leave an indelible mark in the advancement of the children. Parenting style will help in bridging the parent-child relationship to the values and beliefs that they can be grown on children themselves. Yet this relationship must be a part of a healthy, equipped with a home environment filled with caring ingredients and high parent involvement which in turn will have an impact, and character education children (Zahyah Hanafi, 2008). Baumrind basing the parenting style on the following typology: demanding (demanding) and responsiveness (responsive).

Urgent the dimensions related to parental claims about the desire to make a part of a lifestyle in a family as expectations of adult behavior, discipline, preparation of control and troubleshooting of behavior. Responsiveness is the dimension related to parents' perceptions of case of child personality grooming, shaping attitudes assertiveness, self-discipline, and the fulfillment of specific requirements (Baumrind, 1991). Parenting is a parent will be

determined by the two dimensions. Baumrind initially categorized into three, namely authoritative styles (high urgency and responsiveness), authoritarian (high demand and low response f) and permissive (low demand and high responsiveness). Macobby and Martin (1983) also add another style of neglect(neglect). Each of these parenting styles reflects different education and upbringing by parents values, practices and behaviors (Baumrind, 1991).

Types of Parenting Style

By Baumrind (1991) stated that authoritative parents can be defined as a parent who practice the way men wedged due to huddle with his family life in a cause to fall. Irector my parents would rationally orient activity behaviors that promote and provide opportunities to engage children and speech (Baumrind, 1968).

Parenting style ofauthoritarianreflects parents practiceair regulation and orderly structure, expect them obeyed orders and rule without explanations and did not give his speech (Baumrind, 1991).

Parents who adopt this style high in terms of intimacy and often at will without question the child. The parents of this type do not conform to the rules that they have set but they seem by children to control their children (Baumrind, 1971).

Parents do not take this kind of story about the life of a child. They do not see themselves as responsible for the education and upbringing of children, but let the child grow up without engaging directly with children (Macobby & Martin, 1983).

The findings about single mothers parenting style have reported a variety of education and nursing practice and did not see a trend in style. However, what is clear is that the dimensions of urgency and responsiveness of single mothers vary according to socio-cultural level. Example single mothers in Taiwan, their parenting style are influenced by the social, cultural contexts and traditions. They educate and nurture the children with discipline in order to be the order of the child in school, growing self-reliance so that their children would be comparable to children who have both parents, so that their academic success is seen as a mother who can educate a child. Upbringing and education will also avoid them from being despised by society. Taiwanese society still view single mothers as the problem and have a good marriage is

not perfect (Tsai, 2002). The single parent situation is worse when their husbands died. By custom and preconceptions Taiwan husband's death the widow, who is required to leave, with my children without help and support one (Hsu, Khan & Huang, 2002).

In the west is the practice of single mothers parenting style more evident as indicated by Baumrind (1978). There are studies that show that single parents adopting an authoritarian style (Kelley, Power, & Wimbush, 1992; Steinberg, Mounts, Lamborn, & Dornbusch, 1991) and there is also a find they are more permissive (Dornbusch et al., 1985, Steinberg et al., 1991). Both styles are reported to reflect these single mothers are busy, do not care, too spoiled, preoccupied with themselves, or inconsistency in the way of their education and upbringing of the child. Though the single mothers parenting style is heavily influenced by the west, but their sociocultural be affected more by socioeconomic where the cost of living expenses are high. This possibility of contributing to the rigors of their lives so they do not have the time to become a more effective parent.

Generally not easy to clearly state whether the authoritarian parenting style, otoritatif, permissive or neglectful because these styles are often influenced by factors of a social and economic context. Single mothers and nursing practice parenting styles guided by the customs, beliefs, and economic levels of their society. It is not easy to mengeneralisasikan single mothers parenting style to one style only.

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The Impact of Emotional Intelligence Factor on Academic Achievement

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Abstract

Emotional aspect is one of the factors to be expanded in the Malaysian education system as envisaged in the National Education Philosophy. However, many students currently involved with various social problems are due to lack of skills to recognize and control their emotions. There are many studies that report that emotional intelligence has a significant relationship to academic achievement. The higher the level of emotional intelligence is, the higher a student's academic achievement level also obtained. Studies have found that students who follow courses skills of emotional intelligence has helped improve their academic achievement. Students appreciate the emotional significance acquire higher academic achievement. Students who have a high level of emotional intelligence have high performance standards in English and Bahasa Melayu. Overall, the factor of emotional intelligence has proven that a student is a significant positive relationship of academic achievement. Thus, it is the emotional aspects should be applied directly in the education system to raise the level of emotional intelligence that is not only more successful in academic achievement, but also successful in terms of career and future undertakings, in particular, aspects of life in general.

Keywords: emotional intelligence, academic achievement

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Introduction

The education system is not only aimed at producing individuals who have excellent academic credentials, but also has spiritual development and emotional development that can lead to prosperity and progress of the country (Low, 2011). Emotional aspect is an important factor in influencing student excellence in academic achievement. This is evident in the Malaysian National Philosophy of Education emphasized that the emotional aspect should also be developed:

"Education is an ongoing effort towards further developing the potential of individuals in a holistic and integrated approach to create balanced and harmonious human terms, of the physical, emotional, spiritual, intellectual, and social development based on the belief and devotion to God. This effort is to produce individuals who are knowledgeable, competent, honorable, responsible and capable of achieving well-being and contribute to the betterment of society and the nation "(Education Act, 1996).

According to Goleman view (1995), an individual's emotional intelligence is said to be an important factor in determining success, especially students. According to him, the success of an individual only accounted for 20% only of intellectual alertness while 80% are influenced by the emotional intelligence they have.

There are researchers interested in studying the role of emotional intelligence on academic achievement and emotional adjustment in school (Humphrey et.al, 2007). Recently, there are many studies which found that emotional intelligence is found to have a positive and significant relationship with academic achievement (Nwadinigwe & Azuka-Obieke, 2012). According to their findings, the higher level of emotional intelligence, the higher a student's academic achievement level also obtained. This is because students who have a high level of emotional intelligence, awareness of the emotions and the emotions of others and the ability to control the emotions that increases

academic achievement. Thus, past studies aimed at proving that emotional intelligence is a significant factor in academic achievement.

The Concept of Emotional

Goleman (1995) defines emotions as a feeling expressed by a variety of states of mind, psychological and biological. Therefore, there are hundreds of kinds of feelings or emotions that can be experienced by an individual. Feeling or emotion is sometimes combined or mixed to create different feelings or emotions.

Salovey and Mayer (1990) define emotional intelligence as a person's ability for perception and emotional delivery with precision, using emotions, understanding emotions and managing emotions of yourself and others. For Bahrain (1997) noted that emotional intelligence is a set of capabilities, competencies and skills that influence non-cognitive ability of a person in accordance with environmental demands and pressures. Goleman (1995) stipulates that emotional intelligence is emotional self-control and perseverance and the ability to motivate a person.

There are three models of the emotional intelligence, ability model of emotional intelligence (Salovey & Mayer, 1990, 1997), Emotional Intelligence Competency Inventory Model (Reuven Baron, 1997) and Mixed Model Emotional Intelligence (Goleman, 1995, 1998). Salovey and Mayer (1990) put Model Four Chapters (Four Branch Model) to describe the emotional intelligence: identifying emotions, using emotions, understanding emotions, and managing emotions. Baron (1997) is categorized into five dimensions of emotional intelligence that is interpersonal, intrapersonal, adaptability, stress management and mood (a state of mind or heart) and Goleman (1995) divides emotional intelligence into five dimensions of self-awareness, self-regulation, Self-motivation, empathy and social skills.

There are previous studies have reported that emotional intelligence plays a vital role in improving academic achievement. Downey et.al (2008) conducted a study on the relationship between emotional intelligence and academic success in Australia. Their study covers 209 Australian students aged 12 to 17 years from two schools. They use instruments Adolescent Swinburne University Emotional Intelligence Test (SUEIT) containing a total of 57 items of 10 items of recognition (recognition) and the expression of emotions, 19 items of emotional understanding, 10 items of Direct Cognition and Emotion 18 items in the management and control of emotions to measure of emotional intelligence. The findings they report that found academic success has to do with the high level of emotional intelligence. The higher the level of emotional intelligence the higher student academic achievement.

In addition, they found that different dimensions of emotional intelligence predicted grades of different subjects. Specifically, the dimensions of management and has the management and control of high emotional acquire high achievement in mathematics and science. Students who have an advantage in the management and control of high emotions can also make problem solving or focus on subjects that require the involvement of high working memory. There were statistically significant dimensions of emotional control with Mathematics and Science while emotional understanding was significantly correlated with the achievement of Art and Geography. This means a good student of mathematics and science have good emotional control. For students with an understanding of the dimensions with high emotions get high achievement in the subjects of Art and Geography. This shows that students have an understanding of the high emotions, social emotions that can be applied in the subject of art and Geography.

In Lagos, Nigeria, Azuka Nwadinigwe-Obieke (2012) showed that emotional intelligence has a significant relationship with academic achievement. Their study involved a total of 156 students in Form Four students. This study used a quasi-experimental study of the pre-test / post test and control groups. Based on their findings, when a person becomes more emotional and constructive

thoughts, the behavior shown is positive. In addition, this study also uses mentoring program partners (peer mentoring) to help mentor and mentee develop and improve interpersonal skills, leadership, self-management and interpersonal, self-respect and self-efficacy. The results of this study support the findings of Downey et al., (2008) who reported a positive relationship between emotional intelligence and academic achievement. This is evidenced by the respondents emotional intelligence skills courses appeared to help improve their academic achievement. Respondents emotional learning training system to obtain high scores in academic achievement significantly.

