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# PROCEEDING

Do Governance Implementations Support Sustainable Development?

Hotel Sari Pan Pacific, Jakarta, Indonesia, 13th-15th February, 2014

## PROCEEDING

## 2014 International Conference on Governance

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FACULTY OF ECONOMICS TRISAKTI UNIVERSITY

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#### 2014 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON GOVERNANCE

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## ISSUES IN PUBLIC SECTOR AND UNIVERSITY GOVERNANCE

### THE STUDY OF ECONOMIC POTENCIES AND MANAGEMENT DIRECTION OF COASTAL AREAS AT OUTERMOST INHABITED SMALL ISLAND IN BENGKULU PROVINCE

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#### ABSTRACT

Enggano Island as one of the outermost inhabited small island has various resources and environmental services. This research was aimed to analyze and economic potencies of the coastal area of Enggano Island, analyze the hierarchy and typololy of the coastal area of Enggano Island, and arrange the management direction of the coastal area of Enggano Island. Analysis techniques used in this research were descriptive analysis, LQ (location quetient), SSA (shift share analysis), schallogram, and PCA (Principal Component Analysis).

The research result showed that economic potnecies that could be developed in Enggano district were food plantation and fishery sub-sectors. Food plantation sub-sector became a base for progressive growth at Kaana, Banjarsani, and Kahyapu villages. Fishery sub-sector became a base for progressive growth at Malakoni, Apoho, and Meok villages. Hierarchy of the area showed that generally Enggano district was categorized as average hierarchy. Advance (progressive) hierarchy occurred at Malakoni village, average hierarchy occurred at Kahyapu, Apoho, Meok and Banjarsari villages, and low hierarchy occurred at Kaana village. These hierarchies were the level of relative development between one village with the other in Enggano district. Typology which influenced the hierarchy area were the number of health workers and facilities, the number of permanent and wooden house, and the number of education facilities for Senior High Schools in Enggano district. Management direction for food plantation sub-sector was the opmatilization of existing land potential utulization to achieve rice self-sufficiency and food sufficiency, the strengthen of agribusiness system of food commodities in order to strengthen food security and local economic structure, and strengthen food sufficiency. Management direction for fishery sub-sector was the optimalization of marine resources utilization and the strengthen of fishery agribusiness system. While management direction for social facilities was the improvement of quantity and quality of health workers and facilities, development program for eathquake resistant houses for Enggano society done by the government and the improvement of education facilities for Senior High Schools.

Keywords: outermost inhabited small island, economic growth, and managemen direction

#### INTRODUCTION

#### Background

Enggano Island was categorized as inhabited small island since this island has 400,6 km2 in width and population of 3.139 inhabitants (BadanPusatStatistik, 2009 ;BadanPusatStatistik), in which small island was defined as an island with the wide less than or as equal as 10.000 km2 with population less than or as equal as 200.000 people (Departemen-KelautandanPerikanan, 2001). As the outermost small island, so EngganoIsland defined its limit of sovereignty to the sea direction of North Bengkulu Regency area, Bengkulu Province and Republic of Indonesia.

Enggano Island as one of the outermost inhabited small island in Bengkulu Province has various resources and environmental services. But, during the past years, government had not seen the coastal area at this inhabited small island as a strategic area. In fact, the coastal area can be used as new developing area by utilizing the available resources effectively. With the effort to develop the coastal area of Enggano Island it was expected that poverty problem or food insecurity can be minimized and be able to make Enggano Island became one of the new modesl of economics growth center in Bengkulu Province, especially in outermost inhabited small islands.

#### The Problems of the Research

The existence of local autonomy should have been able to support the local government to empower the citizen, grow the initiative and creativity. All parties was expected to be able to use all the local potential in accordance with the characteristics, needs, ability of the area proportionally, synergically, and systematically. The strategy of developing the coastal area of EngganoIsland should be reduced only to be aimed to achieve the own-source revenue. The strategy of developing the coastal area should pay attention to social equality and the aim of keeping and conserving the environment.

Engganolsland as one of the outermost inhabited small island has unique characteristics and needs specific development strategy. Development strategy for Engganolsland has to be started from the type of the area and the level of development. Potency, weakness, and type of a certain area will give direction to the development. If the direction of development was based on potencies and characteristics of a certain area and the existing weakness can be reduced, then the development will run really well.

The formulation of the problems of this research was how good the economicpotency, hierarchy and typology of the area, direction of management and utilization of coastal area, financial feasibility of economic potency and the strategy of development for Enggano Island coastal area.

