

Proceedings

The 5th Annual INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership

Theme : Education Innovation in Globalization Practice

22 September 2020
Postgraduate School - Universitas Negeri Medan



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Schedule of The 5th Annual Internatioanal Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL) 2020
Postgraduate School, Universitas Negeri Medan

22 September 2020

(Indonesian time)	Activities	PIC/Moderator
07.00 – 08.30 (am)	Preliminaries	committee
08.30 - 08.45 (am)	Opening Ceremony 1. MC Speech 2. Indonesian National Anthem 3. Pray 4. Chairperson Report 5. Welcoming speech of Director of Postgraduate School 6. Welcoming speech and official opening of Rector of Universitas Negeri Medan 7. Photo session	MC (Dr. Anni Holila Pulungan, M.Hum & Sofianto Gultom, S.Pd)
08.45 – 09.25 (am)	Keynote Speech 1: Prof. Dr. Syawal Gultom, M.Pd (Universitas Negeri Medan– Indonesia)	Dr. Rahmad Husein, M.Ed
09.25 – 10.05 (am)	Keynote Speech 2 Prof. Emmanuel Manalo (Graduate School of Education, Kyoto University, Japan)	Prof. Amrin Saragih, PhD
10.05 – 10.45 (am)	Keynote Speech 3 Dr. Susan Ledger (Head of Education, Murdoch University - Australia)	
10.45 – 11.25 (am)	Keynote Speech 4 Prof. Dr. Ekkarin Sungtong (Dean of Faculty of Education Prince of Songkla University - Thailand)	Mangara Simanjorang, PhD
11.25 – 12.05 (am)	Keynote Speech 5 Assoc. Prof. Yuri Uesaka (The University of Tokyo - Japan)	
12.05 – 13.30	Break	
13.30 – 15.30 (pm)	Parallel Session 1 (divided to 19 parallel rooms)	Moderator/Operator
15.30 – 15.35 (pm)	Break	
15.35 – 17.00 (pm)	Parallel Session 2 (divide to 19 parallel rooms)	Moderator/Operator
17.00 – 17.10 (pm)	Cloosing	committee

**Proceedings of the 5th Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education
and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2020)**

Preface

The fifth Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2020) was held by virtual seminar on 22 September 2020. This seminar is organized by Postgraduate School, Universitas Negeri Medan and become a routine agenda at Postgraduate program of Unimed now.

The AISTEEL is realized this year with various presenters, lecturers, researchers and students from universities both in and out of Indonesia participating in, the seminar with theme “Educational Innovation in Globalization Practice”.

The fifth AISTEEL presents 4 distinguished keynote speakers from Universitas Negeri Medan - Indonesia, Kyoto University - Japan, Murdoch University – Australia, Prince of Songkla University – Thailand and from The University of Tokyo - Japan. In addition, presenters of parallel sessions come from various Government and Private Universities, Institutions, Academy, and Schools. Some of them are those who have sat and will sit in the oral defence examination. The plenary speakers have been present topics covering multi disciplines. They have contributed many inspiring inputs on current trending educational research topics all over the world. The expectation is that all potential lecturers and students have shared their research findings for improving their teaching process and quality, and leadership.

There are 180 articles submitted to committee, some of which are presented orally in parallel sessions, and others are presented through posters. The articles have been reviewed by double blind reviewer and 104 of them were accepted for published by Atlantis Press indexed by International Indexation, while 54 papers are published by digital library indexed by google scholar.

The Committees of AISTEEL invest great efforts in reviewing the papers submitted to the conference and organizing the sessions to enable the participants to gain maximum benefit.

Grateful thanks to all of members of The 5th Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2020) for their outstanding contributions. Thanks also given to Atlantis Press for producing this volume.

The Editors

**Bornok Sinaga
Rahmad Husein
Juniastel Rajagukguk**

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Analysis of the Determinan of North Sumatra Cofffe Exports to the United States Error Correctional Model

Approach

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Abstract— United States as one of the worlds largest coffee importer and the coffee consuming country in the worlds second largest potential market for North Sumatra province. This research aims to determine the most influential factors on the volume of export coffee North Sumatra province to the United States period 1997-2017 in the short term and longterm. The data used is secondary data obtained from the Central Statistic Agency, Trading Economics and the International Coffee Organization. The method of analysis using the Error Correction Model. the results showed United States GDP in the short-term, United States GDP in the long-term and in world coffee price in the long-term a significant influence on the volume of coffee exports Indonesia. the rupiah exchange rate against the dollar America in the short- term, the rupiah exchange rate against the dollar America in the long-term and in world coffee price in the short-term does not have a significant effect.