Study was also done by Holt (2007) in California, where he uses a different measuring tool that MSCEIT (Mayer-Salovey-Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test) to measure the level of emotional intelligence of 300 students aged 18 years at the community college in Southern California. The findings once again support the previous findings that academic achievement is influenced by emotional intelligence. His research also showed that academic achievement has a significant positive relationship with emotional dimensions of task management, emotional management and emotional reasoning. This reinforces the findings that show higher levels of emotional intelligence, the high academic achievement.

Similarly, the study of Nelson (2009) using the same instrument on 142 students at risk who are 16 years old. The findings of this study support previous studies that prove that the factor of emotional intelligence is a predictor of academic achievement, particularly among students from low socioeconomic status. The results showed that most of the significant relationship is between emotional understanding and academic achievement. In Malaysia there are also findings that show emotional intelligence is an indicator of student academic achievement. Azizi Hj. Yahaya, Shahrin bint Hashim and Mohd Nor (2009) conducted a study of the relationship between emotional intelligence and academic performance of students to 399 students from class fourth of ten secondary schools in Johor, Kelantan and Terengganu. The results of their study also support the findings of Downey et al., (2008) in

which emotional intelligence has a significant and positive relationship with academic achievement. The higher the level of emotional intelligence, the higher their academic achievement.

The results of these studies support the view Goleman (1995) emotional intelligence relates to the ability to identify the emotions of others, empathize with the emotions of others, self-motivated and ability to interact effectively. There are also different from the findings mentioned above. For example, the findings of Azizi et.al (2009) also found that low emotional intelligence of students has low academic achievement as well.

The study of Chan and Rodziah Mohamad Nor (2012) of the 100 students in Form Four in Highland by measuring five dimensions of emotional intelligence, behavior and academic achievement was found that there were different findings with the findings of Aziz and his colleagues (2009). This is because it appears that all dimensions of emotional intelligence such as self-awareness, self-control, motivation, empathy and social skills only show a moderate academic achievement in which the mean value of emotional intelligence is social skills to 74.03, 73.58 to self-awareness, 72.66 to motivate, 72.53 for empathy and self-control is 68.10. Such findings are likely to be influenced by other factors in the relationship between the two variables is. Review of previous studies and new studies should be continued to further menperjelaskan more of these factors.

Conclusion

Emotional intelligence skills are indeed very important for a successful academic achievement and life. Early results from the previous studies showed that the emotional intelligence is an important predictor and had a significant positive correlation with academic achievement. This means that the higher the level of emotional intelligence of a student is, the higher the level of academic achievement. With this, it is suggested that all students

should be taught the skills of emotional intelligence to improve academic achievement. Thus, it is the emotional aspects should be applied directly in the education system to raise the level of emotional intelligence that is not only more successful in academic achievement, but also successful in terms of career and future undertakings, in particular, aspects of life in general.

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The Murder Because of Siri: Indonesian Criminal Code

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Abstract

South Sulawesi society knows the concept of siri'. Siri' means dignity and may also means shame if the dignity is violated by someone else. It's identical to the man himself. Local people say, only with Siri' we are called human being. A person who does not have Siri' called animals. Lots of murder happened because someone is deemed to violate Siri'. This paper raised the issue of (1) how Siri' in terms of Lontara (local customary law), and (2) how Siri' according to the Book of Criminal Law. This study found that Lontara looked Siri' as a heavy violation of human dignity and therefore anybody who violates Siri' should be killed. Meanwhile, the Book of Criminal Law looked Siri' as usual murder and not regulated in the articles. Various customary laws in Indonesia are not regulated in KUHP under the spirit of law unification. After Indonesia entered the reform era, the provisions governing the customary law have a stronger juridical basis. After the second amendment of the 1945 Constitution, specifically in Article 18B paragraph (2), customary law appreciated and recognized by the state. In addition, the Law on Judicial Authority (Article 28) states, judges should explore, follow, and understand the values of law and sense of justice that live in the community. And, in accordance with the spirit of regional autonomy, some districts and municipalities in Indonesia have issued local regulations (Perda) related to Islamic teaching.

Keywords: local culture, murder, criminal code

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Introduction

Siri' is one of the identity of South Sulawesi. If someone does not have the Siri' is called Olok-olok (animals).Siri' is seen as the most profound cultural values that can be interpreted as self-esteem (dignity). But different from self-esteem is a commonly known in other societies, the siri' in South Sulawesi could lead to murder. Someone knocked the pride itself will bear a deep shame and feel mate siri' (losing the siri'). To maintain self-esteem and pride befitting punishment should include even murder. Even if they come off due to uphold the siri'', then it is termed mate ri siri'na mean, die in defense of the siri', or die to uphold the dignity and self-esteem.

Dead is considered a thing so praiseworthy. Until today, there are still many assassination occurred in South Sulawesi as background 'siri' . However, no writings that discuss about the murder of the law against offenders because of the siri' according to a survey Lontara and KUHP that occurred in Indonesia. Lontara is a compilation of customary law that occurred in South Sulawesi before the positive law.

The concept of Siri and Murder

According to Marzuki, the concept of the siri' related to the self esteem (dignity). Siri' is the ethical values that fit the law of value of self- esteem. [2](#)Chabot said that the siri' only little resemblance to the shy but closer to the meaning of self-esteem. Andaya, also held a siri' as do not differ with the opinion of others, the siri' "is a concept that embodies the idea of self-esteem and shy. Shy is the origin of the emergence of self-esteem. The act of making someone feel was shame is the act of neglect of the concept of dignity and self-esteem. A person who has made the siri' expected to do something to restore his self-esteem. This principle of life as reflected in a saying that

"better off maintaining self-esteem (mate ri siri'na) than continue to live without the siri' (mate siri'). ⁴Andaya also see the matching siri' with concept pacce. Pacce normal level means stinging, but also have a sense of empathy or sympathy for others. Sayings of Makassar "ikambe mangkasaraka punna tasiri'pacceseng nipabbulo sibatangangi" (our people of Makassar, if not the siri', is what binds us together pacce).

Moreover, Perlas said that for the Bugis-Makassar (two ethnic of South Sulawesi) siri' is their soul, reason, to uphold the siri' they were willing to sacrifice everything, including his life. Mattulada understand siri' as a pride or glory self-esteem (dignity). Something that looked worth the "self-esteem" is a qualification in life as a human. Farid, argue that the siri' can be interpreted as the dignity and can also mean a sense of the dignity of embarrassed when hit by someone. Iwata said the concept of the siri' is very sensitive to the culture and society of abstract in Makassar, which makes it difficult to be translated into the other languages, including the Indonesian language. This can be seen in the derivative (derivative)of the siri' like passiriki and sipassiriki that means helping someone else or helping each other. The phrase "akjulu siri' '(united in the siri') describe the function of a siri' of this is perfect.

From the point of view of the members of the culture of South Sulawesi, to understand that the siri' , is a deep sense of shame, self-esteem, dignity, which marks a person as a human being esteemed, and if hit by another demands a sacrifice, including life though.

Load of the siri' dominant rules incustomary criminal law before the positive law in South Sulawesi. Some of these are:

Parakara 50: *Punna niak tau Akkana riburaknea embai bainennu. Namanna tau nipatappakmamo angkanangi Anjo Kanaya, tamakkulleai niak gaukna buraknenna, kagaukji, nirapikampi sikatinroang nalalomo*

ammuno. Napunna mangemo ritumabbicaraya iareka narianrongtaua talalomi nibuno. Bicaramamisseng. Talalomi nibuno.

Meaning: Article 50: If anyone says to a man "wife go aside", although one should be trusted, then the woman's husband may not take any action. Later the act and the person concerned is found sleeping with then killed. If it goes to the government or to an eldest person, it can no longer be killed.

This article shows that when a wife who is believed on the testimony of the availability of a user or commits an act of adultery with oblique or others then both should be killed. But murder is only allowed when both are in the hands of the government or someone who is considered the eldest. This article clarifies that the executions were tolerated before addressed by law enforcement or government.

Customary Law states:

“Naia adakna Gallarrang Bate-Batea, punna niak know lombo laranganna, anak Gali anak Karaeng akgauk arenna sala. Nisamballei taua, nitaro barambaranna, nibuno appammanakang, nitunu ballakna. Niak Napunna know salimarak arenna, ambaineang sakribattanna, nigentungi miles lombo kallonna, nibakbak bangkenna nanilabu ri ri tamparanga nipappakanreang jukuk. Niak Napunna know annakgalak baine, nibunoi ripammanakanna, tena boya-boyanna, mate jangang sikayui. Kammaminjo adakna siagadang atoranna Gowa, atoranna nikanaya Karaeng.”

That means:

Bate is a custom-Batea Gallarrang is if there is someone who does a great offense like hold (raped) prince, the one doing the name suggests, the person doing so butchered, confiscated his goods, all their relatives killed, and his house burned. If anyone does salimarak, ie marry his sister then hung a large

stone on his neck, then tied her feet in the deep sea, submitted to the fish to eat. If there is a person holding a woman (or rape), he will be killed by his family, It could not be claimed yet, death is like a chicken. Such was the custom of Gowa and regulations. Based of Lontara,it is understood that the perpetrator of a violation could be killed as viewed against the siri' are: sexual harassment against women; wife goeth aside to another man; do marriage or sexual relations with a mahram. Lontaramention of a price recovery or broken families esteem with apuli identical concept but not exactly the same as the law of Qisas in Islam.The famous phrase is inrang nyawa nibayaraki nyawa, inrang cerak nibayaraki cerak, inrang wang nibayaraki wang (debt lives paid a life, blood debt paid blood money paid money debt). Puli this spirit that, among other things, the underlying assassination in society.