#### The Purposes of the Research

Based on the formulation of the research problems, the purposes of this research were:

- 1. Analyzing economic potency of the coastal area of Enggano Island.
- 2. Analyzing hierarchy and typology of the coastal area of Enggano Island.
- 3. Arranging the direction of managing and utilizing the coastal area of Enggano Island.

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### Data, Data Sources and Respondent

The data in this research consisted of primary and secondary data. Secondary data was gotten from the available literatures (from related office/agency/institution) and primary data was gotten directly from the field which was sourced from respondents were the inhabitants of the coastal area of Enggano Island and the competent and relevant experts.

The secondary data needed should be related to the economic performance which included the number of working households on each economic sector in each village, area description which included physical, social, economic, and cultural aspects, and various existing potential that can be sourced from the data of village potencies.

The respondents of this research were the village and district officials as many as 14 people who were the chief of the village and the secretary of the village for 6 villages, and two people from cultural social economic section of the district.

#### Analysis of the Data

#### **Descriptive Analysis**

Descriptive analysis was use to describe the data comprehensively. In this descriptive analysis, the gotten data was shown in table of univariate frequency distribution.

Analysis of EconomicArea with Location Quotient (LQ)

LQ compares the segment of sub-region in certain activity with the total segment in the total activity region. The criteria for LQ value (Budiharsono S, 2001) were:

1. If LQ value > 1, it shows that concentration of an activity occurs at a certain area

2. If LQ value = 1, it shows that an area has segment activity equal with total segment

3. If LQ value < 1, it shows that no concentration of an activity occurs at a certain area

#### Analysis of Area Economic Growth with Shift Share Analysis (SSA)

SSA was used to see the tendency of local economic structure transformation of an area. This analysis also can be used to see the contribution of a sector toward a wider local economic structure. Besides, this analysis also describes the competitive ability of an activity in a certain area (Budiharsono, 2001).

The variables used in LQ and SSA were the number of households of food plantation sub-sector, the number of households of corps plantationsub-sector, the number of households of fishery sub-sector, the number of households of farming sub-sector, the number of households of mining sector, the number of households of home industry sector, the number of households of construction sector, the number of households of commerce sector, the number of households of service sector, the number of households of transportation sector, and the number of households of other sectors.

#### Analysis of Area Development Level with Schallogram

One of the ways to measure level of development or hierarchy of a certain area ac-

curately and easily is by using schallogram method. Assumption used explained that the area with the highest rate was the location that can be the service center. Index value was grouped to determine hierarchy of the villages with development level of advanced, average, and low. The group determination by using hierarchy range based on standard deviation value and average value, where:

- 1. Hierarchy I (advanced) = average value standard deviation value
- 2. Hierarchy III (low) = average value + standard deviation value
- 3. Hierarchy II (average) = the value between hierarchy I and III

Scoring criteria for this schallogram result were:

- 1. Hierarchy I (advanced)  $= \ge 4.2838$
- 2. Hierarchy II (average) = 2.1074 4.2837
- 3. Hierarchy III (low)  $= \le 2.1073$

#### Analysis of Typology of Area with Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

This analysis was done with the aim to simplify the variable (data reduction) and orthogonalization. This analysis was a statistical technique which transforms linearly one set of variable into new variable with a smaller size but representative and did not correlate to each other / orthogonal (Bengen, 2000)

Analysis of the main component was often used as both link analysis and final analysis. As link analysis, analysis of the main component was useful to eliminate multicollinearity or to reduce big size variable into new simple size variable. For final analysis, analysis of the main component generally grouped the important variables from one big set to presume a phenomenon and to understand the structure and see the correlation between variables. The result of analysis of the main component which was used was characteristic root square value, proportion and characteristic root cumulative and weighting value in the form of loading factor.

#### **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

#### **Economic Activity**

Enggano district has an area as wide as 400.62 km2 with the total population of 3.139 inhabitants which consisted of 54.3% male and 45.7% female. The population density of Enggano district was about 7.84 inhabitants/km2 which means that for each 1 km2 there are 8 inhabitants. The most populated area was Apoho village whit 222 inhabitants/ km2 which also the capital district. The least populated area was Banjarsari village with only 6.14 inhabitants/km2. The sex ration of Enggano district was approximately 118.9 whichmeanon the average for each 100 female there are 119 male. For all the villages, the number of male always more than female.

