Dilema Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial Bidang Rehabilitasi Penyalahguna Narkoba: Antara Kuantitas dan Kualitas

Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Program Beras untuk Keluarga Miskin di Kelurahan Tanjung Marulak Kecamatan Rambutan Kota Tebing Tinggi

Bentuk-Bentuk Kekerasan yang Dialami Perempuan Warga Komplek Dinas Peternakan Provinsi Sumatera Utara

The Development of Parent's Education Rationalization Towards The Orientation to Choose English Department of Faculty of Letters In Higher Education

Kontribusi Petani Perempuan terhadap Sosial Ekonomi Keluarga

Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Pernikahan Usia Muda: Studi Kasus di Kelurahan Sawit Seberang Kecamatan Sawit Seberang Kabupaten Langkat
The Development of Parent’s Education Rationalization Towards The Orientation to Choose English Department Of Faculty Of Letters In Higher Education

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Abstract
Rationalization of parent’s education is an intended action thru meaningful consideration and thought to choose higher education institution. This rationale is based on the data derived from many information resources which can predict many future possibilities before it comes to a decision. New orientation is as a change of self conception and parent's education rationalization in giving choice of many conventional options before a child enter English Department, of faculty of letters in higher education institution. Due to this, somebody’s action is usually based on the stipulated objective, interest and motivation or may be by both. Children’s interest in this case, gives intrinsic motivation for themselves. Thus, orientation in choosing higher education of faculty of letters, English Department can be happened because of the rationalization influence of parent’s education and communication.

Key words: Rationalization, communication and interest to choose in higher education English Department of Faculty of Letters institutions.

Introduction
Since industrialization era, a number of growth is often regarded as a benchmark to the success of the development in the third world. On the other hand, traditional social norms have been shifted because of public mental attitude alteration, from agriculturalist towards post agriculturalist (peripheral).

Economic problems and systems, particularly in developing countries should be considered in a wider aspect such as an entire social system context. There are interdependent relationship amongst economic factors and non-economic factors like: public response towards life, job, power, administrative structure and bureaucracy either governmental or private enterprises, family and religion relationship pattern, cultural traditions, land and property using system, governmental authority and integrity, level of participation in development activities and decisions, flexibility and rigidity of economic and social groups (M.P.Todaro:2004:47). Hence, what Todaro had said to increase national product, enhance life standard and create wider job opportunity are actions involving many values, incentives and institutional beliefs as well as the power of public management.

Consequently, industrialization brings unavoidable different life and functions where professionalism is purposely needed. This is caused by a more complex public life in this modern world. In such condition, modern people is brought to a thought that every aspect of life is interconnected to other influential aspects.
Rapid industrial development implies that there is a complex organization to establish, perform and develop production supports and for raw material supplies and other ready to sell end products. Due to the industrial development, many products are created such as service business in governmental sector, educational institution, health care, recreation facility and others. These sectors will have a mutual impact on other industrial or agricultural sectors.

Science and education are strategic factors in a sophisticated industrial development. Even historically, Industrial Revolution was happened because of science revolution in the 17th century, where in this era, economic consolidation started to increase. Industrial demand on potential labor in production process has forced government and private agencies to establish educational institution to produce skillful workers. This situation projects Indonesian economic structure at three main sectors which color the structure of Indonesian economic system namely; primary sector, consisting of agricultural and mining sectors. Secondary sector, consisting of industrial and building sectors. Tertiary sector consists of transportation and communication business, electricity, gas, water and service industries. These really clarify the increasing demand of skilled work force in secondary sector as the economic structure increases. In short, expected skilled work force can be created thru educational institutions which supply these job seekers with a good communication skill in terms of standard language i.e. English.

Higher educational institutions where English department are found really attract high interest of students. However, applicants to such department suffer from a hallucination to fail the evaluation process thus reducing their desire to choose such department. They seem lack of self-confident to compete, without considering consequents of his interest.