Parakara 9: Punna niak paramaradeka abbeserek nassitobok buno sitau Nani Nani rapik ribijanna laloi nipappuli. Napunna larimo mange riballakna tumakbicaraya talaloami nipappuli, nasapu mamma. Napunna burakne tallumpulo, napunna baine patampulo, nanipassala pole ammunoa know. Adak assulukna Kompania nitongkokji, tanitorai.

Article 9: If there is another free man argument and stabbing each other, until one of them is killed, then caught by the family (who was killed), then the kill should be killed even when it's so balanced (puli).

Maradeka (free man) is one of the stages in the social strata of Makassar, the social status of the King/nobles and servants or slaves. 12thWhen one person to another person independent event take assitobok (stab each other), resulting in one person was killed, the killer charged punished in a way that is relevant even killed by family killed. This concept is referred to in Lontara as puli (retribution in kind).

In Lontara, treatment can be done against the abuse of murder, rape, infidelity for women and men involved. The killings also performed on a person get rid of other people's lives (puli).

Murder According to the Criminal Code

Murder by the Book of the Law, Criminal Law (Penal Code) with crimes against the soul of the term. It is stated in the articles 338-350 of the Penal Code. Basically the killings, murders known and planned murder. Dolus including killings, known by the term doodslag, arranged in chapters 338 and the assassination planned or premeditated murder (moord), arranged in article 340.[13](#)

Article 338 stated that a person who intentionally get rid of the life of another, shall be punished with imprisonment for fifteen years ever. This article contains the meaning that does evil in this article is "treason dead" or "murder" (doodslag). From the sidelines of the act required the act that caused the death of another person. The meaning of "accidental death" must be accompanied by the previous intention. When his death was not previously intended, it is not classified as murder under the provisions of this article.

Article 340 mentions a person who commits murder on the basis of intent and premeditated to get rid of other people's lives, and the punishment is to be sentenced to death or life imprisonment or imprisonment while the longest twenty years.

In the articles of the penal code is murdered, found no violation of the preamble of the punishment according to the measure of customary law in Indonesia. It is firmly based on the spirit of national criminal law unification. However, the second amendment of the 1945 Constitution, even asserts common law position, precisely in Article 18B paragraph (2), reads "State

recognizes and respects the unions customary law communities with traditional rights over the living and in accordance with the principles of community development and the Republic of Indonesia, which is regulated by law". The article shows that there is a legal basis for the enforcement of customs laws, which one of them is based on a siri' of customary norm enforcement 'in South Sulawesi.

Justice Scales Consideration

Law enforcement of customs law in Indonesia, as mandated by the 1945 Constitution until now has not been realized. But a number of areas with reference to the Regional Autonomy Law, in particular Law no.22/1999 on Regional Government, has prompted local authorities to organize his own district by making various regional regulations (Perda) specific. One of them is PERDA-PERDA "Sharia". When the siri' aligned with the values of Islam, as part of the law that is living in the community of South Sulawesi, then surely the opportunity to develop the siri' in the form of wide-open PERDA. This will be a challenge for the development of national legislation in the future.

Before the realization of these sets of rules, for while the siri' as the value of living in a society still have space to consider the decision in court. Chances are that, based on the Judicial Power Law No.48, 2009 (Article 5) that says, judges must dig, follow, understand the values of law and sense of justice that live in the community. Values law who lived in the community, including the values of the siri' that in certain levels can foster criminal behavior murder. As executor of criminal law, the judge is obliged to dig a series of values', follow the norms understand it better and apply in its decisions to fulfill the sense of justice.

The problem is that not all judges understand the values of the siri' in the local community. Every time a judge can occur at the turn of the High Court or the District Court. There are judges who come from the local area and some of the other districts in Indonesia. The judge from the outside do not understand most of the siri' 'so can not be considered the siri' is in the handling of the murder motivated siri' .

Conclusion

This study found that Lontara looked Siri' as a heavy violation of human dignity and therefore anybody who violates Siri' should be killed. Meanwhile, the Book of Criminal Law looked Siri' as usual murder and not regulated in the articles. Various customary laws in Indonesia are not regulated in KUHP under the spirit of law unification. After Indonesia entered the reform era, the provisions governing the customary law have a stronger juridical basis. After the second amendment of the 1945 Constitution, specifically in Article 18B paragraph (2), customary law appreciated and recognized by the state. In addition, the Law on Judicial Authority (Article 28) states, judges should explore, follow, and understand the values of law and sense of justice that live in the community. And, in accordance with the spirit of regional autonomy, some districts and municipalities in Indonesia have issued local regulations (Perda) related to Islamic teaching.

It comes to a conclusion that looked Lontara infringement siri' as for welfare violations of human and who are therefore in breach of the siri' can be given sanction to be killed. Meanwhile, the KUHP looked at the siri' as usual assassination and not arranged in chapters section. To bridge the gap it's needed a judge's ability to consider the siri' , as a living law, in the Court's decision. In order to develop the national law and take advantage of space made possible by the constitution and the regulations one way out of the

emptiness of law by the local government is able to set PERDA regarding how customary law was there in South Sulawesi.

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The Tradition of Reading Tulkiyamat as Media of Da'wah in Makasar

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Abstract

the study discusses the manuscript tradition of reading Tulkiyamat in the community of Takalar district, South Sulawesi. This tradition is considered particularly relevant because it can enhance religious understanding and awareness for people to change behavior, and be a means to strengthen the kinship. Particularly, conducted a study and analysis of text of the manuscript is in the public Tulkiyamat with philological approach. This research was also supported by the literature review, observation, interviews to explore the presence of background, text and text readings Tulkiyamat and traditions in South Sulawesi. The results showed that the manuscript contains Tulkiyamat on matters pertaining to the Hereafter and the Judgment Day which is one of the pillars of faith in Islam. Islamic values contained in the manuscript Tulkiyamat can be used as a medium of propaganda and socialization of religion in society, let alone delivered in the local language that is easily understood by all levels of society.

Keywords: media, da'wah

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Introduction

One of Indonesian cultural heritage that is priceless relics contained in the various written texts. The manuscript is one written in the form of relics of the past, a culture of documents or records that contain ideas, main ideas, a wide range of knowledge about the universe according to the cultural perception of community supporters, including religious teachings containing the noble values of the national culture and a recording of documents written by past activities as a manifestation and reflection of community life.

One of the supporting elements should not be forgotten for a preacher, is a medium of propaganda, as a means of conveying religious messages, so that the entire message to be delivered well received and, clearly, one of the media propaganda that is still retained by the people who live in the Sanrobone Village, District Sanrobone, Takalar, namely Tulkiyamat readings. Tulkiyamat script reading activities, a tradition or custom for generations that has been retained by the people in the village Sanrobone Makassar, Takalar.

The spread of Islam in Indonesia is not just limited to religion, but covered all areas of society, especially the spread of civilization (a society which has grown by using the script) Islam also caused major changes to the system of writing in Indonesia (Young, 2012: 81). A region in the center of the Indonesian archipelago, particularly in the use of Arabic script is the kingdom of Malacca who have mastered the trade in the Strait of Malacca and deploy powerful position as the Malay-Muslim kingdom throughout the Indonesian archipelago.

The arrival of Islamic civilization and Arabic script in Indonesian script and the use of Serang manuscript likely be a strong association with the major contribution that the Malay people have been clever and intelligently adapting the Arabic script for writing local languages, thus holding clerkship hereditary castle in the kingdom of Goa. Among the three muballig, which plays a major

role to demand that the king XIV (King I Mangarangi Daeng Manrabia Sultan Alauddin Tominanga) embraced Islam is Datuk ri Bandang more focused spread of Islam in the kingdom of Gowa.

In the reign of King of Gowa X, a Malay descent named Daeng Mangallakena I was appointed as the Harbormaster. Since the post of Harbormaster continuously held by the Malays. Especially after, the kingdom of Gowa accept Islam as the official religion, it is in need of repair system of administration in accordance with the Islamic culture. For it, other than the office of the port, the other positions are given to the Malays is a palace scribe. Clerkship held in the Malay palace coincided until the reign of the king of the Gowa XVI (Sultan Hasanuddin 1653-1669). Among Malay palace scribe, the most active role is Enci 'Amin during the reign of Sultan Hasanuddin, has left a poem works Makassar War (Omay, 2009: 49-50).

This fact suggests that the use of Arabic script, which script of Serang in South Sulawesi is motivated by the Malays, who served in the royal palace scribe Gowa. Long before Islam arrived in South Sulawesi, the Malays have to know and use Arabic, namely Jawi script since the 14th century. They also tried to adapt the script Jawi, the Malay work becomes more productive. Finally, Jawi script has been considered as a vehicle for the spread of Islamic civilization (Young, 2009: 98).

The Manuscript

Attempts to introduce a Tulkiyamat script in Indonesia has begun to attempt to transliterate text Akhbar al-Akhira ahwal al-Kiyama existing in National Museum of Jakarta. This is done in the interests of literature and society. This script transliteration activity carried out by the Project Procurement Indonesian Literature reading books and Regions, departments of education

and culture. From the script that searches of a number of existing manuscripts according Tujimah in Indonesian Literature Book Publishing Project and Regional (Department of Education, 1983: 3). The screenplay was written by Nurrudin Ar-Raniri in 1052 H (1642 AD) on the orders of Sultan Safiatuddin. The materials are taken from the book "al-Hakaik Dakaik", "Durrat al-Fahira making Awwan al-Kashef Hereafter "by Al Ghazali;" al-Malakut Magic "by Shaykh Ibn Muhammad Ibn Jacfar Abdul'lah al-Kisai," Bustan "by abed. And Tafsir al-Laith al-Tanzil Mucaillin ". Original manuscript with the title story, entitled Akhbar al-Akhira fi al-Kiyama ahwal This chapter is divided into 7 (1) Nur Mohammad, (2) Genesis Prophet Adam, (3) Death and breathe his last, (4) Signs of the Last Day, (5) It's Doomsday, (6) It Hell and contents, and (7) Nature of Reality of Heaven and all its contents. Akhbar al-story manuscript Akhira ahwal fi al-Kiyama is unlocking the secrets of natural magic hereafter and the Day of Judgment.

