

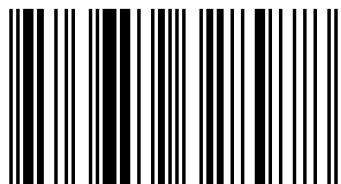
Leadership is often an important issue in organizations, not only during normal and stable times, but particularly vital during the period of financial distress. Leadership provides guidelines and affirmative actions that necessitates the viability of firms. It is just much too common that business owners are infrequently realize the hurdles that may arise because of the lack of managerial skills, professionalism, and/or leadership qualities in their own teams. Using the perspective of leadership, this book attempts to provide a glimpse of a managerial audit into a group of textile firms in Indonesia.

The Leadership Style



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# The Leadership Style at PT Tekstil Bandung

A Management Audit Investigation Following the  
Prolonged Economic Slowdown in Indonesia



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# **The Leadership Style in PT Tekstil Bandung (A Management Audit Investigation Following the Prolonged Economic Slowdown in Indonesia)**

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## **CHAPTER I – INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

In Indonesia's today environment, there are many companies, particularly the relatively large domestic-based institutions, which are now facing the financial distress following the prolonged economic crisis in the country. This turmoil has definitely brought about significant requirements to any type of assistance that had previously been extended to those troubled firms. International consulting and accounting firms in Indonesia are experiencing a significant increase in demands for their aids. The big-five accounting-firms, specifically, have been flooded by requests from international and domestic bodies to provide aids in verifying many institutional accounting books and records pursuant to the international standards. This first step of verifying accounting books and records is just the beginning stepping-stone to the overall objectives of requesting assistance from the international consulting and accounting firms in the first place. The ultimate goals are indeed the implementations of the debt restructuring as well as the corporate recovery procedures that mostly entail substantial change management schemes.

This research focuses on the topic of the change management, in particular the leadership aspect of the change management in providing the guidelines and affirmative actions that necessitates the direction of the successful implementation of the debt restructuring and corporate recovery procedures in PT Tekstil Bandung<sup>1</sup>, or otherwise referred to herein as “the Company”, or “PTB”.

### **1.2. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

The issue underlying the processes of a change management is often looked upon as the very last resort to perform within troubled institutions. It is just much too common that business owners are too seldom to realize the difficulties that may arise because of the lack of managerial skills, professionalism, and/or leadership qualities in their own teams. Regeneration, or better known otherwise as the transfers of skills are often forgotten until the time that the international consulting and accounting firms are ordered to conduct due diligence assignments into those troubled firms.

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<sup>1</sup> Due to the agreements I have previously signed with the Company and/or their representatives in accordance with letters of power of attorney, to act for and on behalf of the firms, I shall maintain the names of the firms confidential, including the members of their management teams.

At this time, mistakes and other non-standardized systems and procedures are certainly located. The number one problem that may have caused these non-standardized provisions was the quality of human resources employed in an organization. Again, it is just too common that no matter of how large a particular organization, there is usually only one person who holds the authority to give commands regardless of his or her own position within the formalized organizational structure. To make it worse, family members, relatives and acquaintances may also have considerable influence toward the organizational decisions, not only operational, production, managerial, but also including the decisions on recruitments and hiring.

Therefore, the following questions and concerns are certainly pertinent to the problem identification of this research proposal on change management;

- Would the issues of leadership affect the successful implementation of the change management processes?
- Would the issues of management competencies affect the successful implementation of the change management processes?
- Would the educational level of the executives be significant to bring about success within the organizational change management?
- Would the length of experience of the executives be a major factor to ensure the triumphant realization of the change management processes?
- Would the impact of an early regeneration be significant toward the successful implementation of a change management?
- Would the implementation of a change management in troubled firms guarantee the successful executions of the debt restructuring and corporate recovery schemes?

### **1.3. RESEARCH PURPOSE**

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the significance of change management processes that are frequently attached to the debt restructuring and corporate recovery schemes. In particular, the concepts of leadership effectiveness and quality which are implanted in PTB. It is expected, however, that the change management processes and the quality of the new management and leadership effectiveness would certainly sway or otherwise increase the chances of survival and sustainability of the Company. It is also expected to boost the ability of the new

management team to carry out obligations in accordance with the agreed-upon procedures of the debt restructuring and corporate recovery schemes effectively.

#### **1.4. BENEFITS OF RESEARCH**

To date, there is essentially limited-readily-available information on the subjects of a change management that is associated explicitly with the topics of debt restructuring and corporate recovery schemes. Even multinational consulting firms with frequent appointments to tackle on issues on debt restructuring and corporate recovery may not have published written notes and remarks on the close association of the schemes with the importance of the change management within an organization.

Thus, following the completion of these research activities, it is undoubtedly expected that the results are able to bring about two key factors;

- Results can certainly be used by many organizations, in both similar industry and other industries, in particular in understanding, researching, and implementing the immediate change management procedures to support the execution of the debt restructuring and corporate recovery schemes.
  
- Results can certainly be used by many institutions, colleges, and universities in receiving additional information on the topic of studies. Specifically, this thesis and research outcomes are directed toward the enrichment of the human resources and strategic management fields.

#### **1.5. FRAMEWORK OF THINKING**

Following the second semester of 1997, the Indonesia's economy has been struggling to rebound itself to the normal level as it was before. The exchange rate of Rupiah against US Dollars continued to diminish over time, consequently, the country's economic drives, including attractiveness to potential foreign investors have disappeared significantly. Although the greater Asian region is also facing the similar condition, it is rather apparent that Indonesia may have gigantic hurdles in overcoming the economic drawbacks. Also, referring to the property market slides in the US in mid 2005, which affected many countries across the globe, Indonesia may face double jeopardy in trying to get the economy going.

### 1.5.1. PTB STRATEGIES

Strategies that have been implemented and will be considered by the Company in counter-attacking the continuous declines of PTB's performance are as follows;

- **Change Management and Leadership Effectiveness**

The Company's management may have committed and/or otherwise carried-out ineffective roles in turning around PTB's overall performance. Hence, dismantling the current management and form a new team with professional leadership's quality, skills, talents and expertise, could not be avoided any longer. Inward looking into the Company's management policies and structures shall be acted upon at once as the first priority. Ideas to be filtered in within the new flocks of the management team include; the new ideology, technology, and new consumer profiles. Within this main topic of ideas, the new leaders must acknowledge the notions of faster, better, and cheaper along side with the new consumer profiles of demanding anything, anytime, and anywhere. This is not forgetting to mention about the need of PTB to jump onto the second curve phenomenon by first, developing the leaderships effectiveness and infrastructure betterment.

- **Faster, Better and Cheaper**

It is very important for the Company to immediately re-create and/or otherwise re-design new products with high intricacies that make the products difficult to copy by competitors. The strategy of bringing PTB onto the second curve phenomenon does require the most effective leadership to pilot the Company on the right path and direction.

- **Improvement on the work quality and production efficiency**

"*We strive for the best quality*" is the motto for PTB to show the management commitment in the Company's product quality. The product quality can be achieved, at last, through improvement on the work excellence and production efficiency.

These main issues within PTB are considered the direction and reasons to turn

up side down its current management practices. After all, the objectives of achieving the highest product quality and consumer acceptance are clearly stated in PTB's visionary plague. Nonetheless, it must have been left hanging all this time until the time that the firm is technically bankrupt and/or when the debt-restructuring and corporate recovery schemes are pushed from external parties.

### **1.5.2. CONDITION WITHOUT CHANGE MANAGEMENT**

Without the change management schemes, it is undoubtedly assured that the Company's difficulties in maintaining its daily operations, including setting up directional pathways, will be unbearable. Liquidation of the Company's assets is the last action to take since the network of PTB is still in existence and the Company has been able to maintain its relationships successfully with various parties – suppliers and buyers worldwide. With the instigation of the free trade agreement in the South East Asian nations, it is projected that PTB would able to strengthen its position locally as well as internationally by means of improving its product quality, production processes, and new market penetration. Thus, following the free trade agreement within the Asian region, the Indonesian economy may soon be influenced to grow. With the current production ability, it is believed that PTB is able to rebound to its normal positioning in the textile market, if and only if, the new management team members are professionally willing to participate in the terms and conditions of the debt-restructuring and corporate recovery processes of the Company's operations. Should the new selected and elected management be unwilling to do so otherwise, it is becoming difficult for PTB to compete, as the fiercer competitions will unquestionably entail the free trade agreement.

Several founding motivations for the current management team members in par taking the debt-restructuring and corporate recovery schemes are as follows;

- To find the way-outs in solving the non-performing loans and inability of the Company to generate sufficient cash flows as expected. Although the assumptions used are considered accurate at the time, it is rather complex to surpass the government regulations on price increments of electricity, communications, wages, exchange rates, and water.
  
- To mutually support the intricacy of PTB's operational, cash flows, and/or working

capital requirements, which have direct affect to the performance of the creditor at-large.

- To jointly hand-in-hand performing overall renovation within the internal aspects of PTB in ensuring the longevity of the Company into many years to come.
- The clause of change management is directed toward the leadership effectiveness within PTB as a compulsory requirement in guaranteeing the successful execution of the schemes for the creditors.

### **1.5.3. OBJECTIVES OF CHANGE MANAGEMENT**

The following are the goals and objectives expected by PTB with the implementation of the change management in relation to the previously conducted debt restructuring and corporate recovery;

- Establishing monitoring and controllership roles within the firm alongside with the external parties, such as the pertinent banks, and consultants.
- Maintaining the relationships with creditors as business partners in times of difficulties and the prolonged economic slumps in Indonesia.
- Assisting the creditors to safeguard their portfolios with a longer-term to gain profits in-line with the political and economic recovery.
- Change management progressions to ensure the successful accomplishment of the recovery processes.
- Improving the Company's financial condition by means of the Win-Win Solution factor, or at least by incorporating in-depth analysis on the best option out of the worst solutions.

- Continuously support the Company in extending the working capital requirements, particularly the required funding to meet the imported raw materials.
  
- Viability of the Company is indeed crucial for the Indonesian economy as well as the local economy where PTB is located. PTB is one of many biggest textile firms in the country with ability to absorb significant numbers of workforce from its local community.
  
