The Role of Bali State Polytechnic as Social Problem Solver in Bali

Wayan Suryathi
Business Administration Department
Politeknik Negeri Bali
Denpasar, Indonesia
wsuryathi2018@gmail.com

Kadek Eni Marhaeni
Business Administration Department
Politeknik Negeri Bali
Denpasar, Indonesia
kadekenimarhaeni@gmail.com

I Made Ardana Putra
Business Administration Department
Politeknik Negeri Bali
Denpasar, Indonesia
ardana_rena@yahoo.com

Abstract—**The P3M unit manages two lecturer's scientific fields those are the technical field and the social field. Purpose of this research is to describe the role of Bali State Polytechnic as social problem solver in Bali by using the survey method, using sample for 30 respondents. The technical sampling with purposive sampling is based on the primary and secondary data. The data analysis technique uses the quantitative descriptive and qualitative analysis. Based on the analysis result and discussion it can be concluded as the following: The role of Bali State Polytechnic as the social problem solver in Bali is very important by the existence of perception assessment of lecturer and researchers that in average give most answer in score of 4 (agree) to every statement in the research questionnaires. The role of Bali State Polytechnic as the social problem solver in Bali is realized in the form of giving facilities and information tools in carrying out the research duties, financing the researchers and public service evenly and comprehensive, carrying out P3M duties. Social problems that become main topic are tourism and culture, economy and financial, and education and law. Social problems that are not much discussed by the lecturers among others are the poverty, unemployment, criminal, and juvenile delinquency.**

Keywords—Bali State Polytechnic, social problems, role

I. INTRODUCTION

National education system must be able to ensure equal opportunity of education, quality enhancement as well as the relevance and efficiency of educational management to face the challenge to meet with the demand of local, national and global life changing, so that it required for educational renewal in a planned and directed measure, and sustainable. The government of Indonesia protects the whole people and the entire homeland of Indonesia, to advance public welfare, to develop the nation's intellectual life, and to contribute to the implementation of a world order based on freedom, lasting peace and social justice.

Higher education is administered with open system and can be in the form of academy, polytechnic, college, institute, or university [1]. The college is obliged to administer education, research, and community service. The college has autonomy to self-administering its institution as an organizing center of higher education, scientific research, and community service.

PNB has research unit and community service as an organizing place for scientific activities of lecturers, divided into two group namely technical field and commerce field. PNB using technology, because it can support good teaching

and education, performing, serving as a coach tutor [2]. Educational technology make everyone should be primarily focused on the educational value of the tools and applications that use [3]. Commerce field includes exploring and discussing social issues happening in community. Social problems can be understood as a condition which disrupts the society in which this condition is considered uncomfortable and undesirable. Social problems usually arise in the community circumstance which is not ideal, in which the needs of the people cannot be fulfilled evenly and thoroughly. As long as this condition cannot be fulfilled evenly, then social problems will always exist in public life, added with the unavailability of effective problem solving. Social problem is also a condition as the result of the existence of social changing aspects. There are three example for social problem in education, first is the higher levels of self-efficacy for inclusive education are associated with higher levels of expected job satisfaction [4], two are criminal behaviors [5], and third is ethical culture [6].

The delivery of these social problems surely based on scientific steps which has been determined by research institutions and community service in any college. However, these scientific steps are not easy to do by any person or campus community (Bali State Polytechnic) since it requires accuracy, needs to collect facts and data, a measurable analysis must be exist, has to follow a format, and so on. As for subject matters in this study are: (1) How is the absorption level of social problems occurred in Bali as a scientific product in research program of P3M of Bali State Polytechnic? (2) How is the absorption level of social problems occurred in Bali as a scientific product in community service program of P3M of Bali State Polytechnic? (3) How big the role of Bali State Polytechnic as social problem solver of social problems in Bali?

A. Background

National education system must be able to ensure equal opportunity of education, quality enhancement as well as the relevance and efficiency of educational management to face the challenge to meet with the demand of local, national and global life changing, so that it required for educational renewal in a planned and directed measure, and sustainable. The government of Indonesia protects the whole people of Indonesia and the entire homeland of Indonesia and to advance public welfare, to develop the nation's intellectual life, and and to contribute to the implementation of a world order based on freedom, lasting peace and social justice.

