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SISTEM INFORMASI REGULER 4B / METODE PENELITIAN

1. Types of Governance in Education – A Quantitative Analysis (Jenis Pemerintahan dalam Pendidikan – suatu analisis kuantitatif)

analisis dan kesimpulan :

This study creates a typology of education systems. It uses empirical analysis to determine six types of education governance on the basis of various factors such as the degree of state involvement or funding sources, and structural differences of average time spent on homework or the degree of support for low achievers. It reveals differences in output among these “types” as measured by student performance, and relative equality of performance. The typology reflects similarities in governance of education among groups of countries, and indicates that common geography and history may be more of a linking factor than expected in a globalized world, Our empirical data analysis uses “Education at a Glance” (OECD 2002a) and some indicators from “Financing education” (OECD 2002b). Before analyzing the data statistically, however, a crucial step is of theoretical nature: what educational indicators measure what kind of dimension representing which types of governance? As the empirical quantitative research in this field is rather new, we selected a broad array of dimensions: input (source of funding, school processes); integration; output (efficiency, equality). The input dimension “source of funding” reflects the public vs. private dichotomy (Levin 2001). The input dimension “school processes” is central to explaining differences between public and private schools (Coleman et al. 1982:88 et seq.). Some researchers discuss the comparative dimension “integration” under the heading of stratification (Allmendinger 1989; Allmendinger and Hinz 1998; Müller et al. 1998). Our study follows this method, in an effort to determine “output.” Contrary to some theoretical considerations of educational sociologists (e.g. Sørensen and Morgan 2000) we treat “efficiency” as an output dimension that may vary independently of the degree of “equality” produced by the education system (Riordan 1997). That is, equality of output is not considered a component of efficiency in this study. This has the advantage that our measurement of output considers both the achievement of students in general, and the relative distribution of that achievement among students in the respective society. As the governance of a system, according to our definition, consists of a specific form of coordination of social actions via regulations and patterns of interactions, it also connects many vital dimensions of education systems.

2. Evaluating IT governance practices and business and IT outcomes: A quantitative exploratory study in Brazilian companies (Mengevaluasi praktik tata kelola TI dan hasil bisnis dan TI. Studi eksplorasi kuantitatif di perusahaan Brazil).

Analisis dan kesimpulan :

Information technology (IT) governance is an important organizational ability to promote IT-business strategic alignment and IT value delivery to businesses. To implement IT governance, businesses can utilize a set of practices associated with decisionmaking structures, processes, and relational mechanisms; however, the specific contributions of these different practices remain poorly understood. This paper presents the results of a study that sought to (1) develop a measurement instrument for IT governance practices, and based on this instrument, (2) identify different organizational profiles in terms of IT governance practices, business results, and maturity. Quantitative data were collected from a sample 652 Brazilian companies. Factorial and clusters analyses were applied to develop a measurement instrument and identify the companies' profiles, respectively. IT governance maturity and the achievement of business and IT outcomes were compared. Based on this analysis, this study indicates how businesses can be successful in terms of IT governance practices, and it presents potential deficiencies based on organizations with lower IT and business results. The research was based on quantitative data concerning the maturity of IT governance practices and results achieved by the IT and organization. ITG practices were obtained from the exploratory conducted by De Haes and Van Grembergen [6]. In addition, the study considered IT governance practices reported by Maidin and Arshad [7], Ali and Green [8], Nfuka and Rusu [9], Abu-Musa, [10] and Srimai, Damsaman [11]. In essence, we sought to construct a wide view of the different possibilities for IT governance implementation. These practices were classified according to the IT governance mechanisms proposed by Van Grembergen and De Haes [12] : Decision making structures, processes, and relational mechanisms. Variables regarding IT and business results were obtained from the IT governance assessment proposed by Weill and Ross [2]. Appendix I presents the ITG practices and the variables for measuring IT and business results.

3. Developing corporate governance theory through qualitative research (Mengembangkan teori tata kelola perusahaan melalui penelitian kualitatif)

Analisis dan kesimpulan :

At the end of this three-year process from the development of the special issue to its publication, we would like to make some final comments about the value of qualitative studies in governance research. First, this special issue confirms the European and the UK tradition in qualitative governance studies. However, in order to address the mission of the journal – i.e. “to develop a global theory of corporate governance that is parsimonious, accurate, and generalizable to any economy of the world” (Judge, 2010: 85) – we encourage more qualitative studies from non European countries, and more multi-country qualitative studies. Moreover, an increasing number of rigorous and relevant qualitative studies exploring corporate governance in diverse governance environments will help scholars and practitioners gain a better understanding of corporate governance phenomena. In particular, field studies of actual governance phenomena enable researchers to verify actual perceptions and behaviors, rather than treating the governance actors and mechanisms as a “black box” (Forbes & Milliken, 1999).

Second, the number of articles submitted to the special issue underlines the limited number of qualitative studies with a focus on corporate governance. This evidence can be understood if we consider that collecting and analyzing qualitative data takes longer than exploring existing archival datasets. Moreover, access to some key governance actors – such as board members – is traditionally difficult as their decisions involve price sensitive issues and they bear legal responsibilities for their actions (Daily et al., 2003). In this case, the availability of large scale datasets with several governance variables (e.g. ownership structures, board demographics, firm performance) offered scholars the possibility to explore archival data through sophisticated statistical techniques and undermined the need to access primary governance data. We invite future studies to take the challenge to collect and to analyze qualitative data in order to get a richer understanding of governance processes and outcomes in a real-life context. Third, we do not see irreconcilable differences between quantitative and qualitative methods. In contrast, we firmly believe that different methods are providing scholars complementary lenses to explore corporate governance phenomena. So we invite governance scholars to explore the same governance topic using a variety of methods to get a deeper and richer understanding of the phenomena under investigation.

4. Introduction to the Minitrack on IT Governance and its Mechanisms (Pengantar Minitrack aktif tata kelola TI dan mekanismenya)
analisis dan kesimpulan :

IT Governance Mechanisms for DevOps Teams – How Incumbent Companies Achieve Competitive Advantages More and more organizations are deciding to move from traditional, plan-driven software development to agile approaches in order to stay competitive. Therefore, the IT functions have been deciding to implement cross-functional DevOps teams. To enable collaboration within DevOps teams, incumbent companies have to implement mechanisms to govern dynamic and agile environments. The present research investigates which IT governance mechanisms are helpful for the implementation of DevOps teams. For this purpose, we conducted a qualitative research study and interviewed team members in six companies that have already implemented DevOps-oriented teams.