- Ensuring that the agreed-upon procedures of the debt-restructuring and corporate recovery schemes are successfully carried out via leadership effectiveness and qualities of PTB.

Therefore, regardless of how persistent the Company strives to perform the best possible option to meet the required demand, including fulfilling its obligation toward loan repayments, PTB's performance is solely dependent upon the externalities beyond the Company's control. Nonetheless, in striving to minimize the deviations of the externalities, the internal factors of PTB must also undergo some repairs. This is to hope that such re-conditioning of the internal factors, in particular the management and its leadership effectiveness ensures the triumphant schemes totally.

## **1.6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES**

### **1.6.1. CHOSEN METHODS & RESEARCH STEPS**

The research methods proposed in this thesis include the descriptive (case, interview, and surveys), quantitative, and qualitative studies. This descriptive method will incorporate the studies of internal cases with reference to the specific theories as foundations. The theories surrounding the topics of Human Resources Management as well as the Strategic Management would be definitely tempted to proof the relationships of the variables and/or responding positively to the situation on-hand within PTB. Interviews and distributed questionnaires concerning management audits will certainly be included to employees throughout the Company as a part of the management audit steps and processes. The interviews and surveys are portraying the qualitative studies that support the issues of available human resources, in particular the issues of

management commitment, leadership, and strategic visions into the future. It is also anticipated that the results of the distributed surveys will likely to provide adequate quantitative support. This, in essence, leads to the need toward change management, and thus, supporting the notion of leadership development within the Company.

The research steps in attempting to complete the study are as follows;

- Performing management audit using the prescribed list of questions and/or objectives to achieve.
  
- The sampling method used for the purpose of the management audit follows the premise of stratified sampling, that is, from the middle to the top layer of management, with an approximate numbers of respondents of 50 people.
  
- Theories on the leadership effectiveness, including the intricacies of cost/benefit analysis, going-concern of the Company following the structural modifications, and/or other momentous impacts that may put the Company into further drawbacks, otherwise.
  
- Analysis and consultation periods, including necessary corrections and development of supplementary chapters and sections of the research.
  
- Continuous review and consultation sessions with the research advisors, the management of PTB, and constant monitoring to economic news/updates to ensure the direction of the study.

### **1.6.2. RESEARCH VARIABLES**

Variables that might be integrated throughout the research period may include the following, as prescribed and/or otherwise previously requested by the creditors;

- Management visions and missions.
- Management strategic plans and actions in various departments.
- Decision-making processes.
- Style, behavior, attitude, examples, and figures of the leaders of PTB.



### **1.6.3. DATA & SAMPLING METHODS**

The sampling method used for the purpose of the audit management follows the premise of stratified sampling, that is, from the middle to the top layer of management, with an approximate numbers of respondents of 50 people. It is assume that the respondents are homogenous, that they can act in much of similar fashions toward supporting the organizational goals. Of course, the minimum qualifications of those individuals in accordance with the database of the Company's Department of Human Resources and Personnel become the major foundation of the homogeneity. Besides, should the first-line supervisors and/or operators be included as respondents, they do not have the ability to imagine the broad targets to achieve from the top management perspectives. Previous interviews during management audits have pointed out such irrelevancies.

### **1.6.4. DATA ANALYSIS**

The analysis step will be very much beneficial to be undertaken as a way to propose and formulate testing and solutions toward the problem identified within the Company's operations. From the audit findings performed within the Company, a classified summary is developed to enhance the focus of the analysis. It is expected that the data analysis will sufficiently support the hypothesis that to ensure the successful schemes implementation, leadership effectiveness is compulsory.

### **1.6.5. HYPOTHESIS TESTING**

In order to satisfactorily complete the analysis, the following hypothesis testing is to be attempted. In accordance with the goals and objectives of the writings, it is, thus, expected that the outcomes of the research would unquestionably support the original assumption, that the Company's viability, subsequent to the implementation of the debt restructuring and corporate recovery schemes, would be highly dependent on the internal change of management; that is, the quality of the leaders of PTB. The hypothesis testing is as follows;

H<sub>1</sub>: Leadership style in PTB **does** affect the success of the agreed-upon debt restructuring and corporate recovery schemes.

## CHAPTER II – REFERENCES TO THEORIES

### 2.1. LEADERSHIP

In terms of developing the necessities of formulating and implementing the previously agreed-upon terms and conditions of the debt restructuring, and corporate recovery schemes, leadership comes into play. The existing management style, including the Company's current leadership appear to be unproductive in turning the performance of the Company around and meeting the objectives of the debt restructuring and corporate recovery schemes. The quality of leaderships within PTB is momentarily doubtful to be ignored, especially following the participations of creditors to hold the majority of shares in PTB in a debt-to-equity swap agreement. This is not forgetting to mention the possibilities of unsuccessful escort toward the survival of PTB in the years to come should the management, and thus, leaderships within the Company are insufficiently developed.

Leadership is a topic that has intrigued many people due to various images that the term of "leadership" refers to, however. The term of leadership refers to any situation at which time a person is working with others. Examples of such connotations include images of power and vibrant people, who command corporations victoriously. Stories of military, religious, political, or otherwise social leaders have arisen as legends worldwide. Some explanations and/or definitions of the term "leadership" are as follows;

- Leadership is "*the behavior of an individual [and the process of influencing the activities] when [a person] is directing the activities of a group toward a shared goal*" (Yukl, 1989: 3).
- Leadership is "*any attempt to influence the behavior of another individual or group*" (Hershey, 1992:16).
- The experts generally define "*leadership as the art of influencing and directing people in a manner that wins their obedience, confidence, respect, and enthusiastic cooperation in achieving a common objective*" (Watson, 2001:156).
- The group of practitioners, on the other hand, commonly describes leadership as the

practice of “*applying principles and techniques that insure motivation, discipline and productivity when working with people, tasks and situations in order to accomplish the [C]ompany’s objectives*” (Watson, 2001:156).

The definitions above differ in many respects, including essential distinctions in who exercises influence, the purpose of influence attempts, and the manner in which influence is exercised. The difference conceptions of leaders can be summarized as follows;

Table 1 – Leaders’ Conceptions

<b>Broader Conceptions</b>	<b>More Restrictive Conceptions</b>
✎ <i>A person who influences group members (“distributed leadership”).</i>	✎ <i>A person who exerts the most influence on the other group members (“focused leadership”).</i>
✎ <i>A person who influences group members in any manner.</i>	✎ <i>A person who systematically influences member behavior toward attainment of group goals.</i>
✎ <i>A person who influences group members to comply with his or her requests willingly or unwillingly.</i>	✎ <i>A person who obtains the enthusiastic commitment of group members in carrying out his or her requests.</i>

Source: Gary A. Yukl, 1989:4.

Thus, leadership shall be effective as to the extent to which the leader’s group or organization performs its task successfully and attains its goals. In some cases, objective measurements of leadership performance and/or goal realization are readily available, such as; sales and market share increase. On the other hand, however, subjective ratings of leadership effectiveness are acquired from leaders’ superiors, peers, and subordinates. The attitude of the followers toward their leaders is just another sign of the leadership effectiveness.

The notion of leadership, by itself, connotes that it is both a science and an art, and it is both rational and emotional. Using this association on the concept of leadership, it is thus, believed that leadership is, indeed, a process and not a position (Hughes, 2002:8). Leadership is vastly different from the term of management. In this instance, leadership is essentially value-choosing activities. Leadership concerns with

all activities, which are going to do the right things, whereas management emphasizes on doing things right. The term of leadership, nowadays, has become inter-changeable with the term of management although the significance of those two terms is immeasurably unlike. The basic distinctions between managers and leaders are as follows;

Table 2 – Managers & Leaders

<b>- Managers -</b>	<b>- Leaders -</b>
<i>Doing things right (efficiency).</i>	<i>Do the right things (effectiveness).</i>
<i>Administer.</i>	<i>Innovate.</i>
<i>Maintain.</i>	<i>Develop.</i>
<i>Control.</i>	<i>Inspire.</i>
<i>Short-term perspective.</i>	<i>Long-term perspective.</i>
<i>Ask “How” and “When”.</i>	<i>Ask “What” and “Why”.</i>
<i>Imitate.</i>	<i>Originate.</i>
<i>Accept the status quo.</i>	<i>Challenge the status quo.</i>

Source: Richard L. Hughes, Robert C. Ginnett, and Gordon J. Curphy, 2002:10.

The above table portrays the continuous parameter of the two extremes between behaviors of managers and leaders. In an article entitled What Makes a Leader, which was published in the Harvard Business Review, Daniel Goleman stated that effective leaders are similar in one fundamental way; that is, they all have a high degree of emotional intelligence. The emotional intelligence is to determine which personal capabilities drove outstanding performance within any organizations, and to what degree they did so. The personal capabilities are grouped into three distinguishing kinds of purely technical skills, such as accounting; cognitive abilities, such as analytical and reasoning; and competencies demonstrate emotional intelligence such as the ability to work with others and effectiveness in leading change. An emotional intelligence has proven to be increasingly important at the highest management level of any firms whereby at this top management level, differences in technical skills are of negligence importance. Hence, additional researches and analysis have put forth that emotional intelligence is not only set apart exceptional leaders, but also closely related to robust performance. The ingredients of creating emotional intelligent leaders are summarized

in the following table;

Table 3 – Emotional Intelligent Leaders

<b>Ingredients</b>	<b>Definitions</b>	<b>Hallmarks</b>
<i>Self Awareness</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ability to recognize and understand moods, emotions, and drives, as well as effects on others.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Self-confidence</li> <li>✓ Realistic self-assessment</li> <li>✓ Self-deprecating sense of humor.</li> </ul>
<i>Self Regulation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ability to control or redirect disruptive impulses and moods.</li> <li>▪ The propensity to suspend judgment – to think before acting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Trustworthiness and integrity.</li> <li>✓ Comfort with ambiguity.</li> <li>✓ Openness to change.</li> </ul>
<i>Motivation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A passion to work for reasons that go beyond money or status.</li> <li>▪ A propensity to pursue goals with energy and persistence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Strong drives to achieve.</li> <li>✓ Optimism, even in the face of failure.</li> <li>✓ Organizational commitment.</li> </ul>
<i>Empathy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ability to understand emotional stage of others.</li> <li>▪ Skill in treating people according to their emotional reactions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Expertise in building and retaining talent.</li> <li>✓ Cross-cultural sensitivity.</li> <li>✓ Service to clients and customers.</li> </ul>
<i>Social Skills</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Proficiency in managing relationships and building networks.</li> <li>▪ An ability to find common ground and building rapport.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Effectiveness in leading change.</li> <li>✓ Persuasiveness.</li> <li>✓ Expertise in building and leading teams.</li> </ul>

Source: Daniel Goleman, 1998:95.