This reality indicates that English language education gets an important level, to such extent, very strategic level in the development process as to added value. English language education also plays an important role in national tenacity building, so it makes sense to say the education is full of enthusiasm and meaningful brighter future. Such opinion is a dream to every parent in enhancing their children quality.

Probably syndrome from historical background that many parents really regret themselves for their lack of formal education and try to reflect this to their children to have a better and higher opportunity of schooling without immediate result of what they have already invested. On the other hand, such condition shows the success of education in getting public support and attention towards education.

High aspiration of parent to provide the best quality of education to their children is not always based on exact calculation of what they will get in return after schooling. But more to an effort of providing the best opportunity which will bring the most and equal result. At least, it lies on the hope that well-educated individuals will have a better competitive advantage than of non educated.

Considering the fact, the orientation of choosing school based on student’s interest needs to be applied by all parents and those who get involved directly or indirectly to the children further study. However, not all aspects show such tendency. Those who are critical tp such situation show their great interest to consult their children further study as stated by Taufik Abdullah (1985:4 ) that community groups who get more chance in higher education institutions are those who concern to character building and mostly come from families who really compile with situational changing. They are faster in making revision towards their social expectation and make newly revised formula to their endeavours and roles.

In order words, they who are flexible to the new situation use more rational action in choosing and education by concretely expecting all rewards and inherent wishes as they will get in return thru the education process.

Education democratization thru extensive educational program since 1975 has given many choices to public in getting adequate educational service. With various alternatives in education program, public need to reconsider their decision in choosing one. They should use their more rational action in choosing an education program. Thus, there must be an intrinsic motivation to
support children educational progress. Educational program chosen should always satisfy all needs of parent and children's interest. Communication then play a great role where all sides will get a benefit from various choices.

Using rationality in choosing an educational program can not be abandoned which involves the relevancy of an educational program with job market as a reward the student will get after schooling. Many considerations have been rationally undertaken in making decision, so the decision will not bring useless effort.

Previous descripton has come to the problem of how the development of parent's rationalization influences the orientation of choosing Departement thru communication and children's interest variables.

**Research Method**

Even though explicitly, this research tends to a survey method, implicitly deep understanding on the subject matter is also implemented to support the survey. Considering the object is social facts with various dimensions, the method should be adjusted to the condition of research object. Conceptually, all will refer to the fact that social reality is unique (sui generis), thus implementing only one type of method is less humanly.

Survey method applied here are observation techniques, sample design, questionnaire, and statistical technique application to find a predictable value (Singarimbun & Sofian Efendi, 1999). Whereas, deep understanding technique in this research is an effort to explore what the object is such as work ethic. Factually, such understanding is subjectively so it can bring into a personal bias. However, as long as researcher relies on scientific integrity, such existing bias can be reduced up to a minimum level.

**Statistical Technique Application**

In order to reach the standard view of science from sociology point, quantitative method requirements can not be abandoned (Johnson, 1975 : 5). This research also applies statistical techniques in terms of :

a. Sample Design technique, a technique of determining sample number taken, by using the formula :

\[ n = \frac{Z^2 \cdot P \cdot Q}{T^2} \]

Note :

- \( n \) = sample taken
- \( Z \) = Limit coefficient which is up to 95 %
- \( T \) = acceptable deviation tolerance, maximally 10%.
- \( P \) and \( Q \) = Comparison between parent which is determined at 50 : 50. Sample taken in this research is 100 parent, randomly taken from all population.

b. Moment Product Correlation : is a statistical technique to find correlation coefficient under the formula :

\[ r_{XY} = \frac{n \sum XY - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2} \cdot n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2} \]

c. Partial Correlation, is a calculation technique to measure whether such correlation exists amongst variables by omitting one variable. The formula is :

\[ r_{XY,Z} = \frac{r_{XY} - r_{XZ} \cdot r_{ZY}}{\sqrt{(1 - r^2 XX)(1 - r^2 XY)}} \]

d. Channel Analysis, is a calculation technique to find causal relationship amongst variables or to find cut the logic of inter variables correlation. The formula is :