	VIIlage	Width (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population (Inhabitant)						The
No			М	F	Total	Density (Inhabitant/ km <sup>2</sup> )	Sex Ratio	The Number of House- hold	Average of Household Member (person)
1	Kahyapu	85,65	181	159	340	3,97	113,8	116	3
2	Kaana	87,01	387	289	676	7,77	133,9	191	4
3	Malakoni	40,21	221	152	373	9,28	145,4	120	3
4	Apoho	1,35	156	154	300	222,22	101,3	81	4
5	Meok	60,9	341	338	679	11,15	100,9	171	4
6	Banjarsari	125,5	429	342	771	6,14	125,4	220	4
		400,62	1.705	1.434	3.139	7,84	118,9	899	4

Table 1. The Area Total Width and Population of Enggano District

Source: Primary Data, 2013 and BadanPusatStatistik, 2012

From 3.139 inhabitants, divided into 899 households which means every household consisted of 4 people, which were the husband, wife, two children. Indirectly, this number indicated that the society had applied the Family Planning program with the motto of two children is enough which was promoted by the government. The village with the average household member as many as 3 people wereKahyapu and Malakoni village.

The livehood of the inhabitants of Enggano Island relied on the agricultural sector in wide meaning (about 96.7%), which included food plantation sub-sector, fishery sunsector, and corps plantationsub-sector. In 2013, the households worked on plantation food sub-sector as the main livehood was many as 41.4%, corps plantation many as 24.9% and fishery for about 30.4%.

In 10 years (from 2003 to 2013) occurred quite significant households' improvement, which achieved 51.86%. the highest improvement occurred at food plantation sub-sector which achieved 66.07%, followed by fishery sub-sector which achieved 53.4%, and corps plantationsub-sector which achieved 40%. This data showed that on the average the households' economic growth of Enggano district was about 5.19% per year.

Generally, there were about 6 (six) sector/sub-sector that become the main livehood of the society at Engganodistrict which were plantation food, plantation crops, fishery, home industry, construction, and commerce. The determination of economic activity that became the base for each are was done by using LQ (location quotient) value.

The bases of economic activity at some areas were:

- 1. Kahyapu Village : food plantation, corps plantation, and commerce
- 2. Kaana Village : food plantation
- 3. Malakoni : corps plantationand fishery
- 4. Apoho : fishery and construction
- 5. Meok : corps plantationand construction
- 6. Banjarsari : food plantation, home industry and commerce

The food plantation commodities at Engganodistrict consisted of paddy and crops (corn, cassava, sweet potato, peanut, soybean, and green bean). The paddy planted included lowland paddy and upland paddy. In 2012, for lowland paddy with the harvested area of 121 Ha produced 302.5 ton which means lowland paddy productivity was as many as 2.5 ton/Ha. For upland paddy, harvested area was 122 Ha and produced 183 ton, so that its productivity was 1.5 ton/Ha. For crops plants, corn commodity was produced as many as 210.13 ton from 85 Ha of harvested area (2.47 ton/Ha), cassava with harvested area of 23 Ha and production 115 ton (productivity 5 ton/Ha), sweet potato with harvested area of 8 ha and production 6.4 ton (productivity 1.25 ton/Ha), peanut with harvested area of 27 Ha and production 27 ton (productivity 1 ton/Ha), and green bean with harvested area of 5 Ha and production 4.5 ton (productivity 1.1 ton/Ha).

Corps plantation sub-sector done by Enggano inhabitants consisted of 4 (four) main commodities, which were cocoa, coconut, clove, and areca nut with the total of harvested area of 1.527 Ha. From that area, 406 Ha (26.6%) was young plants (YP), 1.090 Ha (71.4%) was productive plants (PP), and 31 Ha (2.1%) was unproductive or damaged plants (UP). Cocoa plants with the area as wide as 1.208 consisted of 304 Ha YP, 873 Ha PP and 31 Ha UP, with production of 163.9 ton so that the cocoa productivity was 0.19 ton/Ha. Coconut plants with the area as wide as 239 Ha consisted of 79 Ha YP and 160 Ha PP, with production of 14.85 ton so that the coconut productivity was 0.09 ton/Ha. Clove plants with the area as wide as 44 ha consisted of 4 Ha YP and 40 Ha PP, with production of 1.36 ton so that its productivity was 0.03 ton/Ha. Areca nut plants with the area as wide as 36 Ha consisted of 19 Ha YP and 17 Ha PP, with production of 3.97 ton so that its productivity was 0.23 ton/Ha.