The ingredients mentioned in the table above do show correspondence with the successful exploitation of the company-wide visions and missions, including becoming as an effective managers and leaders (Hershey, 1992:15). In his book, *The Situational Leadership*, Dr. Paul Hershey states that to create a successful leadership, it is not just a mere applying the concepts of leaderships, but it is more of a matter of relating the concepts within the proper timeframe in accordance with the appropriate styles. The notion of differences in leadership styles shall provide the necessary guidelines for the

following discussion for a simple reason that leadership effectiveness escalates the more people understand and practice the essential skills. Looking from the perspective of management, it becomes apparent the difference between successful and effective leadership, in provisions of explaining why supervisors can get results only when they are physically present looking over the subordinate's shoulder. As the supervisors depart, results slide. It is valuable to note that short-term leadership is very much different from the long-term leadership, hence. In order to counterattack these phenomena, the leaders shall bridge the gap of a one-time success and long-term leadership effectiveness. The bridge that leaders ought to build shall consist of the following; understanding past behavior, predicting future behavior, directing, changing, and controlling behavior. The last three ideas convey the responsibility for influencing the behavior of others, in an attempt to complete tasks and attaining goals.

In a way, the three bridging components are very much relevant to what DR. Paul Hershey explains, that is, the task and relationship behaviors. The task behavior is defined as; "the extent to which the leader engages in spelling out the duties and responsibilities of an individual or group" (Hershey, 1992:31). It includes telling what to do, when to do it, where to do it, how to do it, and who will do it. On the other side, the relationship behavior is defined as; "the extent to which the leader engages in two-way or multi-way communication if there is more than one person" (Hershey, 1992:32). It includes listening, encouraging, facilitating, providing clarifications, and giving socioemotional support.

The bridging components, or the so-called contingency approach, appear to have the ability to combine various leadership methods into a single comprehensive, but understandable model. Thus, given the two sets of behaviors that must exist, the combination of the leadership styles can be illustrated as follows;

- **Telling**, or otherwise called directive style, incorporates high task, but low relationship behavior. The representation of this style is to provide specific instructions and monitor closely the progress and results.
  
- **Selling**, or otherwise called catalytic style, uses high task, and high relationship behavior. The actions taken on this style attempt to explain the decisions and provide opportunities for clarifications.

- **Participating** integrates low task, but high relationship behavior. Leaders, who use this style, tend to intensively share ideas and facilitate in decision-making processes.
- **Delegating**, or otherwise called nondirective style, utilizes low task, and low relationship behavior. The actual proceedings of this style are nothing else than turning over the necessary responsibilities for decisions and implementation to the members of the group, or so-called the followers.

The above combinations of leadership styles are just the first component to make up the successful, yet effective leadership. The next component is the followers' situation. Assessment on the followers' situation seems to be the trickiest part of all. However, once the followers' situation has been effectively accessed, appropriate leadership style can be well determined. As there are four combination leadership styles, there are also four combination followers' situations, or so-called followers' maturity levels, as follows;

- Level 1 – the lowest followers' maturity level, which is indicated by both **inability** and **unwillingness** behavior. Insecure attitude is also included in this portion of the followers' maturity level. In this instance, the followers are simply not capable of doing the necessary tasks as well as lacking the willingness to commit themselves to do the required work, and motivation to keep up with the work and performance. As a consequence, confidence is undoubtedly lacking.
- Level 2 – the moderately low level of the followers' maturity, which is shown by both **inability** and **willingness** behaviors. A relatively apparent confidence level is actually noted. In this instance, the followers do not possess the necessary skills, but they are motivated toward making an effort for their own betterment. Although they may not have the skills to do the work, they are, indeed, confident that they can perform well with the work as long as the leaders remain by their side to provide the indispensable guidance.
- Level 3 – the moderately high level of the followers' maturity, which is exposed by

both substantial **ability** and **unwillingness** behaviors. On the contrary to the level 2 above, these followers do hold on insecurity attitude toward work. In this instance, although the skills are evident, the followers are unwilling to use such skills to do the work, particularly when they have to do the tasks alone. This is when the insecurity attitude presents in the situation.

- Level 4 – the relatively high level of the followers’ maturity, which is characterized by the substantial **ability** and **willingness** behaviors. The followers in this level show a relatively high degree of confidence. In this instance, the followers do obtain the required ability to perform the necessary tasks, and they are motivated to the job. Hence, they become very much secure and confident in doing the job alone. This is the ultimate level of the readiness of the workforce.

Considering the mixture of the above ingredients of the leadership styles and the followers’ maturity levels, it becomes rather apparent that the level of maturity of each of the employees shall be substantially improved right along the path of choices of leadership styles. Notwithstanding, in order to productively utilize the contingency model, one shall also recognize another element of the so-called “time-span orientation”, or referred to herein as “TSO”, besides merely putting those elements together and apply them pertinent to the situation at stake. Just like the maturity levels of the followers, and contingency leadership styles, TSO recognizes various aspects that potentially influence the contingency leadership styles used (Watson, 2001:161). TSO becomes the key success factor of the contingency management, that is, it depends on the following;

- **Nature of business** – the core business, including the daily routines of the organization affects the TSO. For example, general merchandise stores waste their valuable time if they were attempting to predict internal budget-planning period for the next 3 years.
- **Nature of employees** – this considers the background, including the formal educational level of the employees. Those with relatively inadequate formal education would likely to stress on the immediate upcoming issues. On the other



hand, those with sufficient formal education would put more stress on the longer timeframe.

- **Line versus staff authority** – affects the TSO largely in a way that line group of employees with functional authority would likely to focus on the short TSO whereas the structural group of employees with the rather layers-type of authority would likely to see beyond the horizon, instead.
- **Presence or absence of internal crisis mode** – does determine the TSO, and thus, the leadership style chosen. For example, for a firm whose is the verge of bankruptcy, it logically wastes of time to extensively use the participating and/or delegating leadership styles. The tendency of using telling and/or selling leadership style may proof beneficial.

Thus, it is apparent that the combinations of the various perspectives shall be put into one comprehensive package to minimize confusion and failure. The determination of the contingency theory appears ample to provide basis of improving the internal lack of leadership. One shall consider the aspects of maturity level, condition, and TSO before deciding to use any one of the leadership style. There is no single leadership style that is recommended in this case, as the style will substantially influence the outcomes.

## **CHAPTER III – RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES**

### **3.1. CHOSEN METHODS**

The research methods proposed in this study include the descriptive (case, interview, and surveys), and qualitative studies. The descriptive method will concentrate on the analysis of the variables chosen and/or otherwise researched. This descriptive method will incorporate the studies of internal cases with reference to the specific theories as foundations. The theories surrounding the topics of Human Resources Management as well as the Strategic Management would be definitely tempted to proof the relationships of the variables and/or responding positively to the situation on-hand within PTB.

Interviews and distributed questionnaires concerning management audits will certainly be included to employees throughout the Company as a part of the management audit steps and processes. These sets of interviews are conducted in accordance with the audit processes that have been undertaken in the Company, consisting of preliminary questions, verification, and finalization of the audits. Distributed surveys were also incorporated in the same manner as to confirm the responses received. Internal cases will be reviewed in-line with the management audit in order to extract the actual occurrences within the Company as well as portraying the fundamental information for the completion of the research. Internal solutions would also be extended to evaluate the quality and/or otherwise the processes on the Company's decision making procedures. Again, the reviews on the internal case studies would also be based on the guidelines provided in the theories.

The above-mentioned interviews and surveys are portraying the quantitative and qualitative studies that support the issues of available human resources, in particular the issues of management commitment, leadership, and strategic visions into the future. It is also anticipated that the results of the distributed surveys will likely to provide adequate quantitative support. This, in essence, leads to the need toward change management, and thus, supporting the notion of leadership development within the Company.

### **3.2. RESEARCH STEPS**

The research steps in attempting to complete the study are as follows;

- Performing strategic management audit in accordance with the agreed-upon terms and conditions between the Company and concerned third parties.
- Performing management audit using the prescribed list of questions and/or objectives to achieve.
- Conducting interviews to various employees from the lowest management level all the way to the top board members. Survey distribution will likely to follow the responses received on the interviews.
- The sampling method used for the purpose of the management audit follows the premise of stratified sampling, that is, from the middle to the top layer of management, with an approximate numbers of respondents of 50 people.
- Distribution of survey to at least 50 people within the organization, who are in the positions of Department Heads all the way up to the positions of Vice Presidents, excluding the members of the Board of Directors and Commissioners, who are the shareholders and/or otherwise members of the family business. Inclusion of family members and shareholders may deviate the responses received. The organizational structure shows the middle to top-level management only
- Theories on the leadership effectiveness, including the intricacies of cost/benefit analysis, going-concern of the Company following the structural modifications, and/or other momentous impacts that may put the Company into further drawbacks, otherwise.
- Analysis and consultation periods, including necessary corrections and development of supplementary chapters and sections of the study.
- Continuous review and consultation sessions with the research advisors, management of PTB, and constant monitoring on economic news/updates to ensure the direction of the study.

### 3.3. RESEARCH VARIABLES

Variables that might be integrated throughout the research period may include the comparisons of those variables prior to and following the prolonged economic turmoil in the country as a way to provide sufficient illustration of what is currently happening inside PTB, and what is expected to be in existence in PTB. Comparisons of these variables between the audit findings and the framework of the effective leadership that the Company searches for will be presented. Hence, it is expected that the results of those comparisons will support the testing hypothesis that leadership is crucial to ensure the success of implementation of the debt restructuring and corporate recovery of PTB. Those variables are as follows;

- **Management visions and missions**, which contain the ultimate goals of the direction of the Company in the years to come.
  