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & r_{12} & r_{13} \\
r_{21} & 1 & r_{23} \\
r_{31} & r_{32} & 1
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
P_{41} \\
P_{42} \\
P_{43}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

Whereas to find the indirect effect of one variable towards other variables, the formula used is:

Total Indirect Effect (TIE) = \( r_{y} - P_{y} \)
Analysis
Rationality definition in this research refers to such definition stated by Max Weber. Rational action, according to Weber, relates to purposive consideration and choice that such action is implemented (P.D. Johnson, 1985:220). Instrumental rationality (zweczkrationality), is the highest rationality including purposed consideration and choice which relate to the objective of the action and the tool used to reach it. Individual has many objectives which are competitive amongst them. He/she should determine a choice from his/her various objectives based on certain priority. Then, he/she determines the tool used to reach such objective.

Rational action covers gathering information to record possibilities and barriers from the environment and trying to predict probable consequences from various alternatives of the action. This shows the important of communication to act rationally as a tool to gather information.

Communication theories state that the main cause of rapid social change is mainly by extensive social relationship. Social changes are basically the changes in wider social relationships (Alvin L. Bertrand, 1996). The development of communication technology makes it possible to communicate even to remote areas from world’s culture centers. The world becomes smaller due to a rapid development of communication and transportation technology. Communication has widened people understanding to realize other’s way of life which they have never been (Weiner, 1986:45), hence some regions which are previously isolated open to integrate with other bigger regions. Openness makes it possible for people to observe customs and beliefs from various culture or sub culture, thus they can introspect their social environment directly with a more neutral and objective intellectual attitude. Thru communicating with outside world, a change can be made to adjust behavior, attitude either individually or collectively as Rogers stated (1985:7).

"Communication the process by which message are transferred from source to one or more receivers is a vital aspect of social change. It is indeed the key that opens for changes'.

Furthermore, as Hovland said (1973:2):

"Communication is process by which individual (the communicator) transmits stimuli (usually verbal symbols) to modify the behavior of other individuals (communicates)."

Quick social change is almost accompanied by tense and conflict in social structure and cultural lag as well as discontinuity. All are experienced as social problems where established tradition does not provide sophisticated answers. Then, the situation enables outside influence. In other words, previously isolated community is then integrated with a wider global unity. Two things that have stated by Depari and Mc Andrew (1995:67) by integrating some communities in a global public unity. First, There is a rising expectation and second, there is also a rising frustration.

Rising expectation is caused by a wider life span of an individual or group, so they can understand the new culture which they think will give more expectation than their own culture because such culture has certain advantages. The new culture which is finally adopted will become an automatic reference in giving values or aspiration. If the new values or aspiration in fact are not supported by social cultural environment, then there will be a gap between expectation and reality, which will go to a frustration.

Such phenomenon implies present young generation. Young age group is closely related to social change. In one side, young age group brings social problems like job opportunity and social role allocation, hence disturbing social stability. On the other side, they give an opportunity to modify the change as needed in its structure.

The choice from various objectives in rationalization process is one factor that determines interest of the actor. Behavior is an action which for the actor has subjective meaning. Somebody’s action is carried out under certain stipulated objective to reach or because of motivation support or by both. Interest, according to George A Theodorson and Achilles G. Theodorson (1969), defines as:

"A favorable disposition toward an object or an activity and a consistence for that object or activity over others. In this
Table 1.1

The relationship between income where education should be job oriented and the origin of English department information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>The origin of English department information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rltv/acq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Know</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Question No. 9 and No. 24

From correlation calculation shows;
\[ r_{XY} = 0.482 \]
\[ r_{XY} \approx 0.01 (df \approx 98) = 0.254 \]

hence,
\[ p < 0.01 \]

Means:
From the above calculation, where correlation coefficient 0.482 is bigger than correlation coefficient at p < 0.01. Due to the result it can be stated that there is a significant correlation at 99%, between income where education should be job oriented and the origin of information. The result shows an intensity of correlation at medium rate.