Fishery sub-sector in which most of the society's livehoodwas a fishery, or in other words they were fishermen. In 2012, fisheries production of Enggano district was as many as 1.459 ton with Rupiah value was as high as 36,470,000 so that the average sale value of the fish was Rp24,997/kg. It means that fisheries were categorized as economically important. Meanwhile, home industry sector in Enggano district was food industry which only done by 5 households, construction sector in the form of building constructor done by 2 households and commerce sector in the form of store and small shop done by 23 households.

On those livehoods, the pattern of living done by the society of Engganodistrict was not single living pattern but included in double living pattern. The existing double living pattern generally besides the main livehood was maintenance of farm animals. From the data it can be seen that the main livehood of the society for farming sub-sector was not exist, but it did not mean that in Enggano district the maintenance of farm animal by the society could not be found. In other words, the maintenance of farm animal was more like side job for the society. In 2012, in Enggano district there was 102 cows population, 36 buffaloes, and 753 goats. The data for the poultry that was raised by the society like chicken and bird was not available. The fact on the field showed that there were several households who raised chicken and bird.

After getting the data and information about the concentration of economic activity in each village in Enggano district by using LQ value, then the process was continued to shift share analysis (SSA). SSA would identify the source or component of area growth by analyzing the change in various economic activity of the Enggano district society. SSA was calculated based on economic activity (sector/sub-sector) that became the main livehood of the society, which were food plantation, corps plantation, fishery, home industry, construction, and commerce.

The growth of each sector described the the change of working household on each

sector/sub-sector in each village area because of the change of the sector/sub-sector in the district area. For food plants, the highest growth occurred at Kaana village, followed by Banjarsani village, Kahyapu and Meok. For corps plantation, the growth from the highest to the lowest in a row was Malakoni village, Meok, Kahyapu, Banjarsani, and Kaana. For fishery, the growth from the highest to the lowest in a row was Meok, Apoho, Kaana, Kahyapu, Malakoni, and Banjarsani. Home industry sector only existed at Banjarsani village and construction sector only at Apoho village. While for commerce, the growth from the highest to the lowest in a row was Banjarsani village, Kahyapu and Malakoni/Apoho. On the average, the highest growth of economic activity occurred at Banjarsani village, followed by Kaana, Meok, Kahyapu, Malakoni, and Apoho.

Proportional growth was the growth which describes the rate speed of the growth for each sector in each area. If proportional growth value (PG) of a certain sector/sub-sector in a certain area is less than zero (PG < 0) then it categorized as slow growth rate, and if  $PG \ge 0$  then it categorized as fast growth rate. (Budiharsono S, 2001).

In Kahyapu and Malakoni village, food plantation and fishery sub-sectors were categorized as fast proportional growth, while corps plantation sub-sector and commerce sector were categorized as slow proportional growth. In Kaana and Meok village, the fast proportional growth included food plantation and fishery, while the slow one was only the corps plantation. For Apoho village, the fast proportional growth was food plantation and fishery, while the slow ones were construction and commerce sectors. For Banjarsari, the fast proportional growth was food plantation and fishery, while the slow ones were home industry and commerce sectors. Generally, proportional growth of all sectors were categorized as fast growth rate in Kahyapu and Kaana, while for Malakoni, Apoho, Meok, and Banjarsani villages were categorized as slow growth rate.

The growth of share area (SA) describes the competitive ability of each sector/subsector in each area. t The growth of share area which are higher than 0 (SA > 0) shows that sector/sub-sector in a certain area has a good competitive ability compared with other areas, which commonly called comperative advantage. If SA < 0, then sector/subsector in a certain area is not able to compete well compared to other areas. If SA = 0, then the competitive ability of sector/sub-sector in a certain is same with other areas (Budiharsono S, 2001).

Kahyapu and Meok villages had SA values for each sector/sub-sector lower than zero, it means that there was no sector/sub-sector than has good competitive ability, or in other words all the sectors/sub-sectors in these two villages were notable to compete well. For Kaana village, sub-sectors that could compete well were food plantation and fishery, while the one that could not compete well was corps plantation. For Malakoni village, sub-sectors that could not compete well was commerce sector. For Apoho village sub-sector that could not compete well was food plantation, while the ones that could not compete well were fishery, construction, and commerce. For Banjarsari village, subsectors that could compete well were food plantation and fishery, while the ones that could not compete well were food plantation and fishery, while the ones that could not compete well were food plantation and fishery, while the ones that could not compete well were food plantation and fishery, while the ones that could not compete well were corps plantation, home industry, and commerce. Generally, the growth of share areas for sector/sub-sector that could compete well were Kaana, Malakoni, and Banjarsari villages, while the ones that could not compete well were Kaana, Malakoni, and Meok villages.