Further research carried out in South Sulawesi in 1990 in the form of Research and Assessment Project Culture archipelago which later published a book called Tulkiyamat. Tulkiyamat word taken from ancient texts that speak Arabic are mixed Makassar for writing the verses of the Quran and the hadith with the words Lontara entitled Tulkiyamat Makassar. The author team consists led by H. Ambo Gani. The book was published by the Research and Assessment Project archipelago Culture, Directorate of History and Traditional Values, Directorate General of Culture, Ministry of Education and Culture in 1990. This text is found in the regency Goa (now Gowa). The manuscript is a manuscript copy of an age estimated to be about fifty years. The manuscript was written at the behest Karaeng Tumalompoa (Sombaya). The author's name is unknown, but according to the author recognition, the content is edited from several books written by Al Gazali. In the development of the script comes from the title of al-Akhira fi Akhbar al-Kiyama ahwal is better known in South Sulawesi in the Makassar language Tulkiyamat name of

the book because it is a lot to tell about the day of Judgement. It is closely related to the continuation of research conducted by the Center for Research and Development of Religion in Gowa Makassar, Takalar Jeneponto in 2007 and has found some Tulkiyamat manuscripts written in Arabic and the native language with Arabic letters. The manuscript Tulkiyamat found a manuscript copy and a copy of a manuscript communities.

As with other ancient manuscripts, manuscript Tulkiyamat this tradition has also provision or readings. He should not read carelessly without proper procedures as the following conditions (Gani, 1990: 11). Was read at the time there were Muslims who died. The script reading was held on the first night after the child died buried. In the evening around 20:00, finished evening prayers, neighbors, relatives and friends came to the house of the bereaved. They came without invitation, in addition to just a general notification.

Once they come in, sit down all the mats that have been laid. When everything is considered to have been prepared and read this manuscript by people who are ordinary and skilled to read. Not everyone who attended it would have a turn to read, but only to those who are considered capable and skilled to read can turn. In reading the script every night around 23:00 hours are limited, so this text should read ranges up to seven nights, then can be attained. On the last night or the night to seven, as he finished the script, also recited a prayer of salvation. As a token of gratitude to the owner usually given gloves, by the bereaved family. Thus, the tradition of reading the text, which was read by following the procedures that have been determined. And only read if there are people who died as mentioned above.

The Da'wah

In effect the media is everything that is the channel by which a person declare the idea, the contents of the soul or consciousness. In other words, the media is a tool to channel the ideas man, in social life. Therefore, the existence and importance of media in the society becomes essential for da'wah in sustaining the culture and civilization of modern humans (Gani, 1990: 11). Media propaganda (Wasilah al-Da'wa) is a medium or instrument used as a tool to facilitate the arrival of message da'wah to the media. This media can be used by preachers to deliver sermons either in verbal or written form (Saputra, 2011: 9). Quraish Shihab Tafsir Al-Misbah, described wasilah similar meaning to the washilah connect something with something else. Washilah is something that connects and bring something to the others on the basis of a strong desire to come closer. Of course many ways that can be used to get closer to the pleasure of Allah. However, all of which must be justified by him. It stems from a sense of need to Him. Similarly, Ibn Abbas interpret. Indeed, if one feels the need for something, he would take every means to gain His approval. Likewise, Allah SWT (Shihab, 2010: 107).

As the definition above that the manuscript Tulkiyamat including religious texts. In talked about the Day of Judgement later, after we die. The contents have arguments drawn from the Quran and the hadith of the Prophet, this text gives guidance on the safety of the world and happiness in the hereafter, given the frequency of this manuscript used by the community, the social function is no longer in doubt. Society considers that this manuscript is theirs together, because it is the safety of the whole human race (Gani, 1990: 13). Script function can be interpreted as traditional media to people who currently use or read it at one of the family misfortune befalls death, as entertainment and reduce the sense of grief over the tragedy that happened to him, as well as a medium of propaganda for the people who listen to it.

In general, the Tulkiyamat manuscript much to say about everything related to the Day of Resurrection, Nur of Muhammad, the prophet Adam occurrence and existence of heaven and hell. However, a variety of picture stories described in the text many messages of propaganda in the form of advice and warnings to the public that are valuable to listeners and readers that can be used in strengthening the faith, add insight and knowledge of Islam and friendship relations between fellow citizens. Some important messages and advice mentioned in the text is the message of the death, the need for charity, the need to maintain and establish the prayer, and the rewards and importance of reading the Qur'an.

Here's a brief description of the messages and advice, a) Death: death is something very spectacular frightening for some people, so they are reluctant to remember and think about when to turn lifted the angel, as long as we live with family that we love, our parents who gave birth to us, husband, wife and son - a child, imagine if tomorrow going to die, what is to be prepared. No wonder all humans fear death, for death means parting with everything he had, or enjoy, split with the father's mother, parting with possessions and rank, the tears of sadness can (Arifin, 2012: 38). If you listen to the text read, giving an insight against fear or avoidance, of an alternative how to do his best with the age given by Allah SWT.

Death, it is very close to the text when we reflect a Tulkiyamat synonymous shadow there so we definitely cannot be separated from the emission face of the mirror we see. O where have you been obedient creatures, and rebellious, the angel of death that you turn off the charge, which will get you going after you and eventually kill you. A disease suffered by a person is a form of judgment concerned or certain people, but it is good for so many people, people will know the value of health (Shihab, 2010: 629).

Then about b) Charity. The text states, "You shall not take the life through my hands, because I diligently charity" it is in the QS Faathir/35: 29 which means 'Verily, those who always read the Book of Allah and establish prayer and spend out of the sustenance which We bestowed to them... (Ministry of Religion, 1984: 700). Following that they came from the direction of both hands, the charity said, "do not touch my friend's. For how many charityreleased through the hands, to fall in the hands of God, seeking the pleasure of Allah. So there is no way for you to approach him "Then say to him". Sleep with fun, because you both during your life and well after your death (Yunila, 2013: 101).

According Quraish Shihab infaq blatantly not always to be judged not genuine, also to show that in certain cases it is necessary to such infaq eliminate prejudice against the rich or to stimulate others doing similar things (Shihab, 2010: 65). Similarly, about c) Prayers and Sedakah; God made the world and it is for the angel of death like a table full of small dishes with a variety of foods that lay in front of a man. That way he can take the course with as he pleased. So it is with the angel of death. He can take a life of creatures that exist in this universe anytime and anywhere with ease appropriate commands of Allah, as easily as a man tossing a coin in his palm Dirham.

A history tells us that God wants each of the life of a slave is revoked, the angel of death came from the servant's mouth to take his life. If the mouth of the slave was always used to say zikr, then the mouth will say: "You cannot kill this slave of here, during the remembrance tongue thou kill this slave for me, because it always menggunakanTuhanku servant" Then, the angel of death came from the servant's hand. However, from the hand suddenly appeared charity servant and said "you should not have this servant of death from me, because I always use these servants to charity, rubbing orphans, writes useful sciences"

Angel of death was approaching foot slave servant. But the foot says "You better not take the life of this servant of me, because he was always using me to walk towards prayers, prayers feast and attend assemblies taklim. Angel of death was approaching the servant's ear. However, the ear, but it says "Thou shalt not kill this slave for me, this is always true servant, I use to listen to the Quran, Asian, and remembrance". The palm of his hand and shows the spirit of the earlier slave. And it's true. Ruh even then believe malaikt death. Thanks asthma God's own spirit out of the slave's body so that he does not feel the pain breathe his last. (Ahmad Al-Qadi, 2013: 50)

Conclusion

The existence of the manuscript Tulkiyamat amongst the people of Makassar still shows its existence, maintained and stored by the people, because the script has advantages compared with other manuscripts. Although this script is still being done by the reading public, but the public's attention to the text indicate declining trend. Especially among the generation easily. Ta'ziah institutionalization model lecture on certain nights shifts this Tulkiyamat reading.

This shift there are in total, in the sense that no readings at all Tulkiyamat, and there is marginalization, in the sense of time at the peak of the event. However, the readings are still considered relevant because it can enhance religious understanding, provide for public awareness to change behavior for the better, and can be a means to strengthen the ties of kinship.

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Religiosity and Adolescents Attitudes Towards Sexual Behavior in Aceh Besar

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Abstract

Modern life and globalization led to a tendency permissive attitude toward adolescents, sex or premarital sex. The aim of this study is to identify adolescent attitudes towards sexual behavior influenced by religious beliefs. Observational research with cross sectional design. Samples adolescents averaged 15-24 years by 128 respondents. The results showed 53.1% of adolescent negative attitude towards sexual behavior. The level of religiosity has a significant relationship with adolescent attitudes toward sexual behavior with $p = 0.0001$ and $RP = 2.08$ (95% $CI = 1.40$ to 3.08). Significant relationships with parent's $p = 0.02$ and $RP = 1.56$ (95% $CI = 1.05$ to 2.29) and the influence of peers $p = 0.03$ and $RP = 1.54$ (95% $CI = 1.03$ to 2.29) on adolescent attitudes toward sexual behavior. In conclusion, the level of religiosity has a relationship with adolescent attitudes toward sexual behavior.