Consequently, parents whose opinion that education should be job oriented get the information of English department more from relatives or acquaintances. Established social relationship in the society affects widely in certain things about need. Education, to most parent, is the most acceptable investment.

2. Relationship between the benefit of sending children to higher education and the origin of English department information in higher education.

To empirically-inductively prove the relationship between the benefit of sending children to higher education and the origin of English department information, questions used are:

No. 18 Benefit of sending children to academy level
a. To get a better job
b. To extent the degree to a higher level
c. To prepare children's future prospect

No. 24 The origin of English Department information
a. From relatives/acquaintance (Rltv/acq)
b. From Radio/TV/Newspaper (R T/N)
c. Not Know (NK)
Table 1.2

The relationship between the benefit of sending children to higher education and the origin of English department information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit of Sending</th>
<th>Benefit (%</th>
<th>R/I/N (%)</th>
<th>NK (%)</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To get a better job</td>
<td>( 3 ) 48</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To extent the degree</td>
<td>( 2 ) 5</td>
<td>09.5</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>56.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To prepare future prospect</td>
<td>( 1 ) 10</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Questions No. 18 and No. 24

The correlation calculation shows:

\[ r_{xy} = 0.4944 \]
\[ r_{xy} = 0.01 \text{ (df 98) } = 0.254 \]

hence, \( p < 0.01 \)

Means:

From the above calculation, correlation coefficient at 0.4944 is bigger than correlation coefficient \( p < 0.01 \). Due to the calculation, it can be inferred that there is a significant correlation at 99% between perception of the benefit of sending children to university level and the origin of English department information. The result shows the correlation is at medium rate.

Hence, parents who send their children to university to make them easier to find job will also get the information of English department more from relatives/acquaintance than mass media.

3. The relationship between the origin of English department information and the desire to enroll their children in English Department.

To testify the relationship between the origin of English department information and the desire to enroll their children in English Department, questions used are:

No. 24 The origin of English department information
No. 49 The desire to enroll their children in English Department

a. To be easy in getting a job (TEGJ)

b. To be easy to extent the degree (TTD)

c. To not be an unemployed (TNUN)

Table 1.3

The relationship between the origin of English department information and the desire to enroll their children in English Department.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin of English Department Information</th>
<th>The desire to enroll their children in English Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a(TEGJ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From relative/acquaintance</td>
<td>(3) 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From radio/TV, Newsp</td>
<td>(2) 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Know</td>
<td>(1) 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Questions No. 24 and No. 49
Product moment correlation calculation shows:
\[ r_{XY} = 0.4062 \]
\[ r_{XY} = 0.01 \text{ (df 98)} = 0.254 \]

Means:
From the above calculation, where correlation coefficient at 0.4062 is bigger than \( p < 0.01 \). Due to the result, it can be inferred that there is a significant correlation at 99%, between the origin of English department information and the desire to enroll their children in English Department. The calculation shows a relationship where its correlation intensity is at a low rate but exists.

Hence, parents who get information of English department from relatives/acquaintances also have the desire of enrolling their children to the department in order to make them easier of getting a job.

4. The relationship between the origin of English department information and comparison of tuition fee and reward after working.

To testify the relationship between the origin of English department information and comparison of tuition fee and reward after working, questions used are:
No. 24 The origin of English department information.
No. 65 Comparison of tuition fee and reward after working.

a. Sufficient (S)
b. Not Know (NK)
c. Insufficient (InS)

Table 1.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>the origin of English</th>
<th>department information</th>
<th>comparison of tuition fee and reward after working</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S (3)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>NK (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From rltv/acq</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>92.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From radio, tv, Newsp</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Know</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Questions No. 24 and No. 56

Product moment correlation shows:
\[ r_{XY} = 0.6143 \]
\[ r_{XY} = 0.01 \text{ (df 98)} = 0.25 \]

Means:
The above calculation shows that correlation coefficient at 0.6143 is bigger than \( p < 0.01 \). Due to the result, it can be inferred that there is a significant correlation at 99%, between the origin of English department information and comparison of tuition fee and reward after working. The result shows a medium correlation intensity.