The percentage of net shift describes the growth of a certain village in a certain dis-

trict area which is gotten by summing up the proportional growth (PG) and area growth (AG). If the value of net shift is higher or as equal as zero (NS  $\ge$  0), then the village growth is categorized as progresif area. If NS  $\le$  0, then the village growth is categorized as slow area (Budiharsono S, 2001).

Based on net shift value from 6 villages in Enggano district, there were 3 villages (50% included as progressive village and 3 other villages) classified as slow growth rate villages. The progressive villages were Kaana, Malakoni, and Banjarsari. While the slow growth villages were Kahyapu, Apoho, and Meok villages. This data also showed that Apoho village which was also the capital district (centre of governmental activity) was not the centre of economic activity.

#### **Hierarchy and Region Typology**

The study of hierarchy and region typology has been done by schallogram and principal component analysis (PCA) approaches. If economic activity (LQ and SSA) was analyzed through the number of economic actors in some sectors/ economic subsectors, so schallogram analysis and PCA were done by using social facilities and other variables exist in Enggano sub-district. For schallogram, there were 24 variables used in analysis.

The existence of social facilities and some other variables in one region or village will determine the hierarchy of a village. Based on the variables above, villages in Enggano sub-district could be categorized as follow:

Hierarchy I (advanced)	: Village of Malakoni
Hierarchy II (moderate)	: Village of Kahyapu, ApohoMeok, Banjarsari
Hierarchy III (low)	: Village of Kaana

Kahyapu village is the harbor location for ferry in Enggano sub-district. This village has 2 hamlets where the Sub-district office is 17 km away while the nearest Police station is 17,5 km away, and the distance to the Regent Office is 250 km away. There are 28 underprivileged families, 7 units permanent house, 3 units woven/pottery craft business, 28 families with health insurance card, and 8 units store/ grocery. For education facility, there are 1 kindergarten with 27 students and 4 non-government teacher, 1 Elementary school with 73 students and 9 teachers (6 government teachers and 3 non-government teachers), 1 Junior High School with 64 students and 6 teachers (3 government teachers and 3 non-government teachers). For health facility, there are 1 main health center, 1 helping health center, 1 baby care center, 1 midwife, and 2 healer/ shaman. For religious facility, there are 3 mosques and 1 church.

Kaana village has 3 hamlets that is 10 km away from sub-district office, 11 km away from the nearest Police Station, and 252 km away from the Regent Office. This village has 91 underprivileged families, 12 units permanent house and 140 families with health insurance card. For education facility, there are 1 Kindergarten/ play group with 40 students and 7 non-government teachers, and 1 Elementary School with 89 students and 11 teachers (6 government teachers and 5 non-government teachers). For health facility there are 1 helping health center, 1 baby care center, 1 drugstore, and 2 healer/ shaman. For religious facility, there are 3 mosques.

Malakoni village is the location of pioneer ship in Enggano. This village has 3 hamlets which is 1 km away from Sub-district office, 0,5 km from the nearest Police station and 267

km from the regent office. Here, there are 37 underprivileged families and each of family has health insurance card, 34 units permanent house, 4 stores/groceries. For education facility, there are 1 Kindergarten/ play group with 23 students and 3 non-government teachers, and 1 Senior High School with 68 students and 12 teachers (9 government teachers and 3 non-government teachers). For health facility there are 1 hospital, 1 baby care center, 1 drugstore, 1 midwife, 1 nurse and 1 healer/ shaman. For religious facility, there are 1 mosque and 1 church.

Apoho village which is the capital of Enggano sub-district has 3 hamlets and this village is 0,5 km away from Sub-district office, 0,5 km from the nearest Police station and 262 km from the Regent Office. This village has 66 underprivileged families, 2 units permanent house, 41 families with health insurance card and 2 stores/ groceries. For education facility, there are 1 Kindergarten/ play group with 10 students and 2 non-government teachers, 1 Elementary School with 76 students and 11 teachers (8 government teachers and 3 non-government teachers), and 1 Junior High School with 68 students and 8 teachers (5 government teachers and 3 non-government teachers). For health facility there are 1 health center, 1 baby care center, 1 drugstore, 1 doctor, 12 nurses and 1 healer/ shaman. For religious facility, there is 1 church.