Keywords: attitude, religiosity, sexual behavior

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Introduction

Nearly half the world's population, or more than 3 billion people aged less than 25 years and from 85% of teenager live in developing countries. The results of the study on 126 teenagers aged 14-20 years showed that 60.3% of active sexual intercourse at age 14-20 years old and agree to such behavior, only 33% did not agree to sexual intercourse. In Indonesia, based on adolescent reproductive health survey found that adolescents activities that are often performed while dating are holding hands, 68% of women and 69% men. In general, boys tend to behave more lip kissing 41% and 27% feeling/stimulate the sensitive parts. Attitudes and behavior can be prevented by religious beliefs.

The data obtained by the Aceh Provincial Health Office that boys admitted to having sex with prostitute and about 11% last year. Sex by 43% last year and more than 1 per both boys and girls. For the Acehnese attitudes and behavior are determined by religious values, customs and culture. Local people believe that religious values/religious can form a good attitude and prevent a variety of immoral acts including adolescent sexual behavior. Thus, adolescents healthy life according to the values of Islamic law and away from deviant behaviors.

Research Method

Observational research using cross-sectional design (cross-sectional). The quantitative research approach. For questions that contain sensitive issue this study uses a randomized technique to test the honesty of the respondent's responses. This research was conducted at the Youth Center youth group IPPA Aceh Besar. The entire student population adolescents who joined the Youth Center group PKBI Aceh Besar.

Subjects were teenager who met the inclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria are teenagers 15-24 years old, living in Aceh Besar, and Muslims. Exclusion criteria were already married and sick when research. The sample size of this study 128 people. Sampling with simple random sampling.

Result

The results of this study indicates that teenager who have positive attitudes about sexual behavior by 47%. A positive attitude teenager with high religiosity 2 times compared with a positive attitude teenager with low religious. Based on qualitative analysis of acyl h can be seen as the reason teenage sexual activity supports some of them teenagers assume there is a positive side of the sexual activity. Teenagers think dating is sexual behavior that is reasonable, as is characteristic of adolescent development in puberty is full of curiosity. Most Adolescents we think that is going to have a positive impact on the motivation to learn, relieve stress, but most teenagers have also argued courtship negative impact, if not careful can fall into bad behavior (sex) so that raises the risk of pre-marital sexual relations. Most adolescent sexual behavior assumes a positive impact because it is for pleasure, but also has a disadvantage because it can lead to pregnancy and sexually diseases.

Based on the results of the study showed that adolescent attitudes toward sexual behavior as 46.9% positive and 53.1% negative. the level of religiosity of teenagers in the low category as 54.69%, especially in religious rituals properly and on a regular basis as well as knowledge of the science of religion. While high levels of religiosity as 45.31%. the majority of respondents male (51.56%). Respondents to the category of relationships with parents "good" (50.78%), peer influence "low" (54.69%) and education level of "high" (52.34%).

Respondent background

Variables	Frequency (N=128)	Percentage
Sex		
Men	66	51.56
Women	62	48.44
Relationships with parents		
Good	65	50.78
Less	63	49.22
The influence of peers		
Low	70	54.69
High	58	45.31
Level of Education		
High	67	52.34
Low	61	47.56

Based on univariate analysis, 53.1% of adolescents support sexual behavior, based on the results of randomized responses they support only mild sexual behavior, but teenagers do not agree when to have sex (sexual behavior weight). Teenagers no problem if there is sexual intercourse for mutual love. The results of the qualitative analysis of almost all adolescents admit that they have no desire to do a sexual behavior, this is due to the onset of puberty, which is a function of the initial development of human sexuality. Sexual maturity resulted Adolescents began to emerge feeling attracted to the opposite sex peers. In addition, the lack of attention and monitoring factors from parents, affected due to the sexual information from the media and peers,

associating with the environment that have permissive attitudes toward sexual behavior, already has a boyfriend, it's hard to escape when her partner wants to do sexual activity, also from elements of religiosity in which adolescents refer to as "faith is not strong" so that teenagers violate religious teachings so difficult adolescent self control to be positive.

Logistic regression analysis

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Level of religiosity - high - low	4.14* (1.97-8.68) 1	4.38* (2.04-9.42) 1	4.40 (2.04-9.44) 1	4.62 (2.10-10.6) 1
Relationship with parents - high - low		2.51* (1.16-5.38) 1		2.41* (1.11-5.25) 1
Influence of peers - high - low			2.44* (1.13-5.26) 1	2.34* (1.07-5.10) 1
Deviance	161, 873	156, 099	156.497	151.406
R2	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.14
N	128	128	128	128

Significant relationship between the level of religiosity with adolescent attitudes about sexual behavior according to some research conducted by several researchers. By having strong religious beliefs have been shown to be

a protective factor against a variety of risky behaviors, including sexual initiation, use of tobacco, alcohol, drug, and violence. Worship, religious importance, and denominational affiliation was significantly associated with lower levels of sexual involvement. Study further showed that highly religious teenagers tend to delay sex, have fewer sexual partners, and less having sex than less religious. Adolescents men and women who believe in values traditional to maintain virginity until married, less likely to engage in premarital sexual behavior.

While teenagers' sexual behavior is often done when dating is holding hands, kissing cheeks, lips kissing, hugging, touching sensitive parts, masturbation. This is consistent with the IYARHS 2007 data that sexual activity is often done when the teenage dating with holding hands, kissing, hugging. Results of other studies have suggested 69% of teenagers have a mild sexual activity, for example, holding hands, hugging, light kissing, masturbation and sexual activity 33%, which is deep kissing, oral sex and sexual intercourse.

Based on the results of this research noted, adolescent religiosity level 55% in the low category, this led to the high sexual behavior in teenagers because teenagers are still permissive attitude toward sexual behavior and low levels of religiosity in adolescents. High level of religiosity is a protective factor that can improve the health status of adolescents.

The results of bivariate analysis indicates that relationships with parents were statistically significant and practically with adolescent attitudes about sexual behavior. Good relationships with parents provide opportunities 1.56 to positive attitudes about adolescent sexual behavior. Results The presence of both parents is important for teenagers who become protective factors to prevent teens engage a variety of risky behaviors. Teens have a good relationship with their parents showed significantly lower the probability of sexual intercourse. Meaningful relationship, relationship with parents and

adolescent attitudes about sexual behavior. In a multilevel ecological theory greatly influenced permissiveness teen relationships with parents are less good, divorce, both parents, lack of education, low socioeconomic level, the school issued, less confident prevent sex, peer pressure, drug use, and experience experienced sexual violence and sexual exposure to a variety of media. Teenagers who live with their parents have a lower likelihood of engaging in risky sexual behavior. The results of the qualitative analysis of general adolescent never discuss sexuality with their parents because of the taboo (less polite). Several studies have shown the greatest risk of adolescent sexual behavior influenced the low relationship with parents. Adolescents perceive that their parents do not want risky sexual behavior or contraceptive use showed lower sexual activity than the other.

Variable influence of peers

Variable influence of peers has a chance of 1.54 for positive attitudes about adolescent sexual behavior. The results of the qualitative analysis support the results of quantitative research. There is a significant relationship between adolescent attitudes about sexual behavior with peer influence (OR = 3.48 CI 95% = 2.27 to 6.50). Relationships with peers influence adolescent sexual behavior. The influence of peers is a natural pressure group to support adolescent teen sexual behavior. If along with peers, sexual behavior is an important predictive factor of sexual behavior that would lead to a higher likelihood of adolescent sexual behavior. In the face of an adolescents there are some things that should always be remembered, that the soul is a tumultuous adolescence (strum and drang), an adolescent social environment characterized rapid social change. This can cause confusion norm (a state of anomie). Internal and external conditions equally turbulent adolescence causes more vulnerable than other stages of development of the human soul.

Conclusion

Teenagers who have positive attitudes about sexual behavior as 49.9%, and adolescents who have high levels of religiosity as 45.31%. Positive attitudes about adolescent sexual behavior has a significant relationship predictably level of religiosity. There is a high level of religiosity in teenagers who have good relationships with parents and peers influence tend to below. Factors that contribute significantly to attitudes about adolescent sexual behavior is adolescent relationships with parents and peers.

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New Perspectives of The Spread of Islam in Bone Makasar

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the history of Islam at the kingdom of Bone in South Sulawesi 1606-1640 which passed on the conquest, resulting in the Islamization of war (Musu Selleng) conducted by the Kingdom of Gowa Bone, using a historical approach (Dirasat t r khiyyah / historical research). This study argued that the causes which led to Musu ' Selleng the deployment process of Islam at Kingdom of Bone, namely distinguished between "direct cause" and "indirect causes". In conjunction with the spread of Islam by the Kingdom of Gowa Bone, Musu Selleng a "direct cause" whereas "indirect cause" is the desire of the Kingdom of Gowa, to make the kingdom of Gowa as strong in terms of economics and politics. The study shows that at the end of the war Musu Selleng, Kingdom of Bone defeat must accept the fact that accepted Islam in 1611 and subject to the power of the kingdom of Gowa. Musu Selleng very favorable impact on the spread of Islam in the kingdom of Bone, which is accompanied with the Islamization of the kingdom of King Bone Bone with the entry into Islam on 23 November 1611 M. This study also shows the position of the king's role as Petta Bone Mangkaue "which means the sovereign lord and sit on the throne of the kingdom of Bone, Bone Kingdom of the Islamization process easier. Mangkau the kingdom Bone structure topped pyramid, so it can be said to be the position of the king in the spread of Islam occupies a central position and the starting point in the spread of Islam in the political and social life in the kingdom of Bone.

