



FACTOR CAUSING POVERTY: A CASE OF THE FISHERMEN IN KALUPAPI VILLAGE BANGKURUNG DISTRICT BANGGAI LAUT REGENCY

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Abstract - This study aims at analyzing the factors causing poverty, forms of poverty, and poverty alleviation programs for traditional fishermen in Kalupapi Village. The method used in this research is descriptive method, using primary data and secondary data. The results show: 1) The poverty in traditional fishermen in Kalupapi Village is caused by six factors, namely: the quality of human resources, alternative jobs, working capital, the technology used, institutional factors, and fisherman habits. Meanwhile, 2) The poverty that occurs in traditional fishermen in Kalupapi Village is in the form of natural and cultural poverty, and 3) The poverty alleviation program for fishermen in Kalupapi Village is still about fulfilling basic needs and access to basic services, as well as fishing gear facilities.

Keywords - Traditional Fishermen, Poverty Factors, Forms of Poverty, Poverty Alleviation Program

I. INTRODUCTION

Banggai Laut Regency is a marine district with a sea area of about 6,671.32 km² or about 72.83 percent, the population of 75,003 thousand people, with seven subdistricts namely: 1) Bangkurung Subdistrict, 2) Labobo Subdistrict, 3) North Banggai District, 4) Banggai District, 5) Central Banggai District, 6) South Banggai District, and 7) Boka Islands District. The potential of marine waters contains a large source of income in the form of fish and marine plant foodstuffs, the potential waters of Banggai Laut Regency are estimated to reach 78,543 tons per year (BPS, 2020).

The fishermen's households of Banggai Laut Regency in 2018-2019 experienced an increase of 105 households. Bps data in 2020 showed that in

2018 as many as 3,362 households, in 2019 as many as 3,467 households. This shows that fishing households in Banggai Laut Regency every year have increased due to the lack of skilled human resources (BPS, 2020).

Poor fishing households in Kalupapi Village in 2017-2020 experienced a decline in poor households as many as 48 households. Kalupapi Village profile data shows that in 2016 as many as 121 households, in 2020 as many as 78 households. The decline of poor fishermen's households in Kalupapi Village is caused by the success of the poverty alleviation program (RPJM of Bangkurung District in 2020).

According to Mubyarto (1984) the deterioration of fishermen's condition is certainly inseparable from the ecological conditions in which they are located. In general, fishermen are located and become residents of coastal villages with a level of formal education received much lower than people who do not inhabit the beach. Socioeconomic facilities are available such as educational means, the spread of the population is uneven and mostly concentrated in sloping coastal areas and river estuary areas.

In general, the actual problems faced by fishing communities are poverty and social inequality." The factors that cause are very complex or diverse both internally and externally. But the most fundamental reason is the orientation of development policies that do not take sides in their lives and not designed since the beginning of the companion policy to provide the survival of marine and coastal resources and the threat of ecosystems. (Kusnadi, 2002).

The difficulty of improving the welfare of traditional fishermen, in addition to being affected by

a number of internal weaknesses, is also due to external factors. Limitations of education, lack of opportunities to access and master more modern technology and do not have enough capital are internal factors that often complicate efforts to empower the dupan of traditional fishermen, on the other hand, there are a number of external factors, such as the increasingly limited potential of marine resources, infrastructure of fishing ports, and jurisdiction of autonomous regions is an additional burden that is increasingly make things worse.

Various development policies have been pursued by the government to improve the welfare of fishermen's lives, but are still far from expected because until now many fishermen are still living with the shackles of poverty. When examined further, the lack of concern for fishermen to development problems carried out by the government is because they are preoccupied with sea activities to maintain their lives. Their energy and thoughts are only focused on maintaining and trying to meet the needs of the family. Their time is spent at sea to earn income in order to meet the needs of their families, thus, the time and opportunity for fishermen to interact with other communities is very lacking. This resulted in the relatively low social position of fishermen due to the alienation of fishermen because they were preoccupied with meeting the needs of their families.

The social position of fishermen in the community is very interesting to observe, because most fishing communities have a relatively low status. The low social position of the community is due to the alienation of fishermen. Alienation occurs because of the lack of time and opportunity to interact with other communities. Efforts in poverty alleviation programs have been pursued by the government such as Cash Direct Assistance (BLT), Family Assistance Assistance Assistansce (PKH), Regional Health Insurance Assistance (Jamkesda), and Assistance to fishermen's facilities but these programs have not been able to improve their lives.