Higher education is administered with open system and can be in the form of academy, polytechnic, college, institute, or university. The college is obliged to administer education, research, and community service. The college has autonomy to self-administering its institution as an organizing center of higher education, scientific research, and community service. Science as a way of knowing [1].

PNB has research unit and community service as an organizing place for scientific activities of lecturers, divided into two group namely technical field and commerce field. PNB using technology, because it can support good teaching and education, performing, serving as a coach tutor [2]. Educational technology make everyone should be primarily focused on the educational value of the tools and applications that use [3]. Commerce field includes exploring and discussing social issues happening in community. Social problems can be understood as a condition which disrupts the society in which this condition is considered uncomfortable and undesirable. Social problems usually arise in the community circumstance which is not ideal, in which the needs of the people cannot be fulfilled evenly and thoroughly. As long as this condition cannot be fulfilled evenly, then social problems will always exist in public life, added with the unavailability of effective problem solving. Social problem is also a condition as the result of the existence of social changing aspects. There are three example for social problem in education, first is the higher levels of self-efficacy for inclusive education are associated with higher levels of expected job satisfaction [4], two are criminal behaviors [5], and third is ethical culture [6].

B. Subject Matters of Social Problems

The delivery of these social problems surely based on scientific steps which has been determined by research institutions and community service in any college. However, these scientific steps are not easy to do by any person or campus community (Bali State Polytechnic) since it requires accuracy, needs to collect facts and data, a measurable analysis must be exist, has to follow a format, and so on. Based on the problems can be raised an issue related to social problem solver in Bali absorbed by Bali State Polytechnic. As for subject matters in this study are: How is the absorption level of social problems occurred in Bali as a scientific product in research program, as a scientific product in community service program of P3M of Bali State Polytechnic and how big the role of Bali State Polytechnic as social problem solver in Bali?

II. Literature Review And Method

A. Literature Review

The principles of Educational Administration are: 1) Education is administered democratically and equitable as well as non-discriminate by upholding human rights, religious values, cultural values, and nation diversity. 2) Education is administered as systemic integral part with open system and multi-meanings. 3) Education is administered as a civilizing and empowerment process of education participants which goes on for life. 4) Education is administered by providing example, establishing will, and developing creativity of education participants in learning

center. 5) Education is administered by developing the habit of reading, writing, and calculating for the whole community. Social problem is wealth inequality and rising natural hazard damages are dynamically linked requiring new lines of research and policy making in the future [7] and it is positioned at the forefront of global educational reform. Social problem was an undesirable condition occurred in some of the communities. In general, there are two factors for the cause of social problem occurred in society, namely Cultural Factor and Structural Factor. [8] Cultural factor is a factor or social values which grows and develops in society, such as the poverty, deviant behavior, and others. Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society [9]. Structural factor is a situation which affects the type of social structure in society, in which that structure consists of certain patterns. Effective policy can support evidence-based interventions, modern training programs, and tangible strategies for improving both social skills and adolescent mental health [10-11]. Inclusion is positioned at the forefront of global educational reform.

B. Method

Type of research data consists of qualitative and quantitative data, in which qualitative data is a description and explanation regarding an issue such as social problems occurred in Balinese society, type of researches and community services associated with the problems being presence. [12] The comparison of accuracy values of methods for the solution of a scientific problem is usually done by either looking at how much the absolute difference between the two accuracies in percentage points is, how much their relative difference in percentages is, or how much the relative difference between the two error rates in percentages is. Quantitative data is data in the form of numbers which is measurable or calculable, such as the number of sample being used, the number of problems occurred each month in Bali. The source of this research data is derived from primary and secondary source of data. Population of this research is all researchers and lecturers as well as someone who does community service for the last eight years, namely from 2011 up to 2018. Meanwhile research method being used was observation, interview, questionnaires and literature study [13]. The Role Statisticiaus Play In Supporting Research and Decision Making. Suggested that sample was the set of observation units that provided explanation or data needed. As for sample of research was numbering 30 respondents from the researcher which was taken with purposive sampling, taking respondents based on secondary data which had been recorded at P3M PNB. The techniques of validity horizon matrices and power analysis can be used as methodological tools to illustrate moments in the fieldwork process [14]. Meaningful discussion of sample size in qualitative research cannot occur with reference to an undifferentiated conception of the nature of qualitative research [15].