- **Management strategic plans and actions in various departments**, which contain back-ups and prescriptions to ensure the successful realization of the organizational-wide goals.
  
- **Decision-making processes**, which contain the flow of data and information as well as demonstrating the communication media that is in existence within the Company to support the decision-making processes, and thus, inventing the management and leadership effectiveness.
  
- **Style, behavior, attitude, examples, and figures of the leaders of PTB**. This is the qualitative measure of human resources of the Company in showing the competencies of leadership to carry out tasks of restructuring.

#### 3.3.1. MANAGEMENT VISIONS & MISSIONS

The Company's vision is to establish and maintain presence in the textile industry in Indonesia with the highest product quality and customer acceptance. It is expected that the total accomplishment of the management vision may be inexistence without the presence of leadership in PTB. The Company's mission statements are as follows;

1. To establish and maintain presence in the textile industry in Indonesia.
2. To establish and maintain presence in the textile industry in the international market.
3. To obtain worldwide customer acceptance, recognition, and brand-awareness on the textile products.
4. To continuously improve the product quality.
5. To continuously improve the financial soundness.
6. To generate sufficient revenues to be returned to the local community in the forms of employment, food aids, convenient stores, shows and other special events entertainment.

It is expected that the achievement of the management missions may be a total failure in the near future without the back-ups of leadership effectiveness. Taking a different view, it is also expected that if the visions and mission statements of the Company have been failed to be carefully formulated and socialized throughout the organization, the roles of leadership of the existing management are definitely lacking.

### **3.3.2. MANAGEMENT STRATEGIC PLANS AND ACTIONS**

The Company's strategies are as follows;

1. Improving the value creation via speed of production and delivery as well as continuous improvement on quality as a result of business process re-engineering and leadership development.
2. Improving the stakeholders' commitment to ensure the partnership relations via continuous advancement within the Company's human resources and its leadership quality.

The Company's actions to support the successful accomplishment of the strategic plans pursuant to the Company's visions and mission are as follows;

1. **Change Management and Leadership Effectiveness**

The Company's management may have committed and/or otherwise carried-out ineffective roles in turning around PTB's overall performance. Hence, dismantling the current management and form a new team with professional leadership's quality,

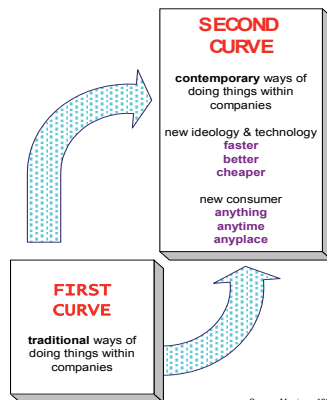
skills, talents and expertise, could not be avoided any longer. Inward looking into the Company’s management policies and structures shall be acted upon at once as the first priority. Ideas, which are to be filtered within the new flocks of the management team, include the following; the new ideology, technology, and new consumer profiles. Within this main topic of ideas, the new leaders must acknowledge the notions of faster, better, and cheaper along side with the new consumer profiles of demanding anything, anytime, and anywhere. This is not forgetting to mention about the need of PTB to jump onto the second curve phenomenon by first, developing the leaderships effectiveness and infrastructure betterment.

2. **Faster, Better and Cheaper**

The book by Ian Morrison’s *The Second Curve: How to Command New Technology, New Consumers, and New Markets* provides the necessary foundations on the strategies formulated by the Company. It is believed that PTB ought to totally re-define its direction on doing business. It is very important for the Company to immediately re-create and/or otherwise re-design new

products with high intricacies that make the products difficult to copy by competitors. The strategy of bringing PTB onto the second curve phenomenon does require the most effective leadership to pilot the Company on the right path and direction. In line with this strategy, PTB has implemented computerized information system in few critical departments to minimize the data processing time as well as enhancing the speed of information to various locations and departments within the Company. The Company attempts to promote the notions of faster, better, cheaper for the internal production processes to compete competitively with both domestic and international textile manufacturers.

Illustration 1 – Second Curve



### 3. **Improvement on the Work Quality and Production Efficiency**

This strategic move has also been formulated in accordance with the other strategies mentioned above, in a way that this plan shall provide the necessary measurements upon the successful achievement of the goals and objectives. "*We strive for the best quality*" is the motto for PTB to show the management commitment in the Company's product quality. The product quality can be achieved, at last, through improvement on the work excellence and production efficiency.

The strategic plans and actions proposed above are useless without the strong and established structure within the organization. It is expected that the successfulness of the strategic plans and actions would be relatively dependent on the formalized organizational structure as the major channel of information. If the channel of communication through the intangible organizational structure does exist in both ideas of formality and in actual practices, the strategic plans and actions of all departments should have been formulated in accordance with the overall institutional-wide goals and objectives. In other words, the divisional plans and courses of action follow the vision and mission statements of the Company.

#### **3.3.3. DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES**

This variable attempts to portray the flow of data and information, both ways from the bottom up, and top to bottom in order to invent the most effective working environment toward decision-making processes. Undoubtedly, in a way, this decision-making processes illustrate the communication flow among different levels of management.

Similar to the above analogies, this variable is expected to show relationship between the successful leadership and the process of problem solving, brainstorming, decision-making, and thus, the communication flow. In fact, the processes of the communication flow do utilize the organizational structure previously in-place.

#### **3.3.4. STYLE AND BEHAVIOR OF LEADERSHIP**

The style and behavior of leadership may provide adequate information of the Company's human resources competencies toward supporting the successful execution

of restructuring schemes.

### 3.4. DATA GATHERING

The necessary data and information will solely based on the audit findings performed by the Department of Internal Audit of PTB, which takes forms using the prescribed list of questions and/or objectives to achieve. During the process, the management audit takes forms in two different ways; direct interviews and distributed surveys. The actual processes of such management audits were, in fact, requested, conducted, and closely monitored by an independent third party. Although the areas of management audits cover various topics, for the purpose of this research write-up, only the following audit findings are used;

- **Audit findings on PTB's human resources**, especially the topic on management and leadership effectiveness, organizational structure, and the employees' satisfaction on the existing management policies.
  
- To provide additional support and evidence on the need of leadership effectiveness in safeguarding the successful implementation of the agreed-upon debt restructuring and corporate recovery schemes, the following issues shall be incorporated within the framework of this research;
  - **Leadership** – in terms of developing the necessities of formulating and implementing the previously agreed-upon terms and conditions of the debt restructuring, and corporate recovery schemes. The current management style and leadership effectiveness appear to be unproductive in turning the performance of the Company around and meeting the objectives of the debt restructuring and corporate recovery schemes. The quality of leadership within PTB is momentarily doubtful to be ignored, especially following the participations of creditors to hold the majority of shares in PTB. This is not forgetting to mention the possibilities of unsuccessful escort toward the survival of PTB in the years to come should the management, and thus, leaderships within the Company are insufficiently developed.
  
  - **Second Curve** – in terms of portraying the needs to jump from the current stage



of conducting businesses as well as trying to develop the infrastructure within PTB to create demand and/or meeting consumer demand, otherwise. Updating the styles of doing business may not be avoided any longer to ensure the survivability of the Company. The other reason to jump onto the second curve is mainly due to the obsolete products within PTB in comparison with the domestic and international competitors. The Company shall attempt the fashionable-type of products instead.

### **3.5. SAMPLING METHOD**

The sampling method used for the purpose of the audit management follows the premise of stratified sampling, that is, poll of respondents are gathered from the middle to the top layer of management only, with an approximate numbers of respondents of 50 people. These respondents are made up of both gender and expected to show responses similarities on the distributed questionnaires. All of those respondents are included in this study. The positions of those respondents range from Department Heads to Vice President, excluding the members of the Board of Directors and Commissioners, as they are the shareholders and members of the family business. Inclusion of family members and shareholders may deviate the responses received. The organizational structure shows the middle to top-level management only.

The reasons of choosing the stratified sampling method are;

- In line with the objectives of conducting the audit management in the first place, which is to find out the management and leadership effectiveness, as well as predicting the requirement of leadership qualities within the Company to ensure the successful implementation of the agreed-upon restructuring schemes. Should the audit management be conducted all the way to the first-line supervisors and operators, the responses may not be relevant and/or otherwise fulfill the expected objectives. Previous interviews during management audit have pointed out such irrelevancies.
  
- The respondents of middle to the top management are assumed homogenous, in the sense that they are supposedly able to act in similar fashion as the bridge, or the so-called “middle-man”, whenever the creations of corporate-level strategies are

underway. It means that these members of management shall accommodate differences of perspectives of the lower, middle, and top management, including the necessary of aligning the creation of functional and business strategies into the corporate plans. Of course, the minimum qualifications, such as years of experience and levels of education, pursuant to the database of the Company's Department of Human Resources and Personnel, become another founding reason of the homogeneity.

### **3.6. DATA ANALYSIS**

The analysis step will be very much beneficial to be undertaken as a way to propose and formulate testing and solutions toward the problem identified within the Company's operations. From the audit findings performed within the Company, a classified summary is developed to enhance the focus of the analysis. It is expected that the data analysis will sufficiently support the hypothesis that to ensure the successful schemes implementation, leadership effectiveness is compulsory.

Steps on the data analysis are as follows;

- Internally, the Department of Internal Audit of the Company has conducted the management audit within PTB. The interview results, or the so-called "audit findings", were combined with comments and recommendations on the particular situation and/or topic discussed. These audit findings are included in the appendix of this research entitled "Summary of Audit Findings and Recommendations".
- Using the interview results, sets of questions were developed in accordance with the prescribed management audits as well as pertinent to the agreed-upon terms and conditions between the Company and concerned third parties.
- The sets of questions developed were classified into 4 different groups as a way to focus on the most generic managerial, and thus, leadership deficiencies within PTB. These sets of questions were approved by both the management of PTB and the concerned third parties prior to their actual distribution.
- Once the questionnaires are distributed, the results are recorded and tallied.