Penduduk Kalupapi village still experiencing a lot of poverty, especially traditional fishing communities. The cause of poverty occurs due to the low quality of human resources in the field of education, the absence of alternative workers to increase income, lack of capital to carry out sea activities, the absence of economic institutions or fishermen institutions that provide knowledge, have consumptive habits, and poverty alleviation programs are still the fulfillment of basic needs in the poor.

Kalupapi village is a coastal area most of its residents livelihood as fishermen including traditional fishermen and still classified as poor fishermen because it is seen from the physical condition of

house buildings that look rundown and the fleet of fishing (boats) and fishing gear used (nets, and trawlers) is relatively simple. The research questions as follows: 1) What are the factors causing the poverty of traditional fishermen in Kalupapi Village?; 2) What is the form of poverty in traditional fishermen in Kalupapi Village?; 3) What poverty alleviation program is implemented in Kalupapi Village.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted in Kalupapi Village of Bangkuring District of Banggai Laut Regency. This study was conducted for 2 months from the beginning of March to the end of May 2020. The type of data used in this study is quantitative data using quisioner, while the data source used in this data is primary data obtained from respondents, namely: length of work as a fisherman, education level, number of dependents, age level, home ownership, alternative jobs, capital ownership, technology used, the role of economic institutions, the habits of fishermen. Secondary Data is data obtained from the Bangkuring Subdistrict Government, namely the number of recipients of assistance, and the type of assistance provided. Kalupapi Village Government has a population, education level, type of work, number of fishing households, and the number of poor fishing households, and the Central Agency statistik (BPS) of Banggai Laut Regency is the number of fishermen's households, and the number of poor households. This study using observation techniques conducted to find out the poverty factors of fishermen, and fishermen poverty alleviation programs, as well as the number of poor households. The document referred to in this study is the Village Profile document, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) document, and a journal to support the results of the study. Wawancara is done to reinforce the information obtained when filling out research quisioner about poverty alleviation programs given to fishermen. Analisis data using poverty theories (Kusnadi, 2002, Kartasmita, 1996, Asnawati 1994, and Sudarso 2008), theories of poverty forms (Kartasmita 1996, and Baswir, 1997), and poverty alleviation programs are defined according to programs accepted by the poor.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Factors Causing Traditional Fishermen's Hygiene

Poverty is not something that is desirable, but rather caused by certain factors that cause people to

be trapped into the abyss of poverty, be it natural, cultural and man-made factors themselves.

In connection with that, to know about the factors that cause poverty, especially for traditional fishermen in Kalupapi Village, Bangkurung District, Banggai Laut Regency. In this study, the factors that cause poverty were analyzed into 6 (six) factors, namely: 1) Quality of human resources; 2) Alternative work; 3) Capital ownership; 4) The technology used; 5) The role of economic institutions; and 6) The habits of fishermen. These factors can be explained as follows:

a. Quality of Human Resources

Human resources in general are still very low, this can be seen from the low level of education of traditional fishermen. The low level of education is inseparable from the culture, local environment, and family background, as well as the condition of the village community at that time. The low level of education of traditional fishermen is not only experienced by fishermen as the head of the family, but also affects their family members.

For the people of Kalupapi Village since long ago working as traditional fishermen, according to traditional fishermen education has not become a necessity that is so important, especially at that time the condition of facilities and infrastructure is not supportive, so the community prefers to work. The main actors of society do not continue their education due to economic factors. In addition, parents are forced to use their children's energy to help the family economy, or at least thus reduce the burden on the family. This shows that the ability of traditional fishing households in reaching out to educational services is very limited. The level of education of traditional fishermen has an effect on their skills, mindset, and mentality.

Jobs as fishermen rely more on muscle strength, or energy, so that fishermen put aside the level of education. But another problem will arise when traditional fishermen want to switch professions whose results promise to provide their daily needs, with their education background very low then it will trouble them to get a decent job.