C. Roadmap of Research and Research Design

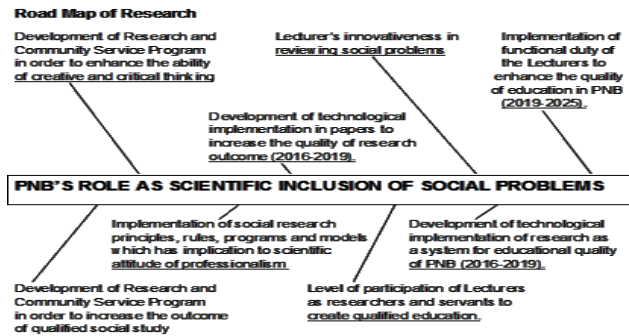The roadmap of research and research design are shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.
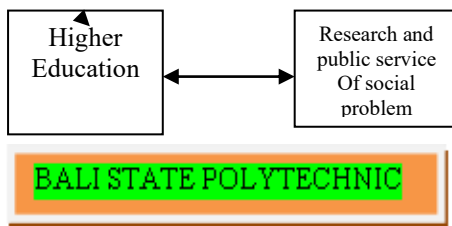
Fig. 1.   Road map of research.

Fig. 2.   Framework of research design.

III.   RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Result

Social problem solver in social field basically has scientific activity steps corresponding to lecturer's scientific field in any college. Social problem solver in social field always starts with the presence of issue in social field which is divided into two activity unit namely social issue in research field and social issue in community service. This social problem solver is a step to accept the proposals in social field through selection process systematically and followed with reviewing and analyzing activities, subsequently it obtains result and conclusion, which is accompanied by solution corresponding to the field of social problem. From that solution it will be divided again into two recommendations namely recommendation in the research field and recommendation in community service field, which eventually will be followed with information for related parties, namely lecturers, institutions and industries as well as public.

1) Development of Social problem solver of Community Service in Social Field in Bali Based on Majors at PNB: Based on the result of research data collection regarding the development of lecturers' participation in the activity of community service related to social problem solver in social field from the year of 2011 up to 2018. Based on that, it can be seen that during the last eight years, Major in Tourism had experienced rapid increase in absorption of social problem solver in activity implementation of community service in 2017 with 18 titles and for eight years, social problem solver being absorbed numbering 42 titles. The major in Business Administration each year did not experience drastic increase for absorption of activity implementation of community service from 2011 up to 2018. Absorption of social problem solver of community

service happens in a balance manner and evenly distributed, in which the number of community service is 8 titles in average, however duringeight years of social problem solver, it absorbed 65 titles. Major in accounting had experienced an increase of absorbing the activity implementation of community service in the year of 2017 with 8 titles and during eight years of social problem solver it absorbed 29 titles. It can be clearly seen that Major in Tourism in 2017 had a highest peak of social problem solver with absorption of community service activity amount of 18 programs. Major in Business Administration in 2012 had the highest amount with 10 programs and Major in Accounting in 2017 had the highest amount with 8 programs.

2) Development of Social problem solver of Research in Social Field in Bali Based on Majors at PNB: Based on the result of research data collection regarding the development of lecturers' participation in research activity related to social problem solver of social field from 2011 up to 2018.Based on above it can be seen that during the last eight years, Major in Tourism had experienced rapid increase in absorption of research activity implementation in 2018 with total research of 31 titles and during eight years of social problem solver it absorbed 75 titles. Major in Business Administration had not experienced drastic increase in absorbing research activity implementation from 2011 up to 2018. Absorption of highest research social problem solver was occurred in 2013 with 12 titles and in 2018 with 10 titles, and during eight years of social problem solver it absorbed 45 titles. Major in Accounting had experienced an increase in absorption of research activity implementation in 2018 with total research of 16 titles and during eight years of social problem solver it absorbed 53 titles. From the picture of graphic above it can be seen that the number of social problem solver per discipline in research field, in which major in Tourism acquired the highest score as research participants with total of 75 titles. In second position with participant number of 53 titles, and the last one in third position acquired by major in Accounting with participant of 45 titles. It can be seen clearly that major in Tourism in 2017 had a highest peak of social problem solver with absorption of community service activity total of 18 programs. Major in Business Administration in 2012 had the highest amount with 10 programs and major in Accounting in 2017 had the highest amount with 8 programs.

