

ISSN: 2415-6256 (Print)
ISSN: 2415-6248 (Online)

Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences

(An Open Access Peer Reviewed International Journal)



 **SCHOLARS**
MIDDLE EAST PUBLISHER

About the Journal

“Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences” ISSN 2415-6248 (Online), ISSN 2415-6256 (Print) is a Monthly, peer reviewed, open access, Journal published by “Scholars Middle East Publishers”, Dubai, UAE. This Journal publishes Original Research Articles, Review, Short Communications, Essays and Case Studies within the whole field of Humanities and Social Sciences their related and applied fields.

Chief Editor

Dr. Anis Ahmad

Associate Professor & Former Council Member-IAAP, University Department of Psychology, L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga-846004. India.

Associate Editorial Board

Professor Gabriela Topa

National University of Distance Education (UNED), Department of Social and Organizational Psychology, UNED, Madrid, Spain

Dr. Savita Srivastava

Associate Prof., Dept. of Foundations of Education, Faculty of Education, Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra, UP, India

Dr. Nilüfer İMİR

Assistant Professor, Akdeniz University, Education Faculty, Department Of Biology, Konyaalti/Antalya, Turkey

Dr. N. Ramu

Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, Annamalai University, AnnamalaiNadar-608002, Tamil Nadu, India

Vonai Chirasha

Lecturer , Department of Human Resource Management, Midlands State University, Box 9055 Gweru, Zimbabwe

Dr. Ravi Kant

Associate Professor, School of Education, Central University of South Bihar, Gaya- 823001 , Bihar, India.

Prof. Rohini Chandrica Widyalkara

Department of Education and Languages, CINEC Higher Educational Institution, Malabe, Sri Lanka

Michael Mule Ndonye

Department of Mass Communication, Kabarak University, Kenya

Dr. Chanchal Kumar

Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Janki Devi Memorial College, University of Delhi, India

Altamas Pasha

Manager Knowledge Management & Editor, BRAC Research and Evaluation Division, Mohakhali , Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh

Dr. Hasinus Sultan

Associate Professor & Former Head, Dept. of English, Haji Anfar Ali College, Doboka, Assam, India

Dr Bahman Gorjian

Associate Professor, Department of Teaching Foreign Languages, Islamic Azad University-Abadan Branch, Khuzestan Province, Iran

Tichaona Mapolisa

Associate Professor in the Faculty of Arts and Education at the Zimbabwe Open University, Zimbabwe

Dr. P. Pachaiyappan

Assistant Professor, Department of Education, GRT College of Education, Tiruttani-631209. Tamilnadu, India

Dr Milena Palczewska

Vice Dean for student affairs, War Studies University, Warsaw, Poland

Dr. Samuel Okoronkwo Chukwu-Okoronkwo

Theatre Arts Department, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka,
Nigeria

Sarfraz Aslam

School of Education, Northeast Normal University, 5268 Renmin
Street Changchun, Jilin, China

Prof. Nada Poropat Jeletic

Department of Interdisciplinary, Italian and Cultural Studies, Juraj
Dobрила University of Pula, Croatia

Dr. Pooja Paswan

Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Jamia Millia
Islamia, New Delhi

Mohammad Rokanuzzaman

Senior Research & Training Officer, Uttara University, Uttara,
Dhaka, Bangladesh

Omar Taleb Ahmed Rimawi (Halabi)

Associate Professor of Psychology, Al-Quds Universit, Abu Dis,
Palestine

Instruction to Authors

Language: Papers are accepted only in English

Page format: The manuscripts should be prepared as Microsoft-word documents in Times New Roman (font size 12) on A4 size leaving the margins of 1 inch on all four sides in single column. The line spacing should be single-spaced including references and tables. Tables and Figures should be in their respective position in manuscript with title of Table/Legends of Figure. Articles should be within 30 printable pages. Extra pages will be charged.

The manuscript should be in single word file which contains the title page following full manuscript. The title page contains title of the manuscript, all author names and their corresponding affiliations as well as complete mailing address, telephone and E-mail. The designated corresponding author must be identified by an asterisk.

The full length Research Articles should be arranged using the following headings; Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Experimental section, Results and Discussion, Conclusion, Acknowledgement (optional) and References.

The Review, Short Communications, Essay, Book reviews should follow the standard method as requirement.