- The results are then inserted in accordance with the appropriate questions to see the total numbers of respondents and thus, the questions answered.

### 3.7. HYPOTHESIS TESTING

In order to satisfactorily complete the analysis, the following hypothesis testing is to be attempted. In accordance with the goals and objectives of the writings, it is, thus, expected that the outcomes of the research would unquestionably support the original assumption, that the Company's viability, subsequent to the implementation of the debt restructuring and corporate recovery schemes, would be highly dependent on the internal change of management; that is, the quality of the leaders of PTB. The hypothesis testing is as follows;

H<sub>1</sub>: Leadership style in PTB **does** affect the success of the agreed-upon debt restructuring and corporate recovery schemes.

## CHAPTER IV – MEASUREMENT TESTING

### 4.1. VALIDITY TESTING

The validity testing is a measure to indicate the level of fitness of each items, in this case, is the statements on the questionnaires, in supporting the variables concerned. In other words, the validity testing attempts to provide evidence on the strength of the statements in relation to the overall research methodology toward previously assigned and/or otherwise predicted variables. The stronger the validity, the higher the value, vis-à-vis (Singarimbun, 1995:124). Soepeno (1997:51-53) indicates that in order to examine the validity of any statements or research instruments, one shall determine the value of the correlation using the Product Moments Pearson Correlation formula as follows;

$$r_s = \frac{n \sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{[n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2]} \times \sqrt{[n \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

Notes:

- $r_s$  : Correlation coefficient
- $n$  : Number of respondents
- $Y$  : Total score of all items
- $X$  : Total score of each of the items

After the correlation coefficient, or noted above as “ $r_s$ ”, is calculated, the next step is to calculate the value of  $t$ , or better-known as the “ $t_{\text{calculated}}$ ”, to test the validity of the statements or research instruments in the prescribed environment. To successfully calculate the required  $t$ -value, the following formula is used;

$$t_{\text{calculated}} = \frac{r_s \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r_s^2}}$$

Notes:

- $r_s$  : Correlation coefficient
- $n$  : Number of respondents.

The criteria to note the validity of the statements on the questionnaire is the calculated  $t$ -value. That is, statements are said to be valid if, and only if, the calculated  $t$ -value is higher than that of the listed  $t$ -value in the published table with the degrees of freedom of  $(n-2)$ , and  $\alpha = 0,05$ . On the other side of the coin, to know the validity level,

it is necessary to look into the criterion of the correlation coefficient as stated by Guilford (1956:145), as follows;

- a. Very high validity :  $0.80 < r_s \leq 1.00$
- b. High validity :  $0.60 < r_s \leq 0.80$
- c. Average validity :  $0.40 < r_s \leq 0.60$
- d. Low validity :  $0.20 < r_s \leq 0.40$
- e. Very low validity :  $r_s \leq 0.20$

## 4.2. RELIABILITY TESTING

The reliability testing is an index to show how far each of the measuring statements within the questionnaire are trustworthy in the process of data gathering. The reliability testing attempts to evaluate the likelihood that each of the measuring statements used in the questionnaire are usable in two different settings without substantially altering the results. If such measuring statements are, indeed, functional in two different ways with consistent results, those statements are said to be reliable (Singarimbun, 1995:140).

This is the point whereby the Split Half Test comes into play. This split-half test considers the total score of responses noted for the odd and even-numbered statements in the questionnaire. In other words, the test divides the responses in one category into two parts; odd and even. From the total score calculated of both the odd and even-numbered statements, the correlation coefficients are calculated as the basis for the overall correlation coefficient of all the statements used to measure the various categories in the questionnaire. The following formula is used;

$$r_{tot} = \frac{2r_{s1/2}}{1 + r_{s1/2}}$$

Notes:

- $r_{tot}$  : Reliability level of all items
- $r_{s1/2}$  : Correlation coefficient of the first and second half split

After the correlation coefficient, or noted above as “ $r_s$ ”, is calculated, the next

step is to calculate the t-value, or better-known as the “ $t_{\text{calculated}}$ “, to test the reliability of the measuring statements or research instruments in the prescribed environment. To successfully calculate the required t-value, the following formula is used;

$$t_{\text{calculated}} = \frac{r_{\text{tot}} \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r_{\text{tot}}^2}}$$

Notes:

- $r_s$  : Correlation coefficient
- $n$  : Number of respondents

The criteria to note the reliability of the measuring statements on the questionnaire is the calculated t-value. That is, statements are said to be reliable if, and only if, the calculated t-value is higher than that of the listed t-value in the published table with the degrees of freedom of (n-2), and  $\alpha = 0,05$ . However, to know the reliability level, it is necessary to look into the criterion of the correlation coefficient as stated by Guilford (1956:145), as follows;

- a. Very high reliability :  $0.80 < r_s \leq 1.00$
- b. High reliability :  $0.60 < r_s \leq 0.80$
- c. Average reliability :  $0.40 < r_s \leq 0.60$
- d. Low reliability :  $0.20 < r_s \leq 0.40$
- e. Not reliable :  $r_s \leq 0.20$

### 4.3. SUCCESSIVE INTERVAL METHOD

The raw data based on the actual responses follows the ordinal scales of 1 to 5. In order to successfully analyze the data using the statistical approach of multiple linear regressions, the ordinal-scaled data shall be transformed into the interval-scaled data range. This transformation process using the Successive Interval Method seems to be the way to alter the data (Hays, 1969:41). In this instance, the transformation is, indeed, essential to arithmetically process the data using the multiple linear regression approach.

Steps of transformation process are as follows;

1. The ordinal-scaled data will have to be categorized into each of the variables of  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $X_3$ , and  $Y$ .

2. Calculate the proportion of each of the responses fall within each of the categories.
3. Calculate the cumulative proportion of all categories, starting from the first variable.
4. After the cumulative proportion is determined ( $n > 30$  is considered to be relatively portray the normal distribution), then it is necessary to refer to the normal distribution table (z-value) to establish the boundary limits.
4. Next step is to calculate the average interval using the following formula;

$$\text{Mean of interval} = \frac{(\text{density of lower limit}) - (\text{density of upper limit})}{(\text{area below upper limit}) - (\text{area below lower limit})}$$

The total area below the lower limit represents the cumulative proportion of the lower limit of the concerned category. Likewise, the total area below the upper limit represents cumulative proportion of the upper limit of the concerned category. The probability density functions, or referred to as “pdf”, can be verified using the pdf table on the normal distribution.

#### 4.4. MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS

The multiple linear regression analysis attempts to estimate the average population of dependent variable of Y based on the independent variables of  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ , and  $X_3$ . Besides, the multiple linear regressions are used to explain how far the independent variables affect the fluctuations of the dependent variable. The relationship of variable Y and  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k$ , can be expressed in the following equation;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots + \beta_k X_k + \epsilon \tag{1}$$

The above equation (1) is called the multiple linear regression equation. It is said linear as all variables are not squared. Hence, the equation is said to be multiple as there are more than just one independent variable.

#### 4.4.1. CALCULATING $B_0, B_1, \dots, B_K$

The functional relationship of variable Y and  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k$  stated in the above equation (1) is better known as the population model of the multiple linear regression. The sample model of the multiple linear regression is as follows;

$$Y = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + \dots + b_kX_k + e \quad (2)$$

Notes:

$b_0$  = Y-intercept coefficient; that is stated the value of Y if  $X_1 = X_2 = \dots = X_k = 0$

$b_i$  = partial regression coefficient between Y over  $X_i$ , which stated the changes on the value of Y if  $X_i$  moves one unit.

The Least Square Method is used to determine the values of  $b_0, b_1, \dots, b_k$ , which attempts to look for the linear relationship among the variables with the minimal squared deviations of the straight line developed based on the observed values. Two ways of concluding is based on matrix and the Doolittle-Gauss' procedures.

#### 4.4.2. COEFFICIENT OF DETERMINATION

To test whether or not the independent variables are, indeed, influencing the dependent variable substantially, Nosanchuk and Erickson propose the hypothesis testing of  $H_0: R^2 = 0$  against the  $H_1: R^2 \neq 0$ ; by taking advantage of the value of F, which is calculated using the following formula;

$$F_{k, N-k-1} = \frac{R^2(N-k-1)}{(1-R)(k-1)} \quad (3)$$

Notes:

k = total numbers of independent variables

N = total samples

The results of the F-value above can actually determined whether or not  $H_0$  is rejected. Thus, if  $F_{\text{calculated}} > F_\alpha$  (from table), then  $H_0$  is rejected.



The value of  $R^2$  represents the fitness of model based on the sample data. In order to portray the fitness of the model against the actual population, it is necessary to modify the value of  $R^2$ . Adjustment of  $R^2$  to search for the value of  $Ra^2$  ( $R^2$  adjusted) is using the following formula;

$$Ra^2 = R^2 = \frac{k(1 - R^2)}{(N - k - 1)} \quad (4)$$

#### **4.4.3. MODEL DEVELOPMENT**

The most frequently-asked concerns toward the use of the statistical model is the numbers of independent variables  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k$ , to illustrate the prediction of the value of dependent variable  $Y$ . It is apparent that indecisiveness toward the use of one independent variable of  $X_1$  or just  $X_2$ , or the use of two independent variables are sufficient,  $X_1$  and  $X_2$ , or  $X_1$  and  $X_3$ , are creating its own concerns.

Thus, additional analysis is essential to determine which model is best among all available alternatives. The approach to determine such an analysis is known as the Best Fit Regression Analysis.

#### **4.4.4. THE BEST FIT REGRESSION MODEL**

To determine the best fit of a model, stepwise processes may prove beneficial. In these processes all variables will be fitted-in the regression equation prior to the actual suggestions. The variables will be inserted and/or taken out during the stepwise processes in the following manners;

- 1) Determine the regression equation of the first independent variable; that is,  $Y = f(X_1)$ .
- 2) Analyze the results using the ANOVA table.
- 3) Reject the variable to be inserted in the regression equation if the  $F_{\text{partial}} < F_{\alpha, n-k-1}$ . On the other hand, add the next variable should the first independent variable be accepted.