Hence, parent who get the information of English department from relatives or acquaintance also think that the reward awarded is also sufficient.

B. The Influence of Rationalization Development of Parent’s Education Variable and Communication Variable and Interest Variable towards Orientation of Choosing English Department Variable.
The following analysis is to prove the influence of relationship amongst four variables, which respectively is independent variable (rationalization development of parent’s education), intervening variable (communication and student’s interest), and dependent variable (orientation of choosing English department). Quantitative analysis used in the calculation is thru product moment correlation formula and partial correlation as well as channel analysis.

The following quantitative analysis is the result of the total score as attached at the back of this report.

1. **Product moment correlation analysis.**

   \[ r_{12} = \frac{n \cdot x_1 \cdot x_2 - (x_1)(x_2)}{\sqrt{n \cdot x_1^2 - (x_1)^2} \cdot \sqrt{n \cdot x_2^2 - (x_2)^2}} \]

   \[ = 0.5895 \]

   By the same calculation, inferred:

   \[ r_{13} = 0.3294 \]
   \[ r_{14} = 0.5413 \]
   \[ r_{24} = 0.4422 \]
   \[ r_{34} = 0.2575 \]

2. **Partial Correlation Analysis.**

2.1. The influence of rationalization development of parent’s education variable \( (x_1) \) towards orientation of choosing English department variable \( (x_4) \) thru omitting communication variable \( (x_2) \).

   \[ r_{142} = \frac{r_{14} - (r_{12})(r_{42})}{\sqrt{1 - r_{12}^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - r_{42}^2}} \]

   \[ = 0.4131 \]

   \[ r_{14} = 0.5413 \]

   hence \( r_{142} < r_{14} \)

   Means:

   Omitting communication variable \( (x_2) \) has reduced degree of relationship between rationalization development of parent’s education variable and orientation of choosing English department variable \( (x_4) \) thus communication variable \( (x_3) \) plays a role as an interconnecting contributor in the relationship pattern of those variables.

Hence, information gathering thru communication either directly or indirectly has a significant role in the orientation of choosing English department. Or in other words, the decision made was based on the data.

2.2. The influence between rationalization development of parent’s education variable \( (x_1) \) towards orientation of choosing English department variable \( (x_4) \) thru omitting student’s interest variable \( (x_3) \).

   By the same formula, inferred:

   \[ r_{143} = 0.4002 \]
   \[ r_{14} = 0.513 \]

   hence \( r_{143} < r_{14} \)

   Means:

   Omitting student’s interest variable \( (x_3) \) has reduced degree of relationship between rationalization development of parent’s education variable \( (x_1) \) towards orientation of choosing English department variable \( (x_4) \), thus student’s interest variable plays a significant contribution in the relationship pattern of both variables.

3. **Channel Analysis**

   Channel analysis is used to test the influence amongst variables as:

3.1. Influence of rationalization development of parent’s education towards orientation of choosing English department.

3.2. Influence of communication towards orientation of choosing English department.

3.3. Influence of student’s interest towards orientation of choosing English department.

   **Equation:**

   \[
   \begin{array}{l}
   r_{14} \quad p_{41} + r_{12} \cdot p_{42} + r_{13} \cdot p_{43} \\
   r_{23} \quad r_{12} \cdot p_{41} + p_{42} + r_{23} \cdot p_{43} \\
   r_{34} \quad r_{13} \cdot p_{41} + r_{23} \cdot p_{42} + p_{43} \\
   \end{array}
   \]

   **Matrix equation is:**

   \[
   \begin{array}{ccc|c}
   r_{14} & r_{12} & r_{13} & p_{41} \\
   r_{24} & r_{12} & r_{23} & p_{42} \\
   r_{34} & r_{13} & r_{23} & p_{43} \\
   \end{array}
   \]
Influence of rationalization development of parent’s education towards orientation of choosing English department.  

\[ P_{41} = 0.3893 \]
\[ P_{41}^2 = 0.1515 \]
\[ TIE = \gamma_{14} - P_{41} \]
\[ = 0.5413 - 0.1515 \]
\[ = 0.3898 \]

Means:

There is a direct influence of rationalization development of parent’s education towards orientation of choosing English department at 15.15%. Whereas the indirect influence towards communication and student’s interest is at 38.98%. Hence, between communication and student’s interest, there is an influence towards the relationship between rationalization of parent’s education towards orientation of choosing English department.