Keywords—GDP; world Cofffee Prices; Exchange Rate; Exports; Error Correction Model

I. INTRODUCTION

Plantation is one of the agricultural subsectors which has a significant influence on the economic development of North Sumatra province. The plantation sector plays a strategic role in the development of the national economy and is a mainstay sector and engine of economic growth

Coffee is one of the prima donna of Indonesian agricultural commodities that have the potential to be developed. Evidently, in 2011 Indonesia became the fourth largest country that exported coffee, after Brazil, Vietnam and

Colombia (AEKI, 2012). The main export destination country for coffee from North Sumatra is the United States, which has been known as the export destination country for traditional coffee. The United States as the world's largest coffee consuming country is a potential market for North Sumatra. However, recently, the demand for United States coffee imports from Indonesia has encountered problems due to the enactment of the Bio-Terrorism Law which requires exporters to register and report any delayed goods shipments. The fact shows that a number of trading partner countries are not ready with this provision.

The United States imports all types of coffee, ranging from Arabica to Robusta. Of course, Indonesia has to compete with coffee producing countries that import their coffee into the United States, including Brazil as the Arabica coffee producing country. So far, the world's coffee supply depends on the largest producing countries, which ultimately affects the ups and downs of international coffee prices. The quota system imposed by the International Coffee Organization (ICO) is also heavily influenced by world coffee supply.

The trend of international coffee prices in 1997-2017 had a positive impact on coffee exports in North Sumatra. The decline in the export price of coffee in 2000 by -55,245 was also accompanied by a decrease in exports of -16,547. The same thing also happened in 2003, when the price decline of -5,036 was accompanied by a decrease in exports of -22,816. Likewise in 2010, 2013, 2016 and 2017, the decline in coffee prices was always accompanied by a decrease in coffee exports. This shows that the overall export price of coffee has

a positive and significant impact on North Sumatra coffee exports in the international market.

According to Mankiw (2003), theoretically, the factors that influence a country's exports, imports and net exports are consumer taste for domestic and foreign goods, prices for domestic and foreign goods, exchange rates, domestic and foreign consumer income, costs [4], transportation of goods between countries and government policies on international trade. The exchange rate relationship with exports can be explained by the concept of supply theory, the supply here is the export of a country that conducts foreign trade. While the price in question is the exchange rate. In the theory of supply, if the price rises, the supply of commodities will increase, but on the other hand, if the price of foreign exchange is low, the goods offered will also decrease Sukirno (2004)[8]. The decline in the USD exchange rate against the rupiah or the weakening of the USD currency occurred in 2000 where the exchange rate decreased by -2.56 accompanied by a decline in exports of -16,547. The same thing also happened in a year where the exchange rate decreased by -14,789, where the export also experienced a decrease, namely by -22.81. And so on for the following years, where the weakening of the exchange rate was always accompanied by a decline in exports.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Exports are international trade activities that provide a stimulus to grow domestic demand which causes the growth of large industries, together with a stable political structure and flexible social institutions. Todaro (2004) explained that a country will increase in wealth if it is in line with the increased skills and efficiency of the involvement of workers and residents in that country in the production process[9]. A country is said to have an absolute advantage when that country specializes in producing commodities with other countries

Table1. Number of Work Days Needed To Produce

Countries	Grape (1 Botol)	Cloth (1 Yard)
Amerika	3 Days	4 Days
Indonesia	6 Days	3 Days