Abstract: It should not exceed 250 words in a single paragraph and not required sub-headings and should be a brief summary of the work carried out including the objectives of the study, the techniques used and what was accomplished in a concise manner.

Keywords: It should contain up to 6-10 key terms related to the work separated by commas.

Introduction: It should represent the background significance, brief survey of the previous works, purpose, scope and novelty of the research work and should not have subheadings.

Experimental Section/Material and Methods: Sufficient information in detail regarding the materials and the methods used to carry out the research works (analytical, statistical and experimental procedures) should be mentioned to enable the others to repeat the authors work. Source of chemicals and drugs, animals used, ethical committee permission should be mentioned.

Results and Discussion: It should contain summary of the research, results, interpretations, speculations and assessment of future research or prospects.

Conclusion: It should include outcome of the work, important findings and your view(s).

Acknowledgements (if any): It should have the brief information regarding any research grant support or the assistance of colleagues or institutions.

References: They should be arranged at the end of the manuscript in order of their appearance the text. The references should be presented in square bracket in e.g., [1] in the text. They should be arranged at the end of the manuscript in order of their appearance the text. References should follow the APA Citation Style.

For examples

Articles in journals, magazines, and newspapers

References to periodical articles must include the following elements: author(s), date of publication, article title, journal title, volume number, issue number (if applicable), and page numbers.

Journal article (one author)

Ku, G. (2008). Learning to de-escalate: The effects of regret in escalation of commitment. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, 105(2), 221-232.

Journal article, more authors,

Van Vugt, M., Hogan, R., & Kaiser, R. B. (2008). Leadership, followership, and evolution: Some lessons from the past. *American Psychologist*, 63(3), 182-196.

Books

References to an entire book must include the following elements: author(s) or editor(s), date of publication, title, place of publication, and the name of the publisher.

Essays or chapters in edited books

Hammond, K. R., & Adelman, L. (1986). Science, values, and human judgment. In H. R. Arkes & K. R. Hammond (Eds.), *Judgement and decision making: An interdisciplinary reader* (pp. 127-143). Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.

Encyclopedias or dictionaries and entries in an encyclopedia

Sadie, S., & Tyrrell, J. (Eds.). (2002). *The new Grove dictionary of music and musicians* (2nd ed., Vols. 1-29). New York, NY: Grove.

Article from an online encyclopedia

Containerization. (2008). In *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Retrieved May 6, 2008, from <http://search.eb.com>

Publication Ethics

When an author submits a manuscript to for publication consideration, he or she agrees to abide by publication requirements of Scholars Middle East Publishers.

- Agree that his or her manuscript presents work that is original, not plagiarized; that he or she has not submitted the manuscript under review for publication elsewhere; and that he or she will not submit the manuscript under review to another publication during the review period.
- Take full responsibility for the work he or she submits to and publishes with the Scholars Middle East Publishers.

SJHSS-Volume-3, Issue-11(Nov, 2018)

The Effect of Opportunities, Internal Control and Commitment Management on Fraud Opportunities in State – Owned Companies In Palembang, Indonesia

Santi Eka, Muhammad Adam, Tertiaro Wahyudi

Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 2018; 3(11):1244-1250

[Download Full Article-PDF](#)

PUBLISHED

Task-Based Language Learning: Methodology and Sample Lesson Plan

Dr. Esha Sekhri, Nandita Singh

Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 2018; 3(11):1251-1263

[Download Full Article-PDF](#)

PUBLISHED

An Evaluation of Urban Solid Waste Management in Ajah Area of Lagos Metropolis

Chukwu, Kevin Ejike

Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 2018; 3(11):1264-1272

[Download Full Article-PDF](#)

PUBLISHED

Assessment of Cultural Aspects That Affects the Re-Entry Policy of Teenage Mothers to School in Bungoma County Kenya

Cherui Rodgers, Dr. Lydia Kipkoech, Prof. Kitainge Kisilu

Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 2018; 3(11):1273-1280

[Download Full Article-PDF](#)

PUBLISHED

The Influence of Postate Cancer Awareness Campaigns on the Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Men in South-Eastern Nigeria

Ifeanyi F. Didiugwu, Eze Emmanuel Obumneme, Apeh, Andrew C.

Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 2018; 3(11):1281-1292

[Download Full Article-PDF](#)

PUBLISHED

Local Development in Cameroon: Comparative Analysis from the Development Committees of the Bangang Chieftaincy (West) and the Township of Meskine (Far North)

Léonnie Dezeu Tchinda, Natali Kossoumna Liba'a

Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 2018; 3(11):1293-1302

[Download Full Article-PDF](#)

PUBLISHED

Investment of Human Capital through Educational Economic Values at Private Universities in Surabaya Indonesia

Muhammad Anang Firmansyah, Didin Fatihudin

Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 2018; 3(11):1303-1306

[Download Full Article-PDF](#)

PUBLISHED

Semantic Approach of First Name in Seereer Traditional Society

Daouda Ngom

Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 2018; 3(11):1307-1312

[Download Full Article-PDF](#)

PUBLISHED

Nigerian Deformed Capitalist State, Distorted Federalism and the Development Quagmire of the Niger Delta Region

Ukachikara Ucheoma O

Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 2018; 3(11):1313-1319

[Download Full Article-PDF](#)

PUBLISHED

Comparative Analysis of Wildlife Policies in Three East African Countries

Bayisa Feye Bedane

Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 2018; 3(11):1320-1328

[Download Full Article-PDF](#)

Investment of Human Capital through Educational Economic Values at Private Universities in Surabaya Indonesia

Muhammad Anang Firmansyah*, Didin Fatihudin

Faculty of Economics and Business, Muhammadiyah University, Surabaya, Indonesia

***Corresponding author**

Muhammad Anang
Firmansyah

Article History

Received: 05.11.2018

Accepted: 25.11.2018

Published: 30.11.2018

DOI:

10.21276/sjhss.2018.3.11.7



Abstract: Higher education is not a form of cost but is one form of investment. This form of return can be in the form of a high bargaining value when the relevant person gets a job offer. Higher education not only has economic value in individuals, but in society. One of the economic values of higher education is the existence of employment opportunities for the community when higher education is held in a location where economic value can be in the form of employee recruitment or the opening of new jobs in the informal sector for the surrounding community. The challenge for the education sector is to develop educational systems capable of improving basic education equity, education quality and relevance of education to development needs, as well as science and technology education. Because everything that has been proven to have direct and indirect impact on economic growth of the Indonesia Economic. This study uses a qualitative approach with study methods case. The data analyzed is the result of interviews with the field of service and direct observation in the field of services and general fields, and review documents at Private Universities in Surabaya

Keywords: Human Capital, Educational Economic Values, Higher Education.

INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization the boundaries of the region are almost non-existent. The absence of boundaries breaks through space and time and affects all aspects of life including economic growth. Economic growth of a country is inseparable from an environmental influence.

The unpreparedness of a country in preparing its underlying aspects will make the country left behind, even run over by other countries that have anticipated the flow of changes that have occurred first. One aspect that must be prepared by a country is the readiness of Human Capital to face an era that is no longer possible to avoid. Human Capital readiness can be done in many ways, including education. The role of education in spurring economic growth is very important in facing the globalization process which is full of challenges. Educational economists say that through education investment has the greatest influence on economic growth, compared to capital investment. Industrial countries in Asia, such as South Korea and Taiwan, have placed very strong pressure on the importance of education, and this has been done in the last three decades.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Human Capital

In the economic context this approach is known as human capital. The human capital approach is triggered by Schultz's thinking, and many experts begin to consider measuring the contribution or effect of human resources as a capital to the economy.

Educational experts are also moved to prove that investment in public schools will ultimately provide higher economic benefits than invested investment [1]. However, economists themselves have different views regarding the position of humans in relation to capital. The view that humans are not capital is represented by John Stuart Mill, who says that the surname of society in a country cannot be said to be a capital. According to Smith [2], economic growth is affected by availability of natural resources, growth in physical capital, organization (which relates to optimum use of factors of production in economic activities), division of labor and scale production. Adam Smith stated the opposite, that humans are a fixed capital. Other experts who claim that humans are part of the capital of a state are Horrace Mann and Von Thunnen which is the importance of considering humans as part of the capital owned by a country Bird [3] asserted that the stock of applied technical knowledge, availability of natural resources and various social and cultural characteristics affect the level of output through their effects on the stock of available capital and labor force. Several other studies on economic growth confirm the importance of investment in human capital. These studies indicate that output increases at a higher rate than could be explained

by an increase in the inputs of labor and physical capital only [4].