Influence of communication towards orientation of choosing English department

\[ P_{42} = 0.3324 \]
\[ P_{41}^2 = 0.1104 \]
\[ TIE = 0.3317 \]

Means:

There is a direct relationship between communication and orientation of choosing English department at 11.04%. Whereas the indirect relationship is at 33.17%. Gradually rationalization of parent’s education and student’s interest also influence the relationship between communication and orientation of choosing English department.

Influence of student’s interest towards orientation of choosing English department

\[ P_{34} = 0.2816 \]
\[ P_{34}^2 = 0.0792 \]
\[ TIE = 0.1782 \]

Means:

There is a direct influence at 7.93% between student’s interest and orientation of choosing English department. Whereas the indirect influence is at 17.82%. Hence rationalization of parent’s education and communication have also taken part in the relationship between student’s interest and orientation of choosing English department.

**Conclusions**

1. Rationalism of parent’s education requires an effort of gathering information about higher education to choose school in line with what is going to be achieved, i.e. to get a better job.
2. Thru communication, somebody or a group can change their orientation either directly or indirectly, can change their conception on themselves and their surrounding environment as well as can change the orientation of choosing a major of study at school to English department which closely relates to the reward obtained after schooling.
3. One of rational attitude is being realistic to the existing reality, realistic to the social class, which really determines the interest to a certain thing or action taken.
4. Somebody’s interest brings him to the orientation of many alternatives and he purposely will pick one that is most attractive.
5. Whenever there is a similarity between rationalism of parent’s education and children’s interest, and the choice taken is mainly based on the gathered information, then rationalization of parent’s education will end up with the choosing of English department which is expected to provide a wider opportunity and a brighter future.

**Bibliography**


Sismudjito, *The Development of Parent’s Education Rationalization*


LAMPIRAN 5

LEMBAR HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Komponen Yang Dinilai</th>
<th>Nilai Maksimal Jurnal</th>
<th>Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internasional/internasional bereputasi***</td>
<td>Nasional Terakreditas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>8,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Ruang Lingkup dan kadalaman pembahasan (30%)</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>25,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Kecukupan dan Kemutahiran citra/informasi dan metodologi (30%)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>24,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Kelengkapan unsuare dan kualitas terbitan / jurnal (30%)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>25,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total = (100%)</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>83,7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nilai Pengusul = 83,7

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer: Keselarasan isi artikel dalam jurnal baik dari berkol ilmiah maupun redaksiya telah memadai.

Tanggal, bulan, tahun: 11 Januari 2015

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NIP 1962082119870120001s
Unit Kerja: FISIP USU

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HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH*

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Komponen Yang Dinilai</th>
<th>Nilai Maksimal Jurnal</th>
<th>Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>8,5</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Ruang Lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>24,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Kecukupan dan Kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)</td>
<td>83</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Kelengkapan unsure dan kualitas terbitan / jurnal (30%)</td>
<td>84</td>
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<td>Total = (100%)</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>83,8</td>
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<td>Nilai Pengusul =</td>
<td>83,8</td>
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Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer: Menurut saya sebagai Reviewer hasil penelitian yang di ringkas menjadi artikel sudah memenuhi standar dan kelayakan.

Tanggal, bulan, tahun : 06 - Januari - 2016

Review : 

Prof. Tekwanuddin Nasution, M.Si
NIP 196209251989031017
Unit Kerja : Fakultas Ilmu Budaya USU

* dinilai oleh dua reviewer secara terpisah
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