Based on comparative costs, America for wine $\frac{3}{6} < \frac{4}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4} < \frac{6}{5}$, America for clothes $\frac{3}{4} < \frac{6}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{6} < \frac{4}{3}$. In this case America will specialize in wine production, while Indonesia will produce clothing. At the exchange rate of 1 bottle of wine = 1 yard of clothing, America would sacrifice 3 working days for 1 yard of clothing which, if produced itself, would take 4 working days. Every country will benefit from international trade (gain from trade) because it specializes in production and exports goods if the country has an absolute advantage, and imports if the country has absolute disadvantage. Gain from trade can be divided into two, namely the profit from imports, this occurs if the import price is smaller than the domestic

price for the same goods and the profit from exports, this occurs when the price of domestically made goods in the export market is higher than the price in the domestic market. Of course, the export price must be lower than the price of the same goods on world markets or in importing countries. Shah and Abidin (2013) that the main determinants are the economy, the stage of economic openness, inflation and exchange [7]

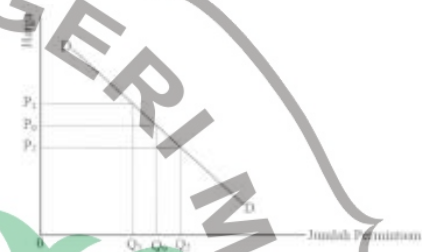


Fig. 1. Demand Curve

If the price of an item is at P_0 , the quantity demanded is Q_0 . The price change of P_0P_1 results in a change in demand for Q_0Q_1 . On the contrary, a change in price of P_0P_2 results in a change in demand for Q_0Q_2 . The property of this demand curve is that it has a negative slope. This means that as the price of goods increases, the quantity of goods demanded will decrease. In contrast to demand, from the supply side, the sellers have the opposite attitude from the buyers. They tend to offer more goods when the price is high and reduce the amount offered when the price is lower. By assuming that everything else is fixed (*ceteris paribus*), the quantity of goods offered is positively related to the price of the goods

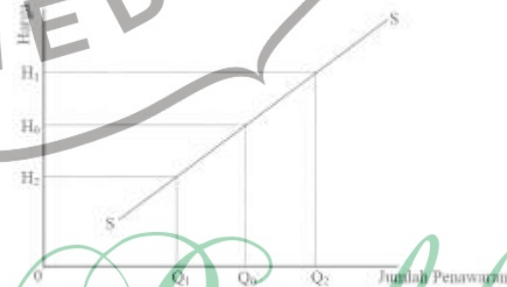


Figure 2. Curve of Supply of a Goods or Commodity

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was conducted to measure the variables that affect North Sumatra coffee exports. Economic variables to be studied are Economic Growth, Coffee Production, International Coffee Prices and Exchange Rates (Kurs) from 1997 to 2017. Data collection was carried out using documentation techniques, namely the researcher collected secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency.

(BPS) North Sumatra Province, Bank Indonesia (BI) and Indonesian Plantation Statistics. The data collection method used in this research is literature study, which is an effort to obtain data by studying and analyzing literature books and processed data. the model used in the research below:

$$EKS = f(PDRB, P, HI, KURS)$$

$$EKS_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 PDRB + \alpha_2 P + \alpha_3 HI + \alpha_4 KURS + \epsilon_i \dots \dots$$

EKS	= Export
PDRB	= Economic Growth
P	= Production
HI	= International Price
KURS	= Exchange Rate
α_0	= Constant
$\alpha_1 : \alpha_2 : \alpha_3 : \alpha_4$	= Regression Coefficient
ϵ_i	= Disturbance Variable

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the F test simultaneously show that the probability value of the F test is 0.000, greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the 4 independent variables X1 (economic growth), X2 (coffee production), X3 (international coffee prices) and X4 (exchange rate) has a significant effect on the dependent variable Y (coffee exports).

The results of the t test partially show that each of the independent variables X1, X2, X3 and X4 shows different probability values, the probability value X1 = 0.6213 (> 0.05), X2 = 0.0208 (<0.05), X3 = 0.0465 (<0.05)) and X4 = 0.0270 (<0.05), so it can be concluded that of the 4 independent variables, there are 3 that have a significant effect, namely X2 (coffee production), X3 (international coffee prices) and X4 (exchange rates), while the X1 variable (growth economy) has no significant effect on the dependent variable Y (coffee exports).

The autocorrelation test results show that the probability value of obs-square = 0.0285, greater than 0.01, it can be concluded that the research data does not contain autocorrelation symptoms.