Meaning of Education

The importance of knowledge and learning has been recognized since the beginning. Education is one of the important media in managing Human Capital as an investment. Several studies have shown that education, both secondary and tertiary schools, increases one's income. This increase was assessed after considering direct or indirect cost reduction as a result of the education he participated in. Based on the above understanding, it can be said that education is an activity directed at increasing individual competence but not directly related to current work. Even though it does not contribute directly, but education provides provisions for the participants of the education to face the conditions of the changing times. This of course with the educational assumption that is followed is education that is designed and organized correctly. Meier [5] observed that low economic growth in developing countries is manifested in the form of low labor efficiency, factor immobility, limited specialization in occupation and trade, a deficient in supply of entrepreneurship and customary values and traditional social institutions that minimize the incentives for economic change. Improvement in quality of human capital through education, training and acquisition of managerial and entrepreneurial skills. An economic growth model is developed to capture this phenomenon.

Benefits of Education

According to Morphet, and Alexander [6], the benefits of education can be defined as one which (1) increases production through increasing labor capacity, (2) increasing efficiency through unused costs can be used to produce other things that helpful; and (3) increasing social awareness of the community which in turn can improve living standards. The benefits of education are very diverse. Two benefits of education, among the many benefits, are increasing labor productivity and reducing the need for other services. Increase labor productivity; is a strengthening of the economic system through labor productivity. This is indeed a direct return to education, but is a broader concept of economic education. Then also realized that Human Capital is not the only aspect that determines the optimal productivity of a country, but Human Capital is the main contributor in optimizing the productivity of a country. Another benefit associated with education is labor productivity. In relation to product quantity, educated, higher education workers can produce more goods and services at a specified time because they have broader abilities, skills and knowledge. Then in terms of product quality, higher educated workers can produce quality goods and services because they have the ability, skills and broader knowledge and understanding of Human

Capital conditions. Reducing the need for other services: education can be seen as a tool to cure social ailments such as crime Education related to employment. In other words it will reduce the unemployment rate. While there is an assumption that crime rates are related to unemployment, and people who have permanent jobs tend to rarely commit crime. This opinion raises an approach, but based on research, crime is also related to a lack of education. As said before that education correlates with income. The more education the higher the chance for income. In other words, people who have sufficient income relatively rarely commit crime.

Educational Economics Values

According to John [7], the general benefits of education can be defined as everything 1) increasing production through increasing labor capacity, 2) increasing efficiency through reducing costs, 3) increasing social awareness of the community which can ultimately improve living standards. Measuring the benefits of education itself is not an easy thing considering that besides having economic value, education has another value, namely social value. In contrast to economic benefits, social benefits are relatively more difficult to measure, therefore they are rarely used as a measure of the return of social benefit education. According to the World Bank, one of the benefits of education is labor market earnings. Workers with higher education earn higher wages than employees with no post-secondary education. Median college-educated workers earn 84 percent more than those with only a high school education. Performance of private universities is something produced by an institution in a given period with reference to established standards [8].

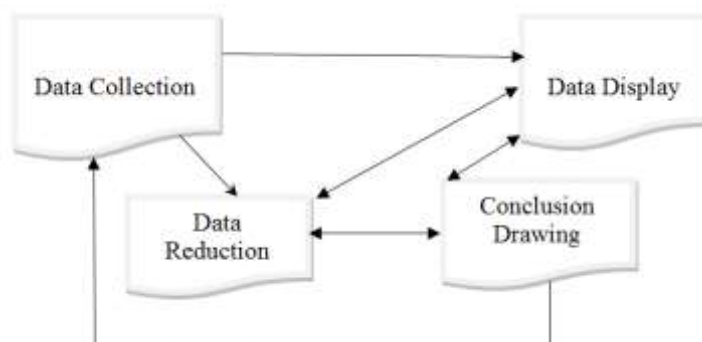
RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a type of qualitative research descriptive. The approach used in this study is content analysis or content analysis. The validity of the data uses data triangulation, namely by means of verify the data using a comparison between data from one data source with another data source, so that the validity and correctness of the data will be tested by different data sources. The analytical method used is Content Analysis (study content). Content analysis is a research technique for making inferences that can be replicated, and the validity of the data with pay attention to the context. Content analysis relates to communication or content of communication [9]. Whereas according to Sugiyono [10], data analysis is the process of searching and systematically compiling data obtained from interviews, observation, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, spelling it into units, synthesizing, composing patterns, choosing which ones are important and will be learned, and making conclusions so that they are easily understood by themselves and others. The instruments used in

processing this data are; interview guide; observation guidelines (observation); and documentation guidelines. From processing the data that has been done then analyzed by grouping it into categories, described in units, synthesized, arranged patterns that are considered

important and will be studied, and made conclusions.

