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THE 2nd ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON TRANSFORMATIVE EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Educational Research to Endorse Productive and Innovative Generation in the 21st Century

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“Educational Research to Endorse Productive and Innovation Generation in The 21th Century”

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October 16-17, 2017

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Preface

The 2nd Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL with web link is http://aisteel2017.unimed.ac.id/) was held on October 16-17, 2017 in Medan City, Indonesia. This conference was organized by Postgraduate School, State University of Medan (Unimed) and is the routine agenda at Unimed now. The Second Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership’ is realized this year with various presenters, researchers, lecturers and students from universities both in and out of North Sumatera participate in the theme of which is “Educational Research to Endorse Productive and Innovative Generation in the 21st Century.”

2nd AISTEEL is the annual international seminar with main aim is to discuss of recent research special for Transformative Education and Education Leadership. Several topics like: Teachers Education Model, Research Global Issue in Education, Mathematics and Science Education, Social, Language Education, Vocational Education, Curriculum, Economic, History and Management Education have been discussed at the 2nd AISTEEL 2017. 2nd AISTEEL international seminar provided experts’ view on transformative education and educational leadership as well as curriculum article presentation. There were five keynote speakers have been came Professor Keiichiro Yoshinaga, Dr. Bambang Sumintono, Dr. Sitti Maesuri Patahuddin, and Dr. Yulia Rahmawaty. The organizer had been use online submission system to receive all abstract, full paper and also communication with authors. All of information include with comment of reviewer can be checked real time by author.

Chairperson

Dr. Rahmad Husein, M.Ed
Welcoming Speech of Director of Postgraduate School State University of Medan

The Second Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL)

The honorable,
- Rector of State University of Medan, Prof. Dr. Syawal Gulrom, M.Pd.
- Vice Rectors of UNIMED
- Professor Keiichiro Yoshinaga, PhD, Institute of Liberal Arts and Science, Kanazawa University – Japan
- Dr. Bambang Sumintono, M.Ed., University Malaya – Malaysia
- Dr. Sitti Maesuri Patahuddin, Faculty of Education, Science, Technology and Mathematics, University of Canberra – Australia
- Yuli Rahmawati, Chemistry Education Program, Universitas Negeri Jakarta
- Deans of Faculties of Education, Languages and Arts, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Engineering, Sports Sciences, and Economics
- Vice Directors of Postgraduate School of UNIMED
- All speakers, lecturers, researchers, students, and participants

Good Morning
Welcome the honorable guests speakers Professor Keiichiro Yoshinaga, Dr. Bambang Sumintono, Dr. Sitti Maesuri Patahuddin, Assoc. Prof. Emilia Zulmira de FAN, and other speakers, lecturers and students from outside and inside Unimed to this international seminar which is the routine agenda at Postgraduate program of Unimed now. I’m glad that ‘The Second Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership’ is realized this year with various presenters, lecturers and students from universities both in and out of North Sumatera and participate in the theme of which is “Educational Research to Endorse Productive and Innovative Generation in the 21st Century.”

Ladies and Gentlemen,
In this second seminar excels the first one related to the administration by online and the publication index by either Thomson Reuters or Google Scholar. By the new policy on student’s publication, postgraduate program really matches the system, particularly for the students who will sit in the oral defence examination. Through the seminar, the postgraduate students improve their article journal writing and it is proved by many articles are submitted by the students.

The plenary speakers coming from 15 provinces in Indonesia will present topics covering multi disciplines. They will contribute a lot of inspiring inputs and new knowledge on current trending educational research topics all over the world. The expectation is that all potential lecturers will share their research findings to educational scientists and researchers as well for improving their teaching process and quality. Thus, this will contribute to the next young generation researchers to produce innovative research findings in education and educational leadership contexts.

This second seminar continues the promotion of the first sequel ‘Developing Future Teachers’ Education Model. Therefore, the propose of this second seminar on the transformative education and educational leadership research will trigger the young professional lecturers and educators to compete in the invention of innovative educational teaching and learning strategies, techniques and leadership.

I hope that the scientific attitude and skills through research will promote Unimed to be a well-known university which persists to be developed and excelled in the future.

Thank you the Rector of Unimed who always supports us in organizing the seminar. Thank you all guest and plenary speakers. Special thanks to both steering and organizing committee who have well-coordinated and colaborated in actualizing the seminar.