Level of education as one of the indicators of the quality of resources manusia, this indicator is very decisive a person or group of people with the status of poor or not poor people, because the level of education is very low in having or even not passing elementary school, then, the condition will make it difficult for traditional fishermen to choose or get other jobs besides being fishermen. This research is in line with Hamdani's findings, and Kusuma Tahun (2016) the results of its findings state that traditional fishermen in Kanduringan Village have a very low level of

education, only finish elementary school (elementary school), and do not even finish elementary school (elementary school). in line with the findings of Goso, Suhardi, Anwar Tahun (2017) the results of his findings stated the rise of traditional fishermen's education. In Ponjalae and Tapong villages are very low, only finishing elementary school (elementary school) does not even finish elementary school (elementary school).

b. Alternative Jobs

Income is a very important factor for the fishing community especially in traditional fishing communities because the village is the majority or most of its residents work as fishermen, the profession as a fisherman is certainly a very heavy life demand because their living conditions really depend on the natural conditions, to meet the daily needs- Traditional fishermen must have other tasks besides being fishermen, alternative jobs or side jobs are needed for fishermen to increase their income. Moreover, there is a very low income, not even enough for daily needs and working capital.

Alternative jobs become important for traditional fishermen when the sea no longer provides fish for catch, and the small income that fishermen receive, because essentially the job as a fisherman depends on the generosity of nature (sea) in providing its resources. Alternative jobs or side jobs are needed by everyone, especially for traditional fishermen in an effort to increase their income.

In fact, it is not easy for traditional fishermen to do another job that is more promising if the highest education ever taken in general is only the end of elementary school (elementary school). For fishermen who only have an elementary school graduate diploma, and what's more not endowed with other skills. They had to work as fishermen. The study is in line with Kalionga's findings, et. Al (2017) the results of its findings stated that the fishing community in Bantaya Village on average did not have an alternative job. Sejalan also with the findings of Hamdani and Wulandari (2013) the findings stated in his findings, traditional fishermen in kanduringan village on average do not have an alternative job, they only work as fishermen.

c. Capital Ownership

Capital is the most decisive factor in the development of the service activities or businesses of fishermen, it is shown by the simple equipment used by traditional fishermen and not infrequently fishermen have to borrow from relatives or other fishermen in order to buy gasoline to carry out their activities.

Actually, fishermen sometimes have a stash of money, when they get abundant catches, because of the habit of not taking into account the need to come, and plus when there is damage to the fishing gear they use, they do not have savings for family savings.

Traditional supermarkets don't have enough capital to go to sea, so they can't reach catchment areas that provide a lot of catchment. The small capital owned by fishermen so that they can only catch fish on the coast, they can not increase production both in terms of number and quality. Unable to increase production results in low productivity of traditional fishermen, this results in low income received by fishermen.

Traditional fishermen kesulitan to obtain business capital because there is no access to existing credit institutions such as Credit Bank and Koprasi Simpan Pinjam. Among the obstacles faced to obtain business capital loans, fishermen submit guarantees to bank perkreditan or Koprasi Simpan Borrow in the form of land certificates and Motor Vehicle Likan Kepemi Book (BPKB), while the guarantee given by economic institutions none of them have.

In line with that as explained in a poverty circle that the low income received results in low savings. Furthermore, low savings affect the low investment. While the low investment resulted in a return to lack of capital. In connection with that savings ownership is one of the keys for fishermen in obtaining capital ownership. The study is in line with Olanda's findings, et. Al (2019) the results of its findings stated that traditional fishermen in Mekar Sama Village limited capital to run their businesses. In line with the findings of Matulesy (2020) the results of his findings stated that traditional fishermen in Borobudur Padarni Village do not have enough capital to run their business.

d. Technology used

Fishermen in Kalupapi Village in general still use very simple fishing technology, while the equipment used includes:

- a) perahu used in general made of wood measuring 4-5 meters long and wide 70-80 centimeter meters;
- b) outboard machine (ketinting) used with a capacity of 10.5 PK;
- c) fishing rods are used for the process of fishing at sea;
- d) Nets are used for the process of fishing at sea, and the fishing range is limited only able to sail around Bangkurung Island.

Based on observations made, the technology is used by traditional fishermen using wooden boats with a length of 4-5 meters and a width of 70-80 centimeter

meters, a outboard machine with an engine capacity of 10.5 PK, fishing rods, and nets. Operasi his arrest maximum hanya able to get to the Bay of Tolo area. Using motorized boats as a support tool in finding fish at sea is not a measure to confirm traditional fishermen as modern fishermen, but modernization is also shown in the size of the motor used by fishermen, as well as the level of exploitation of fishing gear used. In addition, the capture area also determines the size of the modernity of a tool. Modern fishing technology will tend to have the ability to roam offshore, in contrast to traditional fishermen the catch area is only a boundary of coastal waters.