- 4) Analyze the results using the ANOVA table.
- 5) Repeat the process mentioned above in (3). The following are the possible alternatives;
- $X_1$  is rejected.
  - $X_1$  is not rejected.
  - $X_2$  is rejected.
  - $X_2$  is not rejected.
  - $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are rejected.
  - $X_1$  and  $X_2$  are not rejected.
  - Or the combinations of the above alternatives.
- 6) The processes are repeated for all independent variables.

The actual calculations of the above stepwise approach use the computer software of SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) with the following results;

Illustration 2 – The Stepwise Approach

<b>VARIABLES ENTERED/REMOVED<sup>(a)</sup></b>			
<b>MODEL</b>	<b>VARIABLES ENTERED</b>	<b>VARIABLES REMOVED</b>	<b>METHOD</b>
1	$X_3$	-	Stepwise with the following criterion; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ probability of f to enter is less than or equal to 5%,</li> <li>▪ probability of f to remove is higher than or equal to 10%.</li> </ul>
2	$X_2$	-	same as above.
3	$X_1$	-	same as above.

<sup>(a)</sup> dependent variable: y

MODEL SUMMARY				
MODEL	R	R-SQUARED	R-SQUARED (ADJ)	STD. ERROR OF THE ESTIMATE
1	.916 <sup>(a)</sup>	.839	.836	2.50408
2	.955 <sup>(b)</sup>	.911	.907	1.87804
3	.962 <sup>(c)</sup>	.926	.921	1.73382
<sup>(a)</sup> predictors: (constant), $x_3$				
<sup>(b)</sup> predictors: (constant), $x_3$ , $x_2$				
<sup>(c)</sup> predictors: (constant), $x_3$ , $x_2$ , $x_1$				

ANOVA <sup>(d)</sup>						
	MODEL	SUM OF SQUARES	DF	MEAN SQUARE	F	SIG
1	REGRESSION	1567.214	1	1567.214	249.938	.000 <sup>(a)</sup>
	RESIDUAL	300.980	48	6.270	-	-
	TOTAL	1868.194	49	-	-	-
2	REGRESSION	1702.424	2	851.212	241.340	.000 <sup>(b)</sup>
	RESIDUAL	165.770	47	3.527	-	-
	TOTAL	1868.194	49	-	-	-
3	REGRESSION	1729.913	3	576.638	191.821	.000 <sup>(c)</sup>
	RESIDUAL	138.282	46	3.006	-	-
	TOTAL	1868.194	49	-	-	-
<sup>(a)</sup> predictors: (constant), $x_3$						
<sup>(b)</sup> predictors: (constant), $x_3$ , $x_2$						
<sup>(c)</sup> predictors: (constant), $x_3$ , $x_2$ , $x_1$						
<sup>(d)</sup> dependent variable: $y$						

COEFFICIENTS <sup>(a)</sup>						
MODEL		UNSTANDARDIZED COEFFICIENT		STANDARDIZED COEFFICIENTS	T	SIG
		B	STD. ERROR	BETA		
1	(CONSTANT)	4.074	1.226	-	3.323	.002
	X <sub>3</sub>	1.330	.084	.916	15.809	.000
2	(CONSTANT)	-1.778	1.319	-	-1.349	.184
	X <sub>3</sub>	.856	.099	.589	8.625	.000
	X <sub>2</sub>	.283	.046	.423	6.192	.000
3	(CONSTANT)	-1.532	1.220	-	1.256	.216
	X <sub>3</sub>	.735	.100	.506	7.352	.000
	X <sub>2</sub>	.211	.048	.316	4.362	.000
	X <sub>1</sub>	.448	.148	.217	3.024	.004

<sup>(a)</sup> dependent variable: y

EXCLUDED VARIABLES <sup>(c)</sup>						
MODEL		BETA IN	T	SIG	PARTIAL CORRELATION	COLLINEARITY STATISTICS TOLERANCE
1	X <sub>1</sub>	.370 <sup>(a)</sup>	5.036	.000	.592	.412
	X <sub>2</sub>	.423 <sup>(a)</sup>	6.192	.000	.670	.404
2	X <sub>1</sub>	.217 <sup>(b)</sup>	3.024	.004	.407	.313

<sup>(a)</sup> predictors in the model: (constant), x<sub>3</sub>

<sup>(b)</sup> predictors in the model: (constant), x<sub>3</sub>, x<sub>2</sub>

<sup>(c)</sup> dependent variable: y

## **CHAPTER V – COMPANY & DATA ANALYSIS**

### **5.1. COMPANY OVERVIEW**

PTB was first founded in January of 1975 in a form of small business enterprise. It was registered as a limited company only in the end of 1990. The Company's productions are mainly in the areas of spinning, weaving and dyeing finishing with a total maximum capacity of 7 million meters per month. Nonetheless, due to the prolonged economic crisis in the country, out of the maximum production capacity that is currently available and installed in the factory premises, the current production level averages a mere 3.5 million meters per month. Total maximum workforce reached an astonishing figure of 6,000 prior to the necessary adjustments overtime as well as fine-tuning its staff productivity and efficiency in the last few years. These personnel work in three different shifts with only the exception of the administrative staff who work during the normal business hours of 8 AM – 4 PM on Mondays to Thursdays, 8 AM – 5 PM on Fridays, and 8 AM – 12 noon on Saturdays.

The Company's products are consumed worldwide and domestically with a respective portion of 40%:60%. The major export countries include; India, United Arab Emirates, Turkey, United States, Australia, the Great Britain, Spain, France, Argentina, and Brazil.

### **5.2. COMPANY ANALYSIS**

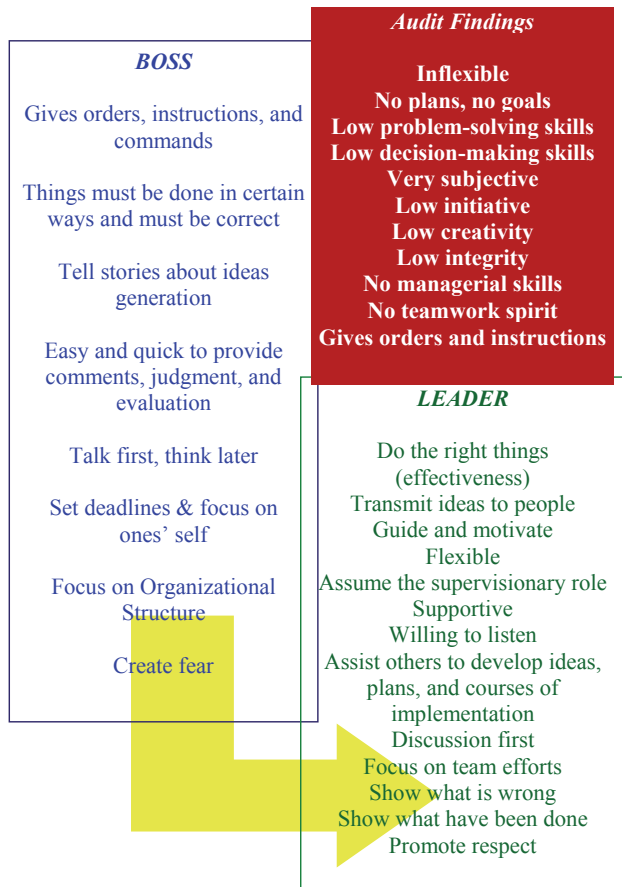
The notions of using the appropriate style during a particular situation should be carefully implemented by leaders. After all, that is what the effective leaders shall do. Some of the characteristics of the ultimate target are as shown on the diagrams. The serious and most difficult attempt is to move away from the typical bossy-type of working environment to the warm and supportive environment of the effective leadership.

This is what PTB's leadership is lacking. The Company does have an organizational structure and the so-called "leaders" who provide instructions and commands. For years, the Company has not been able to develop the required leaders during its period of continuous operations. The strengths of the family bonds as well as deep interference of the founders and owners seem to be the two major obstacles that slowly demolish the formal structure of PTB.

The history of PTB began approximately 30 years ago with a small operation out of a garage with the whole family members participated in the entire operation of the textile producing processes. Management audit findings indicated that the style of leadership used to run the whole operation had failed to follow the trends in accordance with the Company’s stages of growth toward its maturity. It was reasonable that during its introductory stages of initial operations, flexibility among family members was relatively comprehensive in spite of all consequences of such flexibilities when the Company grew toward its maturity stage.

At the early age, the applied production control was substantially relaxed to all family members and relatives. As the Company grew, such level of control has failed to be adjusted among family members as well as adapted equally to the workforce. Thus, degrees of staff maturity have been substantially ignored. Likewise, the degree of flexibility was understandably low during the initial production period. As the Company grew, the flexibility level

Illustration 3 – Boss vs. Leader Behaviors



should have been adjusted accordingly to instigate internal systems and procedures, or otherwise called the “Standard Operational Procedures”. Yet, taking from another perspective, at the beginning, the directive style of leadership seemed appropriate, as the existing workforce at the time were family members only. The style of leadership has also failed to be adapted following the growth of PTB upon recruiting people outside the family kinship. The shareholders, owners, and top-level management do realize that mismanagement had occurred within the Company though the inappropriate leadership style used may have been overlooked.

Taking aside from the perspective of leadership style used within the Company, the organizational structure also goes back to the history of the Company itself. Since the strong family business nature that had been incorporated throughout the years of operation, the structures determinations have also been simply formalized. The legal provisions of registering the Company with the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Republic of Indonesia did require a formalize systems and procedures applied in PTB, including an established and approved organizational structures. Nonetheless, such an organizational structure may have been a mere formality as the actual processes of conducting daily business had ignored the existence of the structure. In short, the organizational structure that is inexistence to-date, is not strictly followed, and thus, it is not supporting the needs of achieving goals and objectives of PTB.

Attempting to radically update the leadership within PTB, the Company shall deem to recognize the three basic elements that must be at hand to guarantee the victorious results; the leader, the follower, and the situation. These elements are very much in-line with the situational approach of understanding peoples’ past behavior, predicting future behavior, directing, changing and controlling behavior. Hence, considering the internal situation within the Company, the actual application of the contingency and situational approach, which combines various methods of leadership into a single comprehensive, yet reasonable model, may proof beneficial to turn the disaster-prone operations around to achieve the successful terms and conditions of the restructuring schemes. The contingency approach does recommend the necessary concentration on the “situation” on the surrounding environments, which are inexistent within the internal human resources. Emphasizing on the two major behaviors of task and relationship is the key successful factor of the propositions of the contingency

approach.