Meok village has 3 hamlets and this village is 4 km away from Sub-district office, 3 km from the nearest Police station and 236 km from the Regent Office. This village has 80 underprivileged families, 12 units permanent house, 138 families with health insurance card and 1 store/ grocery. For education facility, there are 1 Kindergarten/ play group with 29 students and 4 non-government teachers, 1 Elementary School with 79 students and 10 teachers (5 government teachers and 5 non-government teachers. For health facility there are 1 baby care center, 2 nurses and 2 healer/ shaman. For religious facility, there is 1 mosque, 1 musholla (smaller mosque), and 4 churches.

Banjarsari village has 3 hamlets and this village is 14 km away from Sub-district office, 14 km from the nearest Police station and 270 km from the Regent Office. This village has 147 underprivileged families, 14 units permanent house, 147 families with health insurance card and 16 stores/ groceries. For education facility, there are 1 Kindergarten/ play group with 12 students and 4 non-government teachers, 1 Elementary School with 98 students and 9 teachers (6 government teachers and 3 non-government teachers. For health facility there are 1 helping health center, 1 baby care center, and 2 healer/ shaman. For religious facility, there is 2 mosque, 4 musholla (smaller mosque), and 2 churches.

To investigate those main variables which determine the hierarchy of a village in Enggano district (with scale: advanced, moderate, low) PCA analysis was used. There were 20 variables involved in PCA analysis. This would reduce the 20 variables into main variables which determine the region hierarchy. Considering the number of the region in this analysis was 6 villages (n = 6) there would be 5 factors (n – 1) that were known as F1, F2, F3, F4, and F5. The factor with Eigen value > 1 would later be chosen as the factor in this analysis.

Based on the result analysis, the Eigen value obtained was >1 for all factors (5 factors). The Eigen value of factor 1 to factor 5 was 9,050; 4,925; 2,688; 2,071; and 1,265. While variable in each factor (factor 1-5) explained 25,25%; 24,63%; 13,44%; 10,36%; and 6,33%.

The area of agricultural is 516 Ha, the number of semi-permanent house and wooden houses and total number of poor families were 29 units, 80 units and 28 families. For

the more detail in Kaana village there are 250 Ha, 28 units, 15 units, and 91 families; in Malakoni village there are 360 Ha, 61 units, 25 units, and 37 families; in Apoho village 370 Ha, 32 units, 25 units, and 56 families; in Meok village there are 450 Ha, 7 units, 113 units, and 119 families; and in Banjarsari village there are 300 Ha, 26 units, 180 units, and 95 families.

In choosing the main variable to determine the region hierarchy in each axis, the contribution value was involved. There would be 5 variables with the greatest contribution, which are shown below:

- 1. The ratio of health worker per 100 inhabitants (factor 1)
- 2. The ratio of permanent house toward family (factor 2)
- 3. The ratio of Senior High School per 100 inhabitants (factor 3)
- 4. The ratio of health facility per 100 inhabitants (factor 4)
- 5. The ratio of wooden house toward family (factor 5)

In Kahyapu village, the ratio of health worker per 100 inhabitants was 0,88 which it means that on per 100 inhabitants would be served by 0,88 health workers. The ratio of permanent house toward family was 0,06 which it means only 6 % of the total families has permanent house. The ratio of Senior High School per 100 inhabitants was 0 which means there was not any school at all. The ratio of health facility per 100 inhabitants was 0,88 unit which it means that there is 0,88 unit of health facility for 100 inhabitants. The ratio of wooden house toward family was 0,69 which it means only 69 % of the total families has wooden house.

In Kaana village, the ratio of health worker per 100 inhabitants was 0,29 which it means that on per 100 inhabitants would be served by 0,29 health workers. The ratio of permanent house toward family was 0,06 which it means only 6 % of the total families has permanent house. The ratio of Senior High School per 100 inhabitants was 0 which means there was not any school at all. The ratio of health facility per 100 inhabitants was 0,44 unit which it means that there is 0,44 unit of health facility for 100 inhabitants. The ratio of wooden house toward family was 0,08 which it means only 8 % of the total families has wooden house.

In Malakoni village, the ratio of health worker per 100 inhabitants was 0,80 which it means that on per 100 inhabitants would be served by 0,80 health workers. The ratio of permanent house toward family was 0,28 which it means only 28 % of the total families has permanent house. The ratio of Senior High School per 100 inhabitants was 0,27 which it means there was 0,27 unit of Senior High School per 100 inhabitants. The ratio of health facility per 100 inhabitants was 0,80 unit which it means that there is 0,80 unit of health facility for 100 inhabitants. The ratio of wooden house toward family was 0,21 which it means only 21 % of the total families has wooden house.