Keywords: Islam, fortification

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Introduction

With a difference of opinion about the history experts exactly when Islam entered the archipelago, but the people of South Sulawesi has long been associated with Islam before Islam became the religion in the region. The sailors and merchants Bugis and Makassar in touch with the trade community in the Muslim majority areas north and west Java coast and along the Strait of Malacca, and the Ternate in the Moluccas (Thosibo, 1984). Even a Muslim Malay community has settled in Makassar since the mid-16th century (Palallo, 1966).

Group bearer of Islam to Indonesia is not just limited to the people who come from outside Indonesia. Banyak evidence that the Muslim nation of Indonesia also did the spread of Islam. Example of this, the first propagator of Islam in South Sulawesi, which is known as Datuk Tellua, Abdul Makmur Tunggal degree Khatib Dato 'Worship, titled Eldest Sulaiman Khatib Dato' Pattimang and youngest Khatib Dato degree Itiro regarded as carriers and spreaders of Islam to Sulawesi (Mattulada, 1983). Ahmad argues that Datuk Tellua Sewang the structural approach to choosing a strategy to approach the royal elite as it takes place in Luwu kingdoms, Gowa Tallo, Wajo, Bone, Balanipa Mandar and other kingdoms in South Sulawesi (Sewang, 2002).

Through structural approach Datuk Tellua it, then the kings of Gowa and Tallo formally converted to Islam on the 22 September 1605 M / H. 4 Jumada Early 1015 After that the preach Islam, a more formal approach is structural in spreading Islam as done by Sultan Alauddin when decreed as the Islamic sultanate of Gowa Kingdom. This decree was announced after the first Friday prayers in Tallo followed by all levels of society (Sewang, 1997). Bone kingdom is one of a number of kingdoms in South Sulawesi who accepts Islam from the Gowa kingdom through war known as musu-selleng (war of Islamization). Therefore, in this paper will reveal and explain the process of

entry and development of Islam in the kingdom of Bone. Which became a new perspectives in the process of dissemination of Islam, where the spread of Islam or Islamization has been in spread peacefully. In this paper the authors use the historical method (historical method), which describes the research issues based on historical perspective. The procedure includes four stages, namely the search and collection of sources (heuristics), source criticism (data selection), interpretation (interpretation), and the presentation or history writing (historiography).

This paper tries to deal with four research questions: (1) How culture and public confidence Bone pre-Islamic? (2) How does the spread of Islam in the kingdom of Bone? (3) Why the spread of Islam in the kingdom of Bone through war? (4) How the influence of the spread of Islam in the socio-political domain in the Kingdom of Bone?

From the formulation of the main problem and sub-problems above, it can be emphasized that in this paper limits its scope to the period between 1606 - 1640, i.e., during the reign of La Tenri Pela, MatinroE RI Talloq (1606-1631 and La Maddaremmeng, MatinroE Bukaka RI (1631-1640). At the second king, taking into account the nature of the problems posed and the response given the context of the period under review was seen as the most defining periods in the spread and development of Islam in the later period in the kingdom of Bone.

Discussion

The results of the study showed that the worst enemy a selleng accompanying process of Islamisation in the kingdom of Bone, not only backed by the rejection of a solicitation Bone Gowa-Tallo to accept Islam peacefully, but also can not be separated from the political and economic interests in the

context of competition and struggle for hegemony in South Sulawesi. It is the reason for the rejection of Gowa-Tallo to combat Bone, but at the end of the war, Bone defeat must accept the fact that accepting Islam in 1611 and subject to the power of Gowa-Tallo. This is a new perspective in the process of the spread of Islam is happening in the 3 kingdoms including Bone kingdoms of South Sulawesi, where the spread of Islam or Islamization has been in spread peacefully. Having decreed Gowa and Tallo Islamic kingdom and its kings have earned the sultan, the kingdom was also at the center of Islamization in the entire region South Sulawesi. Sultan Alauddin issued a call to other public authorities to accept Islam. The appeal was said to have been based on an agreement (the pit there) before, that any ruler who found a new way, and better, is obliged to notify the authorities other findings (Patunru, 1993). The appeal of Islamization was received by several small kingdoms well that was taken away the Islamization in any places peacefully, but empire Bone refused to do so with loud that Gowa declare war. Wars were named by the Bugis "Musu Selleng" (Islamic religious war).

In 1607 Gowa sent troops into the kingdom Bugis area, but can be defeated by the royal army of Bugis. Despite of this, the upcoming years, namely Bone debuted in 1611 conquered lands (Noorduyn, 1955) With the surrender of Bone in 1611 (Pelras, 1996), the majority of South Sulawesi has embraced Islam, except Tanah Toraja. Kings of Bone who firstly embraced Islam after the king was conquered was the King of Bone XII, La Tenri Pale, Matinrroeri Tallo on Tuesday, 23 Ramadhan 1020 H / November 23, 1611 M (Ligtvoet, 1880). Having accepted Islam as a religion in the Kingdom of Bone in 1611 M, the deployment process carried out by the Islamic Bone Kingdom with a formal top-down approach also remains passed as well as has been done in the Kingdom of Gowa. This has advantages, namely the spread of Islam is faster. However, this approach is not without drawbacks. One of the most apparent weakness is the acceptance of Islam became a formality, even though the

population has already accepted Islam, but still there are many violations of the teachings of Islam itself. To overcome these drawbacks, a formal approach is equipped with a set of systems in the governance structure.

Regardless of these shortcomings, it is formalistic and cultural values of Islam has been entered into the system of pangngadereng known as custom systems of Bugis (Rasdiyanah, 1995), which was originally only consisted of four basic elements in building integrated human moral life, namely *ade*, *rapang*, *wari* and *bicara*. Having accepted Islam as a system of public confidence in the kingdom of Bone, then pangngadereng which has four elements that, enriched by the teachings of Islam so that these elements into five, because it receives *Sara*, i.e. Islamic law into public life. *Sara* as an institution in charge of religious matters. Officials then held *Petta Kalie* (Qadhi) and any existing *Palili Bone* was appointed priest in the kingdom, aided by a "Khatib" and a *Bilal* (Mattulada, 1983). Thus began the process of socialization Islamic kingdom into structures and community life. Was here in the context of Islam as a religion as well have become a culture of Indonesian society. On the other hand, the local culture available in the communities, was not automatically eliminated with the advent of Islam. These local cultures was partly continues woken up by the color of Islam. These developments gave birth to "acculturation", between Islamic and local culture, get the format to "Pangngadereng".

Conclusions

New perspectives in the deployment process conducted by the Islamic Kingdom of Gowa to the Bone kingdom through the War of Islamization (Musu Selleng). Based Royal Bone In 1611 successfully conquered, then in the 12th King Pale Bone *latenri* officially accept Islam. Acceptance of Islam as the official religion of the kingdom of the Bone, is the starting point of the

spread of Islam in the constitution of social and political structures. The spread of Islam in the kingdom of Bone does not mean changing all the established political institutions. But in general social and political institutions that have existed retained, then filled and fitted with new institutions that came from Islam, as on Pangadareng.

Pangadereng is a constitutional of Bone Kingdom, consisting of four basic elements, integrated in building social and political life of Bone society, namely *ade*, *rapang*, *wari* and *bicara*. After the introduction of Islam, some changes have occurred gradually, this change more apparent at the time Sara 'took for the fifth place. Sara' in addition to providing the change is negated (*ata* / slavery), it also is adding (*qadi*, including priests, and others, mosques and prayer rooms) also *munakahat* application of the law (marriage) and *faraid* law (inheritance), and merge (governance structure) (Rahim, 2011). If the observed changes can be classified into the changes that are needed. All of these changes do not undermine the values that already exist to the contrary even more strengthen.

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Zakat Distribution for Entrepreneurship Activities

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Abstract

This study discusses the ability to distribute zakat to the poor in the form of capital for productive business as well ulama mazhab or contemporary ulama. Nash the absence of strict guidance of technical distribution of zakat to the recipients of whether it should be distributed to the terms of use or in the form of capital led ulama can perform ijtihad in distribution according to mustahik needs. With reference to the practice done by Umar bin Khattab who distribute zakat to the rationale for adequate living poor and needy in the form of capital (money, camel, etc.), ulama mazhabs agreed that the form of distribution to the poor and needy who have the ability to form good capital in the form of cash or in the form of goods/appliances that substantially conform with its requirements in order to gain profit. While contemporary ulama in this case represented by Yusuf al Qaradawi view said that the main objective is to remove poverty and misery in the Islamic community. Similarly Syauqi al Fanjari argue that zakat is not only limited in the interest of temporary mustahik for current needs, but more than that aims to eradicate poverty permanently and have the ability to make the poor economically. According to the ulama mazhab and ulama of contemporary the distribution of zakat in the form of capital to enable the realization of the objectives more effectively that is fighting poverty.

Keywords: zakat, ulama, capital

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Introduction

Found no specific indication from the Prophet SAW about the technique to the recipients of zakat distribution. What should be distributed in the form of requirements for use in the form of grants or capital (productive), or distributed evenly or allocated to individuals or community. Due to the lack of direction, then open the opportunity for ulama of ijtihad or government in the case of distribution according to mustahik needs.