In order to be clearer, it can be seen in the chart presented by Sugiyono [10] in understanding qualitative research.



RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The empirical evidence shows that changes in physical capital have less, although significant effect on economic growth than changes in labor inputs. This implies that labor input is among the most important factors that determine economic growth. Well-qualified and skilled labor is therefore required to turn the economy round. Private Universities in Surabaya must provide quality education and training in order to improve the quality of the available labor force. This is because education and training play a crucial role in the growth process. This paper argues that the declining economic growth in Indonesia can be revamped through human capital development that emphasizes specific labor programs targeting adult learners. The critical skills and knowledge needed to increase economic growth in Indonesia must be acquired through higher education and training. It is shown in the paper that lack of critical skills and knowledge within the labor force has hindered economic growth over time. This is blamed on the present higher education and training system, which does not provide critical skills, that command a premium at the work place. Lifelong learning and various degrees, diploma and certificate programs offered should be emphasized. The Private Universities in Surabaya under emphasize science, technology and engineering programs due to the enormous cost that must be incurred while pursuing science-based education programs State universities are unable to offer adequate remuneration and research opportunities that would encourage greater commitment by professors and lecturers. In addition, The Private Universities in Surabaya are poorly equipped to handle science and technical subjects. In some institutions, equipment, laboratories and other physical assets are outdated. It is obvious that graduates of these outdated technologies cannot be expected to add value to the economy's production system. Higher education institutions should therefore concentrate on providing informal and functional education, which are less time

consuming, less costly and more related to manpower requirements than is a formal educational system. This paper argues that the declining economic growth

CONCLUSION

Given the findings of this study and the critical value of quality labor to the growth of the Indonesian economy, we conclude that institutions of higher education in Surabaya have an important role to play with regard to Indonesian's economic growth. Private Universities in Surabaya should encourage lifelong learning for those working in both private and public sectors of the economy since technology changes with time. This will allow workers to acquire the state-of-the-art skills and knowledge needed for economic growth. Private Universities in Surabaya should also address the issue of the mismatch of skills that are currently being provided and the skills needed at the workplace. It is a waste of resources and disinvestment in human capital when an excess supply of university graduates find their knowledge and skills irrelevant at the workplace. Thus, majority of Private Universities in Surabaya graduates have remained unemployed and/or underemployed and must be re-trained to fit in the labor market. Programs geared towards engineering, science, information technology, medical sciences, and entrepreneurship should be offered at Private Universities in Surabaya. To equip the graduates with the necessary skills, all programs should require internship/attachment components before graduation. Given the important role of adult education and the increased enrollment of adult learners in university programs. As shown by the findings of the study, investment in human capital is critical to the economic growth process. The empirical findings of the study might constitute the subject of future research in HRD fields in Indonesia.

REFERENCES

1. Anwar. (2003). *Administrasi Pendidikan dan Manajemen Biaya Pendidikan*, Alfabeta. Bandung.

2. Smith, A. (1776). An Inquiry into the Nature of Causes of the Wealth of Nations, dalam Mark.
3. Bird, T. (1993). Kimia Fisik untuk Universitas, Terjemahan: K. I. Tjeen., PT Gramedia, Jakarta.
4. Loderer, C., & Waelchli, U. (2009). Firm Age and Performance. Working Paper Series, University of Bern.
5. Meier, D. (2002). The Accelerated Learning Handbook Panduan Kreatif dan Efektif Merancang Program Pendidikan dan Pelatihan. Bandung: Kaifa.
6. Morphet & Alexander. (1993). Educational Organizational and Administration Concept, Practice and Issue, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
7. Johns, R. L. (1983). The Economics and Financing of Education-Furth Editin, New Jersey.
8. Firmansah Mohammad, A., Christiananta, B., & Ellitan, L. (2014). The Effect of Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB), Total Quality Management (TQM), Technology Leadership and Service Quality on the Performance of Private Universities in Surabaya. *Academic Research International*, 5(2), 174-185.
9. Bungin, B. (2003). Analisis Data Penelitian Kualitatif. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
10. Sugiyono. (2011). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D. Bandung: Afabeta.