Director of Postgraduate Unimed

Prof. Dr. Bornok Sinaga, M.Pd
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The Concept of Physics Learning Media Based Computer Animation

Ratna Tanjung, Mukhtar, Efendi Napitupulu

Cultivating Children’s Critical Attitude with Educational Philosophy

Daulat Saragi
The Impact of Education Cost and Government Spending the Interest Rate of Bank Indonesia

Subtitle

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Abstract—The purpose of this research is to determine the effect of education costs and government issuance in education based on the interest rate of Bank Indonesia. The research used the quantitative method in this research. The Data is obtained with the literature data and the secondary data. The Data were analysed by using multiple linear Regression. The result of this research and the F the costs of the education and government issuance in education influently significant amount 41.63 percent based of the interest rate with the value amount 0.000 or under 0.005.

Keywords— the education costs, the government spending, the interest rate

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the most important aspects in the development of the nation. History shows that the key to the successful development of the developed countries is the availability of an educated population of the number, type, and level are adequate. Therefore, nearly all nations put the development of education as a top priority to their national development programs. Human resources quality, which is a product of education, is the key to the success of a country.

When it was conceived of 1994, compulsory Basid education of nine years are expected be finished in 2003/2004. But the economics crisis that hit Indonesia since year 1997 led to the target is not reached. Supriadi (2001) State that the cost of education is one of the components of a very important input in education. The cost of education is needed to facilitate implementation of the policies and programs of the school, the implementation of the activities of the school (intra and extra), and can develop the school as a quality education provider.

The Government’s budget allocation to education and health is a most important part in budget policy (Rosen in Brata: 2005). This policy is attributed the role of Government as a provider of public goods. The impact on externalities (positive externalities) of the policy of allocating the budget for both the field certainly expected effect on the increase in the level of education when the budget is used as expected

Table 1.
National public expenditure (central + province + kab / kota) for education sector

| Source: World Bank staff Calculations based on the Monetary Department and Data SIKD. Note: * = the initial Realization of the STATE BUDGET and estimates for expenditureareas, ** = NATIONAL BUDGET and estimates for local governments. Syamsudin research (2009) titled "the effect of tuition fees towards the quality of learning outcomes of quality teaching and learning in junior high school in the District of Asahan". The results showed that the costs of education have an effect on the quality of the results of the study. While the costs of education against the quality of the results the results of the study indicate a negative value. But a positive effect towards the costs of education quality learning outcomes through the intervening.

Research Fadli (2011) entitled "an analysis of the influence of the money supply(M1), the SBI interest rate, exchange rate of deposit rates against inflation rate". Results of the study concluded that the amount of money in circulation is not significant effect against inflation while the SBI rate positive effect against inflation.
Research Masniari (2008) entitled "analysis of influence of government spending on education and health sectors against the number of poor population in Northern Sumatra". The results of this research indicate that all independent variables significantly to the number of poor population.

The overall test results show that the free variables in the model the third influential significantly to the number of poor population. Based on the data, it can be seen that Government spending in the education sector every year increase. As a result of increased spending lately, spending for education sectors in Indonesia is almost equal to that possessed by other developing countries. Indonesia has

V. METHOD

The methods used in this research are multiple linear regression models and studies library to see the influence of education costs and Government spending towards interest rates in Indonesia. Types of data used in this quantitative data dieneelitian data source i.e. secondary data obtained from Bank Indonesia (BI) and the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in the form of periodic data span of 15 years (2002-2016).

Based on observation data and simulation results of regression model equation then used, namely:

\[ Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + e \]

Description:
- \( Y \): interest rate (BI rate)
- \( X_1 \): the cost of education
- \( X_2 \): Government expenditure
- \( a \): constant
- \( b_1 \) and \( b_2 \): regression Coefficient
- \( e \): Factor bullie

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. The influence of educational expenses against interest rate (BI Rate)

The results of calculation of multiple regression analysis showed that the cost of education has no effect on the level of interest rates. This result is inconsistent with previous research that became the cornerstone of the theory about this research. According to Keynes's theory of the relationship between investment and income increase is called the multiplier multiplier Digger k. shows the exact relationships, thanks to the presence of the consumption trend, between aggregate and aggregate income employment with this level of investment.

So that means that the cost of education has no effect on the level of interest rates because the revenue generated will meet basic necessities such as education. Finally, Because the cost of education is one of the input an activity that his resources are very important in education and making future investments.