In Apoho village, the ratio of health worker per 100 inhabitants was 4,67 which it means that on per 100 inhabitants would be served by 4,67 health workers. The ratio of permanent house toward family was 0,02 which it means only 2 % of the total families has permanent house. The ratio of Senior High School per 100 inhabitants was 0 which it means there was not any Senior High School at all. The ratio of health facility per 100 inhabitants was 0,67 unit which it means that there is 0,67 unit of health facility for 100 inhabitants. The ratio of wooden house toward family was 0,31 which it means only 31

% of the total families has wooden house.

In Meok village, the ratio of health worker per 100 inhabitants was 0,59 which it means that on per 100 inhabitants would be served by 0,56 health workers. The ratio of permanent house toward family was 0,07 which it means only 7 % of the total families has permanent house. The ratio of Senior High School per 100 inhabitants was 0 which it means there was not any Senior High School at all. The ratio of health facility per 100 inhabitants was 0,15 unit which it means that there is 0,15 unit of health facility for 100 inhabitants. The ratio of wooden house toward family was 0,69 which it means only 69 % of the total families has wooden house.

In Banjarsari village, the ratio of health worker per 100 inhabitants was 0,26 which it means that on per 100 inhabitants would be served by 0,26 health workers. The ratio of permanent house toward family was 0,06 which it means only 6 % of the total families has permanent house. The ratio of Senior High School per 100 inhabitants was 0 which it means there was not any Senior High School at all. The ratio of health facility per 100 inhabitants was 0,26 unit which it means there is 0,26 unit of health facility for 100 inhabitants. The ratio of wooden house toward family was 0,82 which it means only 82 % of the total families has wooden house.

Overall in Enggano district, the ratio of health worker per 100 inhabitants was 0,89 which it means that on per 100 inhabitants would be served by 0,89 health workers. The ratio of permanent house toward family was 0,09 which it means only 9 % of the total families has permanent house. The ratio of Senior High School per 100 inhabitants was 0,03 which it means there was 0,03 unit of Senior High School per 100 inhabitants. The ratio of health facility per 100 inhabitants was 0,45 unit which it means that there is 0,45 unit of health facility for 100 inhabitants. The ratio of wooden house toward family was 0,49 which it means only 49 % of the total families has wooden house.

#### The direction of Management or Development

The analysis result toward economic activities in Enggano sub district by using LQ and SSA method obtained the sector/subsector which became the basis with rapid proportional growth in some villages that has high or low competitiveness. While the analysis is as follow:

1. Crops

•	Basis, rapid growth and good competitiveness	: Kaana and banjarsari village
•	Basis, rapid growth and poor competitiveness	: Kahyapu village
2.	Fishery	
•	Basis, rapid growth and good competitiveness	: Malakoni village
•	Basis, rapid growth and poor competitiveness	: Apoho and Meok village

For economic activity in Enggano sub district, the management was directed to two main sectors, crops and fishery. Generally, these two sectors have good and poor competitiveness among one village to the others in Enggano sub district. The direction of crops and fishery subsectors can be shown in the table below:

r	1	, ,	<u> </u>
Sub sector	Basis	Village	Management Direction
Сгоря	Rapid growth and good competitiveness	Kahyapu	<ul> <li>Optimization the usage of existence field potency to rice self-supporting and food sufficiency, could be achieved through:</li> <li>a. Farming Intensification of rice plant,</li> <li>b. Development irrigation system</li> <li>c. Development and procurement institutional strengthening of agricultural production infrastructure and farmer group</li> <li>d. Social and cultural modification in developing local wisdom to increase the effectiveness of existence farming supporting institutional</li> <li>e. Strengthen and provide the post harvest technology near to the field and farmers' resident</li> </ul>
	Rapid growth and good competitiveness	Kaana and Banjarsari	<ol> <li>Strengthening the agri-food commod- ity in order to strengthen the food suf- ficiency and local economics structure can be reached through:         <ul> <li>a. Development of village agro-industry</li> <li>b. Social and cultural modification in order to strength and develop insti- tutional trading system to increase farmers' bargaining position</li> </ul> </li> <li>Strengthen food sufficiency can be done by:         <ul> <li>a. Optimization the usage house yard for crops</li> <li>b. Technology supporting and multiple cropping development to increase the field usage</li> <li>c. Development of irrigation system</li> <li>d. Development and procurement insti- tutional strengthening of agricultural production infrastructure and farmer</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
Fishery	Rapid Growth and poor competitiveness	Apoho and Meok	Optimization the usage of marine resources can be reached through: a. Keeping the sustainability of aquatic/ marine resources potency b. Strengthening the independence of the fishermen in fishing operational finance c. Developing fish landing infrastructure
	Rapid growth and good competitiveness	Malakoni	<ul> <li>Strengthening agri-fishery system can be done by:</li> <li>a. Increasing business scale and fishermen ability in fishing operation</li> <li>b. Developing the institution and institutional trading system in order to decrease the market distortion toward fishing stock</li> <li>c. Providing fishing landing center infrastructure</li> <li>d. Providing fish canning industry</li> </ul>