3) Comparison of Source of Funds Between DRPM and DIPA PNB Research: Based on comparison of research's source of funds it can be seen that source of funds from DIPA PNB has source of funds greater than DPRM's, it means that the number of lecturers' research programs as social problem solver of social problems in Bali is getting more funds from DIPA PNB. It can be known that source of funds from DRPM is smaller than DIPA PNB's, in which the number of researches funded by DIPA PNB total of 57 titles and number of researches funded by DRPM total of 23 titles. Whereas total of research participants funded by

DRPM and DIPA PNB from 2011 until 2018 total of 80 titles.

B. Discussion

Based on the result of data analysis with SPSS program version 2.2 it can describe data recapitulation regarding lecturer's perception towards social problem solver of social problems in Bali, presented in the appendix. From the result of data analysis from all respondents total of 30 individuals toward social problem solver of social problems in Bali can yield an average score of respondent's answer on each of item statement in questionnaire. Meanwhile social problem solver of social problems is measured with 10 questions. Each question has lowest score of 1 and highest score of 5. Data analysis result from ten statements in questionnaire can be described as follows:

1) First statement: Regarding lecturer's participation every year in research and community service program organized by PNB acquiring average score of 4.33 meant that respondent agreed to the statement. Meanwhile from 30 respondents, the number of respondents who agreed total of 20 individuals (66.7%) and who said strongly agreed amount of 10 individuals (33.3%). It shows that majority of respondents agree that lecturer has to conduct research every year through P3M unit of Bali State Polytechnic.

2) Second statement: Regarding the issue of research by lecturer which was proposed related to the topics of public social issues in Bali acquiring average score of 4.27 meant that respondents agreed to the statement. Meanwhile from 30 respondents, the number of respondents who agreed total of 22 individuals (73.3%) and who said strongly agreed amount of 8 individuals (26.7%). It shows that majority of respondents agree that research by lecturer which being proposed and has the topics of public social issues in Bali has opportunity at P3M PNB.

3) Third statement: regarding P3M which able to create opportunity for lecturer with topics of public social issues in Bali acquiring average score of 4.03 meant that respondents agreed to the statement. Meanwhile from 30 respondents, the number of respondents who moderately agreed total of 5 individuals (16.7%), who agreed total of 19 individuals (63.3%) and who said strongly agreed amount of 6individuals (20.0%). It shows that majority of respondents agree that P3M can create opportunity for lecturers to study topics of social issues in Bali.

4) Fourth statement: Regarding research and community service about social issues proposed by lecturer in research unit can be accepted and has given solution for community, acquiring average score of 4.13 meant that respondents agreed to the statement. Meanwhile from 30 respondents, the number of respondents who moderately agreed total of 5 individuals (16.7%), who agreed total of 16 individuals (53.3%) and who said strongly agreed amount of9 individuals (30.0%). It shows that majority of respondents agree that research and community service conducted by lecturers at P3M unit of Bali State Polytechnic can be accepted and can provide solution for people.

5) Fifth statement: Regarding social problem which was discussed by researchers related to education and law acquiring average score of 4.23 meant that respondents agreed to the statement. Meanwhile from 30 respondents, the number of respondents who moderately agreed total of 2 individuals (6.7%), who agreed total of 19 individuals (63.3%) and who said strongly agreed amount of 9 individuals (30.0%). It shows that majority of respondents agree that social issues are discussed by researchers related to education and law through P3M unit of Bali State Polytechnic.

6) Sixth statement: Regarding social issues being discussed by researchers/ lecturers is not related to one of social issues such as poverty rate, unemployment, and crime rate in Bali acquiring average score of 4.23 meant that respondents agreed to the statement. Meanwhile from 30 respondents, the number of respondents who moderately agreed total of 1 individuals (3.3%), who agreed total of 21 individuals (70.0%) and who said strongly agreed amount of 8 individuals (26.7%). It shows that majority of respondents agree that social issues being discussed by lecturers is not related to poverty rate, unemployment and crime rate in Bali. [9]

7) Seventh statement: Social issues being discussed regarding one of social issues such as economic and finance in Bali acquiring average score of 4.30 meant that respondents agreed to the statement. Meanwhile from 30 respondents, the number of respondents who moderately agreed total of 3 individuals (10.0%), who agreed total of 17 individuals (56.7%) and who said strongly agreed amount of 10 individuals (33.3%). It shows that majority of respondents agree that social issues are being discussed regarding one of social issues such as economic and finance in Bali.