In this discussion, it will be described the possibility distribution of zakat to mustahik to work productively with the opinions of ulama based on hadith. A Hanafi ulama, Shams al-Din al Sarahsyi (1993: 157) argues that the collection of zakat should be done by looking at aspects of the facility for Muzakki. When farmers more easily remove the zakat in the form of price/value as the object of zakat, it could have been done. Zakat with the ability quotes/prices from Muzakki zakat, then logically the distribution of zakat is also possible to provide in the form of capital or other property items. It seems that opinion is based on the hadith of Prophet SAW when the Prophet sent Mu'adh bin Jabal to collect zakat from the people of Yemen. Mu'adh said to the people of Yemen:

"Mu'adh reported that the people of Yemen: Bring me the robe shirts or other garments. I took and I turn to charity (zakat) instead of Sya'ir and maize (corn). Because the matter make it easier for all of you and better for companion of the Prophet's in Medina. (Hadith Narrated by: Bukhari)

This was done by Mu'adh for the people of Yemen known as a cloth maker and skilled in making woven. Practice done by Mu'adh with collecting zakat in form of goods equal to zakat will make it easier for them the obligatory zakat, while it is also needed by the people of Madinah as the mustahik. Removal of Property Zakat to Medina as the headquarters of the government, because the property zakat in Yemen has exceeded. (Yusuf Qaradawi, 2011: 792)

The ulama of the Shafi (Imam Nawawi (tt): 193) allows the distribution of zakat in the form of capital or goods to the poor who have skilled. Be equal to the price of the appliance required, can also be more than just a necessity. The total distribution of a given suit its needs so that they can make profit. The traders are given according to the needs of capital by type of business, and farmers can be in the form of agricultural land. The opinion of Imam Nawawi gives administrators the opportunity to distribute zakat funds to the poor, has the ability to form a capital that can be managed productively.

The following hadith of the Prophet SAW that supports the opinion of Imam Nawawi, Ibn al-makharij Qabisat al-Hilali reported that the Messenger of Allah said:

It is unlawful to beg, but one of the three groups, first, those who heavy burden, his lawful request until it is able to pay its obligations, then it stops from begging. Second, those afflicted, loss their property, his lawful request, until it acquires strength in their live. Or The Messenger of Allah said: Able to meet their hopes. Third, people are plagued by poverty, three men of understanding of their community really so and so has poverty-stricken, then halal for them requested back upright and proper life, or The Messenger of Allah said, could fulfill the wishes of their life. As well as the above-mentioned O Qabisat, forbidden him from requesting result- ask for. "(Hadith Narrated by: Muslim).

Hadith mentioned above can be understood that there are three groups that enabled asking to meet their needs. Thus, the distribution of zakat to the poor must be given to meet their living forever. In line with those hadith, the caliph Umar Ibn al-Khattab always give to the poor, distribution of zakat in the form of money not merely a matter of necessity in the form of a second but that is a camel capitalization and other living adequate for them.

On the mass distribution of zakat to the poor, fikhi mazhab have different opinions generally divided into two groups. The first mazhab says mainly distributed zakat to the poor and is not affected by the large collection of zakat. The second group says that, mass distribution of poor distribution adapted to other recipients. For the first mazhab is also divided into two groups, that group limit that zakat is distributed to cover the needs only one year, while the second group says that the distribution of zakat given to cater for their lives. (Abdullah Nasih' Ulwan (1985: 37), Imam Nawawi (tt): 174).

Thus, with respect to the distribution of zakat to the productive business, some ulama mazhabs allow such opinion of Imam Nawawi of the Shafi'i mazhab for the poor, have the ability and skills, the distribution of Zakat can be either capital or costing tool with the required tools or more. Zakat scale distributed according to the needs for development efforts in order to gain profit. In addition to the opinion of the Hanafi, which allows collecting zakat in the form of the price of things if deemed more convenient Muzakki. Logically the distribution of zakat in the form of capital for productive business to recipients who have the ability to be allowed.

Contemporary Ulama View

The Qur'an entitled to prescribe the distribution of zakat to eight recipients as mentioned in verse 60 of Surat al-Tawbah. This verse mentions the poor first and subsequent poor. Yusuf Qaradawi (2011: 510) said, this case shows that the main objective of zakat is to poverty and misery in the Islamic community.

The mention of the two groups in the verse shows that this group preferred to receive zakat, in an effort to overcome poverty than the poor is the most important to receive the zakat, it should be understood that the Qur'an does not explain in detail about the technical distribution of zakat. Definitely, in the verse quoted above entitled recipients of zakat distribution of eight; fakir, poor, amil, muallaf, riqab, hgarim, fi sabilillah and ibnu sabil. Conditions should be the guidance by a board administrator or individual zakat.

In the opinion of Sayyid Sabiq (1998 :129-132) that distribute zakat to the only one of eight recipients do not conflict with the Word of God, because the provision of eight recipients are eligible for this zakat does not mean a little or a lot of zakat collection must be distributed evenly throughout the eight recipients. But the sense is that only eight people who deserve zakat collection, not to the outside. Therefore, the government or a zakat administrator should not have to distribute them evenly into eight recipients when there is consideration of benefit for mustahik.

According to Sjechul Hadi Permono (1995:41) outlined four areas that should be the rationale, namely:

That Allah SWT does not specify the respective scale of eight Mustahik

That Allah SWT does not stipulate that zakat must be distributed to all eight recipients. He just set the zakat distributed to eight recipients, can not get out of the eight recipients.

That Allah SWT did not set zakat must be distributed immediately after collection. As well as there is no certainty that all the proceeds of zakat (or slightly more) must be allocated.

That Allah SWT did not set zakat is collected and distributed in cash (cash) or in kind (natural).

Previously, a lot of ijthihad efforts made by ulama and fukaha to develop and review the distribution and utilization thinking about zakat. Among them are Yusuf Qaradawi (2011: 532) argues that the Islamic government can build factories, companies that profit from property of zakat to distributed according the subsistence poor.

Similarly, the government of Republic of Indonesia as regulated in Law Number 38 of 1999 concerning the management of zakat, article 17 and in the techniques set forth in the Rule of Ministry of Religion Decree Number 581 of 1999 Chapter V Mazhabion 28.29 and 30 give the administration the opportunity to order the zakat fund productive. Syauqi al-Fanjari (1400 H: 81) also confirmed that zakat is not only limited to the interest that is merely temporary mustahik for current needs, but more than that, the zakat aims to eradicate poverty permanently and make the poor have the ability to economically poor.

The writer's thought, the concept of zakat distribution allows the realization of the objectives of more effective zakat that is eliminating poverty. Abdur Qadir (2001) offers a model for the joint distribution of zakat for the poor productive with the capability can be:

Provide capital loans in the form of welfare (Al-Qard al-Hasan)

Develop facilities and infrastructure to accommodate industrial agriculture and poor people who are unemployed.

Maintain education center and vocational skills to educate the unemployed so that they have the necessary skills.

International contemporary ulama also see the importance of the distribution of zakat for productive work as written in the results and recommendations produced in three International Conference on Zakat. The last time the conference was held in Jordan in 1986 to produce the distribution of zakat to the productive effort in the form of capital made after the amil of the zakat

met its rights, and in practice the distribution of zakat can not be excluded from the law of Islam.

Then in 1992, the summit in Kuwait ulama sponsored by the board of international zakat. Fill decision is assured to distribute zakat to work productively after fulfillment of the following requirements: (Hammad Nazir 2001:523-524).

The absence of a pressing need to ensure utilization of funds immediately.

The distribution of zakat for productive business (capital) must correspond with Shari'ah law.

Urge to firmly guarantee the security of capital given the zakat fund.

The assurance that the capital can be withdrawn if there is an urgent need of the mustahik zakat.

There is a guarantee that productive effort is done in earnest, professional and trustworthy.

The government's decision and judgment of the distribution board Amil zakat funds for productive business, and also the tight control that zakat funds given to people who have competence, experience and honesty.

From the foregoing description that found no evidence of the Prophet, which requires zakat distributed consumptive (use) as well as productive. The absence of Prophet opinion led ulama understand in different points of view, whether classical ulama (mazhab) and contemporary ulamas. Because there is no obstacle for the distribution of zakat in the form of capital-productive to the poor and needy. In fact, according to the authors, the shape of this distribution will be more effective to create a Shariah zakat that is fighting poverty among the Muslim community.

Conclusion

While contemporary ulama in this case represented by Yusuf al Qaradawi view said that the main objective is to remove poverty and misery in the Islamic community. Similarly Syauqi al Fanjari argue that zakat is not only limited in the interest of temporary mustahik for current needs, but more than that aims to eradicate poverty permanently and have the ability to make the poor economically.

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Austronesian Languages in South Sulawesi: A Portrait of Proto Makassar Language

Muhammad Nur Latif

Abstract

This study is an effort to reconstruct the various variants in the Makassar language to find of their ancestral forms. As well as an archeologist seeking ancient objects, the difference is if an archaeologist emphasis on physical objects, then the activity in language lies on reconstructing the non-physical. Makassar language, especially the phonological aspects it is very important to study because this is vulnerable to changes unnoticed by speakers. In this study, five variants to be reconstructed i.e. variants lacking, Turatea, Bantaeng, Konjo, and Selayar. A reconstruction method used to follow Campbell (2004) and Crowley (1992), while the method of data collecting was through the techniques of field research and library research. From the results of the reconstruction is carried out, indicates its form of retention and innovation in five variants. The innovation forms are metathesis, apocope, and prosthesis. Proto Makassar language has 24 phonemes, they are 19 consonants i.e. /p/, /b/, /d/, /t/, /k/, /g/, / /, /s/, /h/, /c/, /j/, /r/, /l/, /m/, /n/, / /, / /, /w/, and /y/, and five vowels i.e. /I/, /u/, /e/, /o/, /a/. The reconstruction indicates that the PML vowels can be found in all positions in a word. While the PML consonant phonemes could not be found at the end position of a word, except the consonants PML* and * only.

Keywords: proto Makassar language; proto phonemes; reconstruction of language; retention; innovation.