Table 2. The Direction of Crops and Fishery Management in Enggano Sub district

For social facility, the main variables that determine the village region hierarchy in Enggano sub district were:

- The number of health worker where the more the number of health worker the more advanced Enggano sub district will be. The current number of formal health worker in Enggano sub district is 18 which consist of 1 doctor, 15 nurses, and 2 midwives. The total number of non-formal health workers (healer/ shaman) is 10. Thus, the total number of health worker in general is 28.
- 2. The number of health facility where the more the number of health facility the more advanced Enggano sub district will be. The current number of health facility in Enggano sub district is 14 units consisting of 1 hospital, 2 main health centers, 3 helping health centers, 6 baby care centers, and 2 drugstores.
- 3. The number of permanent house where the more the number of permanent house the more advanced Enggano sub district. The current number of permanent house in Enggano sub district is 81 units which means only 9 % of total families.
- 4. The number of wooden house where the more the number of wooden house the more advanced Enggano sub district. The current number of wooden house in Enggano sub district is 438 units which equal to 49% of total families.
- 5. The number of Senior High School where the more the number of senior high School the more advanced Enggano sub district. There is only 1 Senior High school in Enggano sub district which is located in Malakoni village.

Based on the result above, the direction of social facility development in Enggano sub district are:

No	Social Facilities	Development Direction			
1	Health worker and Facil-	Increasing quantity and quality of health worker and			
	ity	facility through:			
		1. Providing helping health center in each village			
		2. Hiring more doctors and midwife to fulfill "one			
		doctor and one midwife for one village" by giving			
		special allowance and strengthening the hospital			
2	House and resident	Earthquake resistant house program by government to			
		inhabitants in Enggano sub district			
3	Educational Facility	Strengthening educational facility in High School level			
		through:			
		1. Adding the number of High school such as 1 General			
		High School and Vocational High School			
		2. Providing more teachers by awarding special al-			
		lowance			

Table 3. The direction of Social Facility Development in Enggano sub district

#### **Conclusion and Suggestion**

#### Conclusion

Based on the result of this study, some conclusion could be obtained and formulated as follow:

1. Economics potency which can be developed in Enggano sub district was crops and

fishery sub sector. Crops sub sector became the rapid growth basis in Kaana, Banjarsari, and Kahyapu village. While fishery sub sector grew rapidly and became the basis in Malakoni, Apoho, and Meok village.

- 2. The region hyerarchy generally showed and categorized Enggano sub district in moderate hierarchy. Specifically, Malakoni village was in the advanced hierarchy, the village that were in moderate hierarchy were Kahyapu, Apoho, Meok, and Banjarsari while the lowest position was Kaana village that was categorized as in low hierachy. This hierarchy showed the relative growing level among one village to the others in Enggano sub district. The typology that influenced the region hierarchy were the number of health worker and facility, permanent house, wooden house, and educational facility in High School level in Enggano sub district.
- 3. The directions of crops sub sector management were optimization the usage of existence field potency to reach food self-supporting and food sufficiency, strengthening agri-food commodity system in order to achieve food safety, to strengthen local economics structure and reach food tenacity. While the directions of fishery sub sector management could be achieved through optimization the usage of marine resources and strengthening agri-fishery system. And last the direction of social facility management were increasing the quantity and quality of health worker and facility, earthquake resistant house standard program by government to all inhabitants of Enggano sub district and strengthening educational facility in High School level.

#### Suggestion

Enggano sub district is the separated archipelago that was located away from main island, thus can be categorized as the left-behind and isolated sub district. To overcome these problems, the support and contribution from all stakeholders in development Enggano archipelago as the small outmost inhabited island. The contributions of all stakeholders especially government are expected to be able to develop the economics potency such crops sub sector to fulfill the needs of local communities and fishery particularly marine resources both in primary product (fresh fish) and secondary product (fish canning) could be develop as well.

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