Linear equations are compiled for this study had graduated from the classical assumption then the test can be done testing the regression. There is a indepenend variable that is tested to determine how these variables influence jointly against interest rate (BI Rate) in Indonesia with time series data of the year 2002-2016 in the program SPSS 22.0 for Windows which appear on the table the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coefficient(s)</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education Cost</td>
<td>-2.250</td>
<td>-.5151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Spending Education</td>
<td>.119</td>
<td>.977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>constant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b1  b2</td>
<td>regression Coefficient</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>Factor bullie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the above table, the level of significance of variable tuition fees obtained significant of 0.795 (P > 0.05 )

B. The influence of government expenditure of interest rate (BI Rate)

Government expenditure in particular sectors of education annually undergoes fluctuations. If viewed from a mathematical standpoint whether the increase in the money supply are affected by government expenditure, foreign exchange reserves and interest rates on SBI. Then based on the data obtained from the results of this research and have been processed that Government expenditure significant positive effect against interest rate of 0.001 (p < 0.05). Where government spending is very influential on interest rates. So if viewed simultan eously explained that the test F of 41.63% both influential significantly to interest rates.

C. The influence of education costs and Government expenditure towards interest rate

Costs in this study are limited to the types of direct costs (direct cost) and indirectly (indirect cost) towards the teaching and learning process or the fees earned and buy by the institution. The education budget is an operational plan financial education made estimation of expenses in a given period. According to Robert (1995) and Ridden (1989) in Fatah (19989:113) that the budget contains about activities or programs that will be implemented is expressed in monetary
units (unit). Meanwhile, the Jendral Directorate of elementary and secondary education (2002:41) stated that a budget is a plan that is formulated in the form of rupiah for a period of time (period) as well as the allocation of resources to each activity section.

So that means that the cost of education is a requirement that must be fulfilled each individual either formal or non-formal. So the cost of education also affect the quality of education but no effect against interest rate due to the growing number of requests for education costs will add to government spending which is here Government expenditure effect on interest rates. Because government expenditure will affect the amount of money in circulation and investment both in the country as well as overseas investments that affect interest rates.

The analysis of this discussion is meant to know the condition variable i.e. non variable and the variable is bound to prove the truth of the influence of the education costs and Government expenditure towards interest rate (SBI Rate). The need for Governments, including local authorities to further put the attention on the main components of social spending is the spending for education and health in development expenditure. In the format of the budget the Government in Indonesia, the Government expenditure for education covers the sectors of education and culture, youth and sports, religion, and science and technology.

Where interest rates become variable in the study. The more the rise in interest rates will not affect a person's request for costs of education. Due to the increasing costs of education will not influence on the level of interest rates, this is due to the cost of education is an investment a person who has prepared for the future. Because of the existence of a quality education will increase economic development. Which aim to create the conditions of a prosperous society.

In accordance with Act No. 23 of the year 1999 of the Bank Indonesia, Bank Indonesia is the goal of achieving and maintaining the stability of the value of the rupiah in this Bank Indonesia just focus on her accomplishments to boost investment.

According to research Masniari (2008) that Government spending in education is the most vital component in the growth and economic development, because it is a source of input for the total production function (Todaro: 2003). According to their education apart from the purpose of the construction is also a prerequisite for increased productivity. The advantage of the education equity investment Government spending to education immediately, besides also being the assessment of how alternative policies in an attempt to repair or improvement of the education system.

Then it can be taken to mean that both the free variables of one has no effect on interest rates. But if seen together based on time series data from 2002 – 2016 that both non-positive effect variables towards variables bound. This is due to the increasing demand for education costs will not affect the interest rates because the cost of education will not be in terms of bidding for declining interest rates, government expenditure and yet in the very influential because of the investment that will affect the inflation rate and the amount of money in circulation with input generated.

VII. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the analysis and discussion of the CONCLUSION to be drawn that the tuition fees do not affect interest rates. Due to the cost of education in Indonesia is getting high or low level of interest rates will not be favorable for interest rates because the cost of education will affect on economic development. So that it can improve the well-being of human resources but is not in the interest rates.

Government expenditure affect interest rates in Indonesia. Because if the higher government expenditure annually or fluctuate will affect interest rates, where government expenditure is the Government's investment in the education sector. The results of this study showed that the cost of education significantly negative effect on interest rates while the Government expenditure a positive effect against interest rate of 0.001 (p < 0.05).

Based on the conclusions of, then the advice that can be given to Government i.e. either as executors as well as controlling policy in the budget costs of education and Government expenditure to further improve the production especially in the the field of education because it it is the objective of economic development.

For the Department of Education does not just focus on formal education non formal education because it can also help economic development. Because of the non formal education no less productive with formal education, a lot of creativity that are owned as well as the expertise that can help increase government revenues. So in this case the Government not only took out the budget alone but more into pemerataannya in the field of education.

More detailed RAPBN again allocate budget funds the cost of education in order to look transparent for the society, further government spending can be seen from the Central Bureau of statistics. More data accumulate BPS should be government spending clearly.

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