## **5.3. DATA ANALYSIS**

### **5.3.1. STATISTICAL FINDINGS**

Data gathered from the distributed questionnaires are processed in the following manners;

1. The responses are tabulated using the format of  $m \times n$ , where  $m$  represents the number of rows, which indicates the number of respondents, and  $n$  represents the number of columns, which indicates the number of questions included in the questionnaires. The matrix of raw data from the respondents' responses makes up a total of  $50 \times 49$  rows and columns as attached in the appendix section entitled "Questionnaires' Results".
2. Data gathered from the questionnaires are tested with the validity and reliability testing to evaluate the validity of each question and the similarity of the responses criteria based on the questionnaire statements. Results of the validity and reliability testing are attached in the appendix section entitled "Validity Testing", and "Reliability Testing".
3. The result of the validity testing indicates that statement D4 and D11 are invalid in accordance with their  $t$  results. In these cases, the values of the calculated  $t$  are less than the figure of  $t$  listed on the table. Knowing that the statements of D4 and D11 are proven to be invalid, they are not included in the further processing steps.
4. From the reliability testing, it indicates the following figures; 0,802 for variable  $X_1$  (vision and mission statements), 0,916 for variable  $X_2$  (organizational structure effectiveness, strategic plans, and actions of various departments), 0,834 for variable  $X_3$  (decision-making processes), and 0,905 for variable  $Y$  (leadership competencies and capabilities). Those figures show the evidence that the responses criteria provided by the respondents for each of the questions on the distributed questionnaires are rather high.



5. Since the tabulated responses follow the ordinal scale, and there is a need to continue the data processing using the multiple linear regression, hence, the ordinal-scaled data shall be adjusted accordingly into the interval scale. Utilizing the successive interval method, such ordinal-scaled data can potentially be adjusted into interval-scaled data by means of altering the scoring in accordance with the appropriate scaling in the interval. The intention of this transformation is merely to evaluate the variables arithmetically as to analyze the data using the parametric statistical method. The results are attached in the appendix section entitled “Successive Interval Method”.

6. The next step is to calculate the total score of each variable.

In this case,  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $X_3$  represent the symbols for independent variables, and  $Y$  represents the dependent variable in relation to the multiple linear regression. The following table provides the multiple linear regression data for each of the independent variables, which have the effect on the dependent variable.

Illustration 4 – Multiple Linear Regression

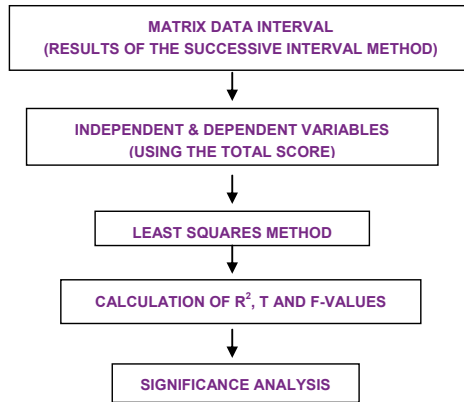
No	$X_1$	$X_2$	$X_3$	Y
1	12.627	49.395	16.769	27.170
2	9.792	48.136	13.799	25.445
3	10.317	45.034	15.450	23.988
4	9.136	45.034	12.250	23.988
5	9.136	45.034	12.250	22.601
6	11.343	45.034	12.250	25.445
7	12.627	49.552	18.368	27.170
8	16.594	57.247	23.910	37.757
9	14.524	53.783	21.765	29.331
10	10.630	45.034	10.871	21.308
11	9.421	45.034	13.048	18.307
12	8.541	35.203	12.917	16.530
13	6.081	24.777	12.211	16.480
14	6.468	20.000	12.334	16.594
15	13.154	42.250	10.871	16.497

No	X <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>	X <sub>3</sub>	Y
16	8.054	43.826	10.871	18.307
17	10.704	49.395	16.769	25.802
18	12.627	50.105	17.028	29.174
19	17.828	55.135	20.114	34.793
20	16.594	61.850	25.353	36.855
21	15.442	76.337	30.892	43.270
22	11.343	45.034	12.250	22.601
23	10.502	45.034	12.250	21.308
24	9.136	45.034	10.871	21.308
25	7.667	45.034	10.871	21.308
26	7.175	37.608	13.252	18.307
27	5.706	33.355	10.871	14.368
28	6.810	33.355	10.871	14.719
29	6.468	28.951	10.871	16.151
30	6.468	33.355	10.871	16.087
31	8.883	37.608	10.871	17.956
32	8.054	40.836	10.871	18.307
33	7.667	45.034	12.250	18.221
34	10.502	45.034	12.250	21.308
35	7.667	45.034	10.871	21.308
36	9.977	45.034	10.871	19.675
37	7.952	40.836	10.871	18.307
38	8.391	24.777	10.684	16.612
39	5.706	35.203	10.871	14.719
40	10.502	45.034	14.297	22.601
41	9.136	45.034	12.250	21.233
42	10.502	45.034	12.250	21.233
43	11.343	45.034	13.799	23.988
44	14.565	48.136	13.799	24.077
45	11.261	49.395	16.769	27.170
46	15.089	52.000	18.678	29.905
47	10.502	45.034	13.799	23.988
48	10.502	45.034	13.799	23.988
49	9.421	45.034	12.250	22.601
50	13.154	45.034	12.250	21.233

Source: SPSS results

The actual processing of the multiple linear regression is aided by the Statistical Package for Social Science, or better known as the “SPSS”. The following illustrates the steps of multiple linear regression analysis.

Illustration 5 – Multiple Linear Regression Analysis



The multiple linear regression approach attempts to evaluate the linear impact and influence between the independent variables of  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ , and  $X_3$ , and a dependent variable of  $Y$ .

Alongside the multiple linear regression, the stepwise method is also used to determine the significance of each of the independent variables into the regression equation. Results of the significance of each of the independent variables will likely to determine whether or not a particular independent variable significantly affect the dependent variable.

In this calculation, the values of 0.05 and 0.10 are used as the probability in and probability out. It provides constraints to the tested independent variables, in a way that those independent variables with the significance level of more than 0.10 shall be thrown-out of the regression equation. The results of this testing using the SPSS version 10.1 software are included in the appendix section entitled “Multiple Linear Regression Data Analysis”.

Analysis results of the data gathering based on 50 respondents with all independent variables included in the regression analysis are as follows;

Illustration 6 – Statistical Analysis Results

Multiple R	0.962			
<b>R-Squared</b>	0.926			
<b>R-Squared (adj)</b>	0.921			
<b>F = 191,821</b>	Sig F = 0.000			
Variables in the Equation				
<b>Variable</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Beta</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>Sig t</b>
Constant	-1.532		-1.256	0.216
X <sub>1</sub>	0.448	0.217	3.024	0.004
X <sub>2</sub>	0.211	0.316	4.362	0.000
X <sub>3</sub>	0.735	0.506	7.352	0.000

Source: SPSS results

From the stepwise method summarized above, it is apparent that all three independent variables do affect significantly to the dependent variable, in such a way that; X<sub>1</sub> is significantly affecting the dependent variable with the value of significant t of 0.004 (below 0.05), X<sub>2</sub> with a significance level of 0.000 (below 0.05), and X<sub>3</sub> with a significance level of 0.000 (below 0.05). Therefore, the multiple linear regression is;

$$Y = -1.532 + 0.448X_1 + 0.211X_2 + 0.735X_3$$

All of the independent variables of X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub> and X<sub>3</sub> have been statistically tested with a significant level of F = 0.000, which mean that variables X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub> and X<sub>3</sub> do provide evidence that they contribute significantly in much of a linear fashion in determining the dependent variable of Y.

The value of multiple R, or better known as the multiple correlation coefficient, of 0.962 indicates that there are tight relationships among independent and dependent variables.

R-squared, or better known as the coefficient of determination, equals to 0.926, means that 92.6% variation around the mean in variable Y is explained by the predictors of X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>, and X<sub>3</sub>.

Therefore, the statistical findings indicate that the independent variables used in the survey do provide sufficient evidence to support the existence of the dependent variable. In other words, incorporating the statistical findings, it is apparent that the hypothesis testing of the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is rejected. That is, the statistical findings and research provide adequate substantiation that leadership in PTB **does** affect the success of the agreed-upon debt restructuring and corporate recovery schemes.

### **5.3.2. MANAGERIAL FINDINGS**

The statistical findings show that all independent variables of  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ , and  $X_3$  appear to have successfully explain the impact on dependent variable of  $Y$  as much as 92.6% ( $R^2 = 0.926$ , or  $R^2\text{-adjusted} = 0.921$ ). These figures confirmed that there are only small portion of errors that might be explained by some other variables, terms and conditions. From the equation shown above, it is evident that;

- $X_3$  (decision-making processes) is the most dominant independent variable that affects rather significantly toward the  $Y$ -dependent leadership variable, by as much as 0.735 times.
- $X_1$  (vision and mission statements) is the second most-dominant independent variable that affects the  $Y$ -dependent leadership variable, by a total magnitude of 0.4448.
- $X_2$  is the least dominant independent variable affecting the overall leadership variable with the total impact of 0.211.

Given that the conditions of internalities are used substantially in the model, it becomes rather apparent that the externalities may only account for a small portion of explaining the leadership of PTB.

The perspective of the management audit findings as well as the responses received, as they are summarized and attached in the appendix section, indicate the substantial lack of the use of the formalized organizational structure within PTB, deficiency of communicating the vision and missions of PTB, and the decision-making processes do provide direct impact to the deviation on the mismanagement, and thus, the Company's leadership. Hence, attempting to combine the results of the statistical

and management audit findings, other influencing variables could have included the external factors such as; macro-economical condition in the country, policies of the local government, fluctuation of the inflation/exchange rates, unstable political environment, unavailability of raw material, including potential delays in delivery.