The results of the heteroscedasticity test that the probability value of obs-square = 0.3544, is greater than 0.01, it can be concluded that the research data does not contain heteroscedasticity symptoms.

The results of the normality test show that the probability value = 0.712594, greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed

The results of the stationarity test show that the probability value of all independent and dependent variables is greater than 0.05, namely Y = 0.1615, X1 = 0.1122, X2 = 0.4224, X3

= 0.3066 and X4 = 0.0783 so it can be concluded that the research data is not stationary at the level so that the ECM analysis can be continued.

The results of the cointegration check show that the probability value = 0.000, because it is smaller than 0.05. This means that the data Y, X1, X2, X3, and X4 are co-integrated so that the test can be continued to estimate the long-term and short-term equations.

The results of the cointegration relation test in t that the probability value of F (simultaneous) is 0.000, this means that simultaneously, the 4 independent variables have a significant effect on the dependent variable (exports). While the probability value t (partial), only three independent variables that have a probability value smaller than 0.05, namely X2 (production), X3 (price) and X4 (exchange rate). This means that each of the 3 independent variables has a partially significant effect on the dependent variable (exports), while the X1 variable (economic growth) has a probability value greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the variable X1 (economic growth) is not has a significant effect on the dependent variable (exports).

Development policies undertaken by a country for its coffee commodity will have an impact on increasing the country's export volume, and in turn, will have an impact on the coffee export volume of its competing countries. Thus, increasing coffee exports to Indonesia's competitors, such as Brazil, Colombia and Vietnam, will be able to reduce Indonesian coffee exports. The factors that influence the export of Indonesian coffee where the results of the study show that those that affect the export of Indonesian coffee are non-economic factors, namely most of them are from the production aspect, both domestic production and world production in addition to the US Dollar exchange rate factor. Meanwhile, other factors, such as the level of coffee imports and the level of coffee consumption, except for per capita coffee consumption, have no significant effect on Indonesia's coffee exports. In international trade, especially in export activities, one of the factors that can affect the level of export value of coffee is the price. International economic growth did not have a significant effect on Indonesia's coffee exports Mutohharoh (2018) [5]

Prices prevailing in the international market have an influence in measuring the purchasing power of the world's population in consuming coffee. The rupiah exchange rate (exchange rate) greatly influences export activities, export transactions result in money entering Indonesia in foreign currencies. One of the factors that causes fluctuation in total export value is fluctuation in exchange rate. Rahmawati (2012) individual vanilla production variables in Indonesia have a significant effect on the export volume of vanilla in Indonesia [6]. Wide exchange rate fluctuations lead to depreciation or exchange rate appreciation. In the event of exchange rate appreciation in a country, then an increase in the relative price of exports and the declining relative prices of

imports so that the goods - the country exported goods tend to be competitive in the international market and can decrease the value of exports to foreign countries. The depreciation of the exchange rate causes the relative price of exports to decrease while the relative price of imports increases but the export goods become uncompetitive in the international market and increase the value of exports.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

1. The results of the stationarity analysis show that there is no research data that is stationary at the level. This is indicated by the probability value of all independent and dependent variables is greater than 0.05, namely $Y = 0.1615$, $X_1 = 0.1122$, $X_2 = 0.4224$, $X_3 = 0.3066$ and $X_4 = 0.0783$ so that it can be concluded that the research data is not stationary so that ECM analysis can be continued.
2. The results of the cointegration analysis show that the research data (Y , X_1 , X_2 , X_3 and X_4) are co-integrated. This is indicated by the probability value of the 5 variables is less than 0.05.
3. The estimation results of the long-term equation (cointegration relation) show that the probability value of F (simultaneous) is 0.000, this means that simultaneously, the 4 independent variables have a significant effect on the dependent variable (exports). While the probability value of t (partial), only 3 independent variables have a small probability value of 0.05, namely the variables X_2 (production), X_3 (price) and X_4 (exchange rate).
4. The estimation results of the short-term equation show that there are no independent variables that have a significant effect on the dependent variable (coffee exports).
5. The results of the ECM analysis show that the data of this study only apply to long-term estimates.