As happened to traditional fishermen, although the boat has used outboard engines, but if the engine capacity is only 10.5 PK let alone the condition of the engine that is old, then the technology is clearly unable to expand the cruising operational area that provides a large catch, so that the effect on the catch is low.

The low technology used by traditional fishermen is due to a lack of skilled human resources, and does not have enough working capital to improve their fishing gear technology. This is due to the low level of capital owned by fishermen, because their main purpose of life is to forage through marine resources then things in the field of education are slightly neglected by fishermen.

The four types of simple equipment commonly used by fishermen will obviously affect the cruising power of the limited catchment area and the boat's loadability slightly, thus affecting the number of catches produced and will ultimately affect revenue. Penelitian is in line with the findings of Tain (2011) the findings state fishermen in East Java using fishing gear is still traditional. In line with the Sudarso theory (2008) the results state that traditional fishermen have simple fishing technology with small boat size, limited cruising power, and little boat load, limited tool reach and boats followed by sails, paddles or small PK engines.

e. Role of economic institutions

Economic Institutions are an influential factor and can be one of the obstacles if the market does not develop, to develop a market for products produced by traditional fishermen then the efforts made are to bring the fishing community closer to the market such as exporters of fishery products and collectors. The advantages of such a relationship are that fishermen get market and price guarantees, as well as coaching on fishermen, especially in terms of the quality of goods can be implemented, and fishermen can also get capital

assistance for the development of the resulting business.

Furthermore, to establish relations with exporters can be done through the development of collective action, namely through the development of koprasi or joint efforts, such as Koprasi Unit Desa (KUD), those who work as fishermen become members of the koprasi, so that from melaut activities can be sold through koprasi, this is of course fishermen need containers or places to distribute or market their catches.

Fishing communities really need institutions that can be friendly to economic conditions, they need institutions that are able to accommodate or be controllers of both catches, when handling processes, and capital of course, so that fishermen can get price information, so that the catch is not purchased cheaply by middlemen. This research is in line with Bengen's findings, (2001) the findings stated that the market that does not benefit fishermen is due to lack of information about prices. So that prices are more often monopolized by middlemen, where they buy cheaply and sell it to exporters at double prices.

f. Fishing Habits

Fishermen are a job that depends on the generosity of nature, when nature provides its resources we should be grateful and take care of them for the needs. The level of exploitation of fishermen to the sea is very large, every day they come to the sea in the hope of getting a catch that is abundant, there when the catch is not good or when the western season or famine season occurs around between early July to mid-August. To meet the needs of daily life often the fishermen borrow money to relatives or closest neighbors who have more money.

Fishermen have a habit of lifestyle that takes into account the needs of the future, meaning that whenever they get abundant catches or more than at that time they will spend income on clothes, as well as excessive household furniture, and so on, they do it just to be more visible to have a lot of goods, and look to have a lot of money. Whereas it should be when getting more catches they have to set aside their income for family needs when the western season or panceklik arrives so as not to get into debt. This habit makes it difficult for fishermen to get out of poverty. The research in line with the findings of Hamdani and Kusuma (2013) the results of its findings state that traditional fishermen in Borobudur have a habit or socio-cultural that is less attentive, where they have a lifestyle that takes into account their future needs. In line with the findings of Suryaningsi (2017) the results of his findings stated that traditional fishermen in Aeng Batu-Batu Village have a consumptive lifestyle. This we can see from the money their catch

is exhausted at that moment as well because to meet their daily living needs.

2. Traditional Forms of Fishermen Poverty

Poverty is a complex problem that is influenced by various factors such as poverty that occurs in traditional fishermen in Kalupapi Village, Bangkuring District, Banggai Laut Regency. They are poor due to 6 factors, namely the quality factor of human resources, alternative work factors, working capital factors, technology factors used, institutional factors, and fishermen's habit factors.

To determine the form of poverty that occurs in traditional fishermen is analyzed using theories relevant to the forms of poverty, namely natural poverty, and cultural poverty in accordance with the phenomena that occur in the lives of traditional fishing communities related to the poverty of traditional fishermen themselves. The findings suggest that poverty in the region is a form of natural poverty, and cultural poverty.

a. Natural Poverty

Natural poverty arises because it is caused by the quality of fishermen's human resources that are still very low, which is indicated by the low level of education, and the lack of alternative jobs other than working as fishermen.