8) Eighth statement: Social issues being discussed regarding information technology and communication in Bali acquiring average score of 4.33 meant that respondents agreed to the statement. Meanwhile from 30 respondents, the number of respondents who agreed total of 21 individuals (70.0%) and who said strongly agreed amount of 9 individuals (30.0%).

9) Ninth statement: Regarding social issues being studied is not related to physical and spiritual health acquiring average score of 4.33 meant that respondents agreed to the statement. Meanwhile from 30 respondents, the number of respondents who agreed total of 20 individuals (66.7%) and who said strongly agreed amount of 10 individuals (33.3%). It shows that majority of respondents agree that social issues being studied is not related to physical and spiritual health.

10) Tenth statement: Social issues being discussed regarding one of tourism and cultural issues acquiring average score of 4.33 meant that respondents agreed to the statement. Meanwhile from 30 respondents, the number of respondents who agreed total of 20 individuals (66.7%) and who said strongly agreed amount of 10 individuals (33.3%). It shows that majority of respondents agree that majority of lecturers conduct the research by discussing about tourism and culture in Bali every year through P3M unit of Bali State Polytechnic.

Meanwhile PNB's role as social problem solver of social problems is measured with 5 questions. Each question has lowest score of 1 and highest score of 5. Data analysis result from five questions in questionnaire can be described as follows:

1) First statement: Regarding PNB provides opportunity to all lecturers to participate in research field and community service, acquiring average score of 4.27, meant that all respondents agreed to the statement. Meanwhile from 30 respondents, the number of respondents who moderately agreed total of 2 individuals (6.7%), who agreed total of 18 individuals (60.0%) and who said strongly agreed amount of 10 individuals (33.3%).

2) Second statement: Regarding PNB which has a fair role in accepting lecturer's proposal regarding social problems in Bali with clear and correct procedure, acquiring average score of 4.33, meant that all respondents agreed to the statement. Meanwhile from 30 respondents, the number of respondents who moderately agreed total of 2 individuals (6.7%), who agreed total of 19 individuals (63.3%) and who said strongly agreed amount of 10 individuals (33.3%).

3) Third statement: Regarding PNB which has a role in motivating all lecturers to solve social problems occurred in Bali through research and community service, acquiring average score of 4.33, meant that all respondents agreed to the statement. Meanwhile from 30 respondents, the number of respondents who moderately agreed total of 4 individuals (13.3%), who agreed total of 17 individuals (56.7%) and who said strongly agreed amount of 9 individuals (30.0%).

4) Fourth statement: regarding PNB which is very fair in providing the ease of facility and means of information for researchers in performing the duty of lecturers who participate at P3M, acquiring average score of 4.33, meant that all respondents agreed to the statement. Meanwhile from 30 respondents, the number of respondents who moderately agreed total of 2 individuals (6.7%), who agreed total of 18 individuals (60.0%) and who said strongly agreed amount of 10 individuals (33.3%).

5) Fifth statement: regarding PNB which is very fair in granting funds for research and community service for all lecturers participated at P3M, acquiring average score of 4.33, meant that all respondents agreed to the statement. Meanwhile from 30 respondents, the number of respondents who moderately agreed total of 2 individuals (6.7%), who agreed total of 18 individuals (60.0%) and who said strongly agreed amount of 10 individuals (33.3%).

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of quantitative descriptive analysis that from 30 respondents who gave response toward social problem solver of social issues in Bali, we can draw conclusion as follows:

- The role of Bali State Polytechnic as social problem solver in Bali is very great with the presence of perception assessment by research lecturers who in average give the most answers on score 4 (agree) on every question in research questionnaire.

- The role of Bali State Polytechnic as social problem solver of social issues in Bali is manifested in the form of providing the ease of facilities and the means of information in performing the duties of research.

- The role of Bali State Polytechnic as social problem solver of social issues in Bali is manifested in the form of

granting funds evenly and thoroughly for researchers as well as for community service.

- The role of Bali State Polytechnic as social problem solver of social issues in Bali is manifested in the form of giving motivation and fairness for all research lecturers in performing duties at P3M.

- Social issues which become major and most topics are regarding tourism and culture, economic and finance, as well as education and law.

- Social issues which are not much discussed by lecturers among others are poverty rate, unemployment, crime rate, child and juvenile delinquency.

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