B. Suggestion

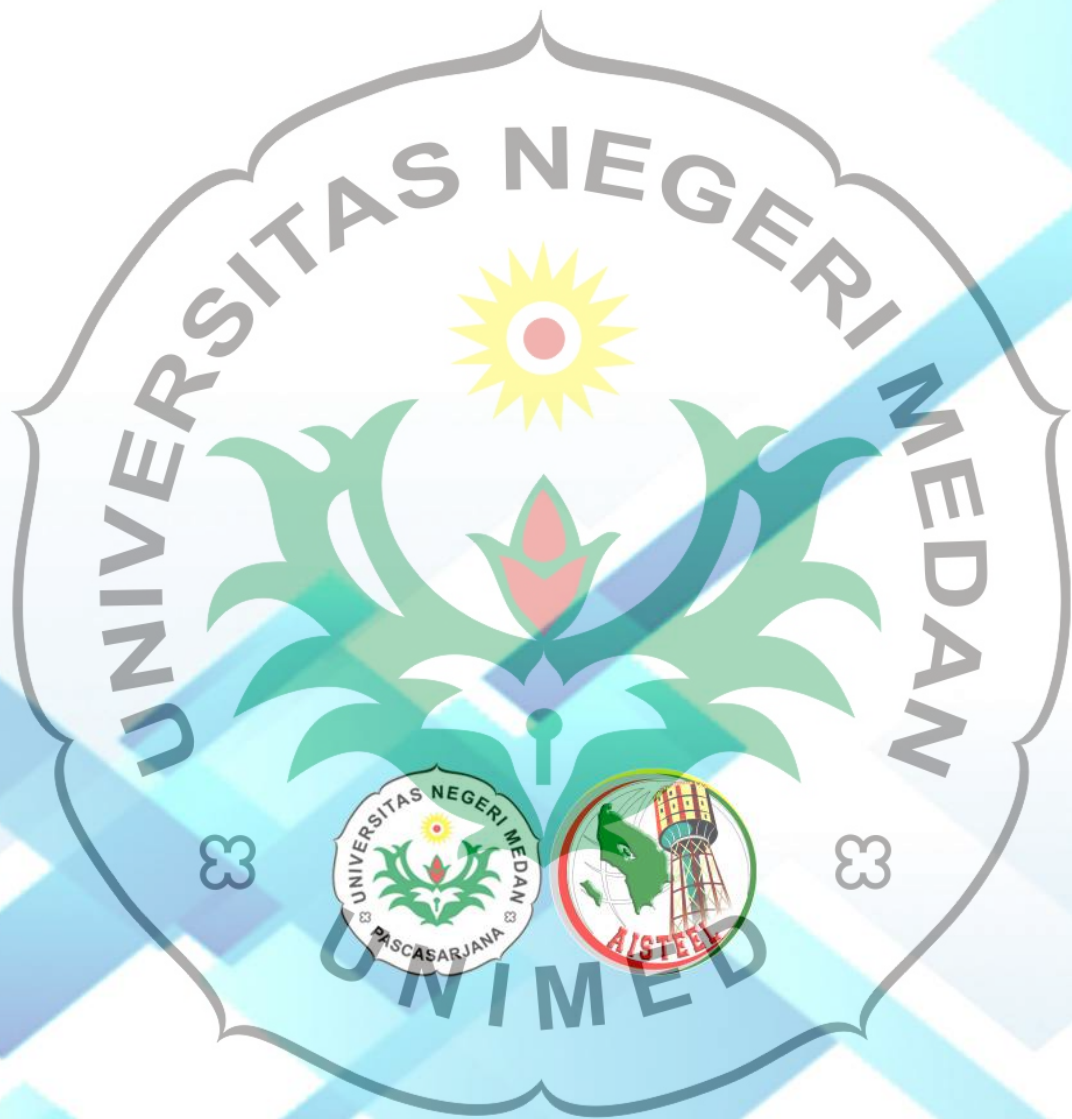
1. It is recommended that the North Sumatra Agriculture Office pay more attention to aspects that affect coffee exports so that coffee exports can be further increased
2. Further researchers are advised to conduct similar research by adding other variables so that the results of the research are obtained which are used as a reference for comparison to previous research.

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