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Introduction

Makassar language is one of the clumps of Indonesian languages and classified as Oceania language which is under the Austronesian family. Makassar language is included in the semi-vowel language. Etymologically, Makassar word is derived from the word Mangkasarak which means noble and blunt (honest). In terminology, word Makassar means: (1) name of the tribe with its spirit and culture, including the language he uses daily and social with the territory it located in the southern part of South Sulawesi; (2) royal names found in Eastern Indonesia, which height of its power was laid by national hero Sultan Hasanuddin, which was also created by Daeng Pamattek, Gowa Kingdom syahbandar during the reign of Karen Tumaparrieik Kallona (16th century) (Basang, 1972).

Today the language of Makassar as a group of ethnic Makassar be maintained and developed. The maintenance efforts and the development of this language, among others, can be seen in: (1) use as an introduction to the beginning of classes in Primary schools in a certain area; (2) used as a subject in primary schools, secondary schools and particular colleges; (3) its use as a social communication in some of the media in South Sulawesi; and (4) the attempt of experts in language in South Sulawesi to have perfected writing system of Makassar language in Latin letters.

A study of the native language was first performed by Matthes in 1858 were marked by his work entitled *Makassarche Spraakkunst*. Its content is a stub grammar Makassar. It has been argued that the language is derived from the standard Makassar dialect lacking. The election of Makassar dialect became the language looking standard not only because it is a convention Makassar ethnic community, but in addition is supported by the majority of speakers Makassar also has long been a regional official language in ethnic areas are characterized by marked Makassar as the official language of the Kingdom of Gowa in the XVI century.

Makassar language spread in the region of the southern portion of Sulawesi Island. Makassar language is now divided into five variants, namely variants lacking (LK), Turatea (TRT), Bantaeng (BTG), Konjo (KJ), and variants Selayar (SLY) (Manyambeang, 1979). As different variants in a set of languages during, it is not surprising that in the fifth variant found the similarities and differences or similarities phoneme, morpheme, or mention of the similarities and differences. As in the word / Mae / ' go ' and / Tena / ' no ' in Turateang variants. In looking variants, these words are a little different, named, / mange / ' go ' and / taena / ' no '. The difference is not only found in phoneme difference itself, but also on the overall differences in terms of giving something a name for the object, for example, the word / Kebo ' / ' white ' and / Rome / ' cloud ' in Lakiung variants. In a region barbarian Konjo call it by name / puttee / ' white ' and / O long / ' cloud '. Despite being on a variant of the same language, the facts indicate the existence of some differences in both the differences phonological, morphological and lexical. His form this difference can be the issues that require more in-depth research to determine how to form their ancient language phoneme reconstruction rules using language.

Nomenclature

PML	Proto Makassar Language
LK	Lakiung
TRT	Turatea
BTG	Bantaeng
KJ	Konjo
SLY	Selayar
DMP	Dialek Makassar Purba

Methodology

Library research

The method is actually more literature on the theoretical aspects to look for and know the void that exists in previous research. Furthermore, the study of literature is the first code used as the basis for studies that want to get the problem under study. Assessment obtains preliminary information related to the topic of study, particularly involving the study of the native language through reading the results of previous studies. This literature study only involves the use of methods of introspection, as expressed Mahsun (2005 : 101) because this method is regarded as crucial for clump together structure intimation necessary materials. Through technical note, the researcher will record elements studied alone. By because it is, in order to achieve the goal of a scientific study (scientific), the disciplines related to the field of study needs to be known from a variety of sources and its scientific code. In regard to the reconstruction of a language by Crowley (1992 : 164) and Campbell (2001 : 173), retention or perpetuate ancient language elements cannot be regarded as absurd evidence to show the close relationship between two or more relatives languages. This, because retention is a whole family of languages belonging to that derived in the form of an ancient family of languages is concerned.

Furthermore, there are two techniques of exposure data results will be used by the researchers by means of: i) make the formulation of the term / word, and ii) create and use linguistic symbols. Here are some signs or symbols used in this study:

- An asterisk (*) is commonly used on something that indicates that something phoneme was a proto language than anything.
- Regular brackets (()) is used states that the formative residing in them have a number of formative alternations contained there in.
- The braces ({}) are used to indicate that some lingual units in it are arranged in one of the lanes need to be selected when used in conjunction with other units that is in front or behind.

- The square brackets ([]) are used to symbolize a particular sound that is not the status of the phoneme.
- The slash (/ /) is used to indicate phonemes contained therein.

After each sign and suggests that the term will be operated during the carrying out reconstruction work, then the instruments are also necessary.

Field research

Field research method is a method for obtaining information on the field, especially in the Makassar language user community, who are resident in the five districts, namely Gowa, Takalar, Jeneponto, Bantaeng, and Bulukumba. It is intended that the data to be reconstructed is the true data (valid). Accordingly, in this field study, the authors are more likely to choose the method listen completely and methods involved with talk (Mahsun 2005). Method and survey listen completely used to get the data directly in the field of oral and written form PML. According to Mahsun (2005: 120) there are two methods that can be used in the preparation of data for acronic research, that method and method talk listen completely . Method talk a fishing technique, form the basis of the technique included: 1) technical talk -page, 2) do not talk -page techniques, 3) technical note, and 4) technical records. While the method is a way to listen completely done by the researchers to obtain the data to scrutinize the use of language. The technique is essentially a tap technique. This means that researchers do the tapping on a variety of native speakers is concerned once the informant to obtain accurate data in the field. The technique used is the method currently collecting data and methods involved with talk listen completely. Both of these methods have its techniques and our own need to be smart control techniques we choose to avoid inconvenience in collecting, analyzing and displaying data later.

In this study, data for the phonological obtained by recording revenue from the speaker. Reconstructs the Makassar language requires a method or methods of study, in the absence of precise analytical techniques and the selection of a suitable informant and the

data recording method is perfect, of course, will fail in the PML group called reconstruction.

Description Phoneme Makassar Dialect

Description of phonemes in a very important reconstruction work because phoneme through a strong determination to make. The description phoneme Makassar dialect will look like in the description below.

1. Vowel

In regard to the double vowel phonemes (diphthong) not found in Makassar dialect so that the overall vowel in Makassar dialect has only five vowels. These five vowels can be grouping as in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Description vowel dialect Makassar

	Final	Middle	Front
High	ɤ		◆
Medium	ɤ	★	□
Low		⊙	

2. Consonant

From various studies, it was found that the dialect Makassar has 19 consonants, namely /p/, /b/, /d/, /t/, /k/, /g/, / /, /s/, /h/, /c/, /j/, /r/, /l/, /m/, /n/, / /, / /, /w/, /y/ (Manyambean, 1979). This suggests that phoneme Makassar dialect similar to the phoneme Indonesian and other local languages in South Sulawesi, the only difference is the absorption phonemes in Indonesian variant does not apply in Makassar such as, /f/, /q/, /x/, /v/, Dan /z/. Generally a derivative language (daughter language) which is derived from the proto language. The same have the same phonemes, such as the one where detected strain fringe Malay studies (Asmah, 2008). Makassar sub-variants based on Lakiung variants showed no differences in terms of shape and even different total phonemes park geography of each variant. Makassar dialect consonant inventory is as follows:

Table 2. Description consonants dialect Makassar

		Bilabial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	V	◻	◆			Ɑ	ʔ
	S	◻	◻			Ɑ	
Nasal	S	○		■	ɟ	Ɑ	
Fricative	V			◊			ʕ
Affricative	V				c		
	S				j		
Vibration	S			◻			
Lateral	S			●			
A half vowel	S	◊			ɟ		

3. Distribution Phoneme Makassar Dialect of Proto

Spread each phoneme variants Makassar showed no differences. Same spread each variant. Distribution of phonemes that accumulates in the DMP appears in the following description.

Table 3. Summary consonant dialects spread Makassar

Consonant	Word Early	Middle of	The final
/p/	[p-]	[-p-]	-∅
/b/	[b-]	[-b-]	-∅
/t/	[t-]	Ive [-t-]	-∅
/d/	[d-]	[-d-]	-∅
/k/	[k-]	[-k-]	-∅
/g/	[g-]	[-g-]	-∅
/ /	-	[- -]	[-]
/s/	[s-]	[-s-]	-∅
/h/	[h-]	[-h-]	-∅
/c/	[c-]	[-c-]	-∅
/j/	[j-]	[-j-]	-∅
/r/	[r-]	[-r-]	-∅

/l/	[l-]	[-l-]	-Ø
/m/	[m-]	[-m-]	-Ø
/n/	[n-]	[-n-]	-Ø
/ /	[-]	[- -]	-Ø
/ /	[-]	[- -]	[-]
/w/	[w-]	[-w-]	-Ø
-Ø	[y-]	[-y-]	-Ø

Conclusion

Five Makassar dialect variants have been compared, ie variants Lakiung (LK), Turatea (TRT), Bantaeng (BTG), Kajang (KJ), and Selayar SLY). Based on a comparison of the five variants of the Makassar dialect phonetic contrast is not so striking. The fifth variant showed equivalence is inconsistent and has a spread of the same nature. Although it does not show the phonetic contrasts, but still no phoneme ancient curiosity of the fifth variant of Makassar through their ancient dialect reconstruction.

Reconstruction results have shown that the DMP has 19 consonants and 5 pieces of fruit vowels. DMP consists consonants rather than consonant *p, *b, *d, *t, *k, *g, * , *s, *h, *c, *j, *r, *l, *m, *n, * , * , *w, and *y. While the DMP consists vowel than vowel *i, *e, *u, *o, and *a. All consonants DMP cannot be present at the final position of the word, DMP can only form at the beginning and middle of words only, but the consonant * and * consonant * to be present in all positions, while consonant * exists only in the middle position and the final words only. Therefore, all the words in the DMP uncertain ending with a vowel, or * , or . As to the fifth vowel DMP can be present in all positions, good early position, middle, and end position he said..

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