The low level of traditional fishermen's education illustrated from the highest level of education ever pursued by traditional fishermen is about 52.6 percent not finished elementary school (elementary school), about 42.3 percent graduated elementary school (elementary school) and only 5.1 percent graduated from junior high school (junior high school) as described in Table 4.9. This is in accordance with Sudarso's statement (2008) in his research that states fishermen, especially traditional fishermen, generally they have the same characteristics that are lack of education. Furthermore, BPS, mentioning the criteria of the poor is the highest education of the Head of Household is not school / not finished elementary school / only elementary school. Furthermore Salim (1984) also stated that the level of education of the poor is low, not even finishing elementary school.

The lack of alternative jobs belongs to traditional fishermen. Based on the results of research conducted to 79 respondents, about alternative jobs, obtained data that in general traditional fishermen do not have alternative jobs. According to table 4.10, 94.9 percent had no alternative jobs, and about 5.1 percent of respondents had an alternative job as a builder.

From the description above, it can be concluded that the poverty that occurs in traditional

fishermen in Kalupapi Village can be classified into the form of natural poverty. The results of the study are in line with the findings of Goso, et.al (2017) its findings state that the form of poverty that occurs in traditional fishermen in Panjola Tapong Village is a form of natural poverty characterized by low quality of human resources, lack of alternative skills, and lack of alternative fishermen's jobs.

b. Cultural Poverty

Cultural poverty occurs due to the habit of fishermen themselves having a consumptive lifestyle when they have more income, then at that time they spend their income to fulfill their desires such as buying clothes, and excessive home furnishings. Whereas it should be when you have more catches, it should set aside its income for the future needs of the family in the western season or panceklik season, the occurrence of the season between the beginning of June to mid-August. The results of this study are in line with the findings of Goso, et.al (2017) the form of poverty that occurs in traditional fishermen in Panjola Tapong Village is a form of cultural poverty characterized by lazy attitudes, consumptive lifestyles, and feasts of customs.

c. Poverty Alleviation Program

Various government efforts to alleviation of fishermen's poverty have been carried out in the Kalupapi Village area. Among them by providing various kinds of assistance in fulfilling purchasing power, access to basic needs, health services, and assistance with fishermen's fishing facilities, with the help of traditional fishing governments feel helped, the assistance provided is on target and on time.

This situation needs to get more attention from the government in order to carry out programs that are in accordance with the problem of poverty faced by fishermen. There needs to be an extension and training program, a change in mindset in the fishing family so as not to do a consumptive lifestyle, as well as the provision of business capital for fishing families. This research is in accordance with research conducted by Ismail (2011), the results of his findings stated that traditional services in Bagan Percut Village need to get greater attention from the government otherwise the perceived poverty will be more severe on the lives of traditional fishermen.

IV. CONCLUSION

Internal control systems, adherence to accounting standards, and individual morality to cheating tendencies all have a substantial impact on fraud tendencies at the same time. Internal control

mechanisms have a substantial detrimental impact on fraud behaviors. Fraud inclinations are unaffected by accounting rules compliance. Individual morality has a substantial and detrimental impact on cheating inclinations. The Central Sulawesi Provincial Government is urged to identify the causal reasons and take actions to enhance fraud prevention based on the results of respondents' replies with the lowest mean on internal control system variables. The next study should be undertaken in Palu City or a Regency in Central Sulawesi, with other factors such as Leadership Style and organizational commitment added to discover how much effect leaders have over their subordinates' financial management. Subsequent research should use other sampling techniques, such as cluster random sampling and purposive sampling techniques. The data retrieval method used is to distribute questionnaires to respondents. Researchers do not conduct direct interviews with respondents, so researchers are not directly involved in activities at the research site, so conclusions are only based on data that has been taken as well as observations in the field. This study was only conducted in Central Sulawesi Province by including 3 dependent variables and 1 independent variable. Though there are still many other variables that can affect the tendency of fraud in regional device organizations in Central Sulawesi Province. Researchers were constrained in the distribution of questionnaires to the Liaison Agency because the location of the office located in Jakarta resulted in the data processed in this study did not reach the total sample that had been determined.

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