## CHAPTER VI – RECOMMENDATION

Both the statistics and managerial findings support the prediction of the lack of leadership within PTB. In order to ensure the successful implementation of the debt restructuring and corporate recovery, it is necessary to immediately formulate the following issues;

- Modify the existing organization structure to allow adequate and efficient flow of communication, data, and information. The proposed structure is attached in the appendix section.
- Modify the existing job descriptions of each of the employees within PTB in accordance with the newly modified organizational structure.
- Modify the wages and salary structures as well as the remuneration package pursuant to the new rankings and positions of each of the officers. This includes the performance appraisal that is tied into the wages and salaries received.
- Conducting the fit and proper tests for all employees, in particular those who will be nominated toward the positions of directorships in PTB. The actual implementation of such tests should involved third parties for objectivity reasons.
- Establishing an independent third party to closely monitor future performance. Likewise, reports will be submitted to an independent third party for final reviews and comments prior to the actual discussions with the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors, and upper-level management of the Company. In other words, this independent third party will serve as an internal audit committee for PTB.
- Establishment of a training center and continuous managerial learning within PTB shall also be realized as a way to improve the employees' maturity level.

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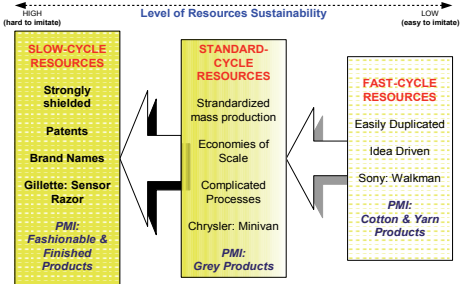
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## APPENDIX 1 – SUMMARY OF AUDIT FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The following summary of audit findings and recommendations are based on the interview sessions initially conducted by the Department of Audit of PTB in the month of June 2002. The audit findings, including the comments and recommendations are classified to serve the purpose of the research, and in accordance with the agreed-upon terms and conditions between PTB and the pertinent third parties;

Audit Findings	Comments & Recommendations
<p>1.The existing organizational structure appeared inefficient to handle the organization-wide operations.</p> <p>a. The span of control of the members of the Board of Directors appeared rather wide. This reduced the effectiveness and efficient use of time of the top management.</p> <p>b. The instructions and decisions of one Director were often contradictory among other members of the Board of Directors.</p> <p>c. Many employees were positioned as the Managers and Department Heads, while there are too few employees who are acting as the First-line Supervisors and Operators. Likewise, though there are Managers, who are responsible for handling matters and work within their own divisions, the authority and delegation seem significantly lacking.</p>	<p>1. The existing organization structure shall be substantially and immediately modified to accommodate flow of data and information, including the flow of two-way communication. Ratio of top, middle and lower management shall also be carefully studied to re-create the organizational structure that will support all activities within PTB.</p> <p>a. Spans of control shall be limited for all employees of PTB as a way to improve effectiveness and enhancing the efficient use of time of the management. Thus, overlapping of work and responsibility for each of the employees can be considerably reduced.</p> <p>b. Routine board meetings shall be enacted to share ideas, concerns, and problem solving. This should be used as a media to transfer knowledge among board members, including necessary corrective discussions to all Managers.</p> <p>c. Authority and delegation are also considered as major concerns from workforce of PTB. Thus, immediate modifications on the current organizational structures are valuable.</p>

Audit Findings	Comments & Recommendations
<p>2.The Company appeared to have focused on insignificant buyers. The Department of Sales and Marketing may have accumulated too much energy into dealing with smaller, but a lot of numbers of buyers. As a consequence, large buyers may have been overlooked and ignored.</p>	<p>2. Considering the Pareto notion of 20:80, it is highly advisable that the Department of Sales and Marketing may have to limit the time spent on smaller buyers. Focusing on the 20% large buyers may eventually bring about 80% revenues to the Company whereas the concentration on 80% smaller but many buyers may only boost the Company’s revenue by 20%. According to Paul Temporal and Martin Trott in his book entitled <i>Romancing the Customer – Maximizing Brand Value Through Powerful Relationship Management</i>, it is to say that the Company shall concentrate its efforts toward profitable customers by pondering upon the following questions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Why spend money on customers who seem impossible to make profit from?</li> <li>○ Why spend money talking to customers who bought one product a couple years ago, and to whom you have been unable to sell anything since?</li> </ul> <p>Considering today’s tight budget for all departments, in order to convince the management that the marketing programs proposed are much more than just costs to be reduced. Thus, it is recommended to do the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Focus on customers who purchase regularly.</li> <li>○ Focus on customers who have just purchased from the Company recently.</li> <li>○ Focus on customers who are recommending the Company’s products.</li> <li>○ Focus on customers who appear to have significant development potentials.</li> <li>○ Focus on customers who are making contributions to the Company’s profits.</li> </ul>
<p>3.Product maturity is just another concern for PTB.</p>	<p>3. With regard to the Company’s product maturity, research and development of new products ought to be initiated soon. Perhaps, simultaneous implementations are beneficial.</p>
<p>4.Product maturity is undoubtedly a challenge for PTB. Immediate actions shall be implemented to safeguard the Company’s market share and existence in the textile industry domestically and overseas.</p>	<p>4. It has been identified during the audit processes that the existing PTB’s products are relatively unproblematic to be copied by competitors.</p>

Audit Findings	Comments & Recommendations
	 <p>Referring to the above diagram, it is noticeable that product lifecycles are very much pertinent to the series of both internal and external resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ At one spectrum, the fast-cycle resources, Sony’s walkman, for instance, is just comparable to the Company’s cotton and yarn productions. The production processes of the cotton and yarn are just easily duplicated due to a relatively simple idea-driven and generation in the first place.</li> <li>○ In order to safeguard the Company’s product maturity, it is important for PTB to jump onto the other end of the spectrum where the manufacturing processes become difficult and/or otherwise unique, and the secured by patents, perhaps.</li> </ul>
<p>5. Customer satisfaction index appeared to have been decreasing over time due to lack of care and services to the existing buyers.</p>	<p>5. PTB shall improve its customer satisfaction index soon to avoid further depletion of its customer base. A formation of a special committee to substantially boost such an index.</p>
<p>6. Sales declined.</p>	<p>6. It is expected that the realization of both points [3], [4], and [5] above shall rebound the sales figures.</p>
<p>7. The Company’s objectives (vision and missions) appeared to have been perceived only as formality as they were never discussed and/or supported by functional strategies, otherwise.</p> <p>a. The corporate strategies toward change management, leadership effectiveness, faster,</p>	<p>7. The Company’s objectives are considered a mere formality and unnecessary to be shared among employees. Those objectives are treated with relatively high confidentiality that only concerned members should be able to get a hold of such information. Thus, it is highly advisable that the top management shall attempt to relax such a strict confidentiality immediately as the Company’s objectives are supposed to be the path for employees to follow. Deferment of any revisions and substantial emphasis on modifications on the following issues may prove problematical to successfully</p>

Audit Findings	Comments & Recommendations
<p>better, cheaper, including work and production efficiency may have emerged only in the top management level. Socialization of the terms into the other management layers may have been overlooked.</p> <p>b. Business strategies of the Company, in particular strategies of the Departments of Production, Sales, and Marketing, may not have been formulated in accordance with the corporate strategies. Hence, those business level strategies may have been failed to be coordinated alongside the functional strategies as well.</p> <p>c. Functional strategies appeared to have been separately put together without regard to the business and corporate strategies that the Company attempts to accomplish.</p>	<p>accomplishing the organizational-wide objectives. Hence, the agreed-upon processes and procedures of the debt restructuring and corporate recovery may lead to a total failure in the near future.</p> <p>a. Socialization of such objectives, including strategic plans, into multiple layers of management shall be initiated to avoid miscommunication among employees as well as increasing the comprehension of each of the employees on creativity and initiative.</p> <p>b. Analyze the business-level strategies of the existing departments. Match those strategies with the corporate-level strategies, or better known as the Company’s objectives, vision, and missions. Instant revisions of the business-level strategies appear unavoidable.</p> <p>c. Similar analyses shall also be conducted concerning the functional-level strategies.</p>
<p>8. Work coordination among staff and various departments appeared to be very minimal.</p> <p>a. The importance of work coordination may have been ignored, and thus, creating an unpleasant negligence and rivalry at the same time in all departments.</p> <p>b. Critics and complaints were seen only as negative intention</p>	<p>8. It is apparent that the work coordination among staff and departments are pretty much non-existence. Competition is rather fierce among staff. This working environment may have been automatically evolved following the directive/authoritarian leadership style of the family members as top management.</p>

Audit Findings	Comments & Recommendations
<p>directed to a specific individual and/or department. Submissions of such critics and complaints were very much dependent on courage of an employee.</p>	
<p>9. Maturity levels of employees were considerably low as the workforce can only work as told. Creativity and initiative appeared to be blocked by current authoritarian and/or directive leaders, otherwise.</p>	<p>9. The leadership effectiveness seems worthless without the relatively high maturity levels of workforce. The level of maturity ought to be shown in various manners, such as; initiatives, creativities, responsibilities, work commitment, positive thinking, as well as able to relay constructive and objective criticisms.</p>
<p>10. Human resources of the Company appeared to be rather troublesome, in particular concerning the coping ability toward changes, improvements, initiatives, and creativities.</p>	<p>10. Findings on the human resources audit concerning the existing leaders (from Department Heads to the members of the Board of Directors) within the Company reveals the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. No teamwork. Everybody works by him or herself without regard to the continuous and relevant work among staff and departments.</li> <li>b. Tend to wait for further instructions prior to the commencement of the next tasks.</li> <li>c. Individual work orientation is much higher than teamwork and/or the Company's orientation. These show the high level of subjectivity.</li> <li>d. No career planning and clear path for promotion. The remuneration packages, bonuses, and raises are very much subjective.</li> <li>e. Avoiding responsibilities and tend to point fingers at other staff.</li> <li>f. Provide instructions without the ability to control the actual fulfillment of such instructions, including inability to give examples and alternative solutions.</li> <li>g. Promotions and appointments are solely based on individual relationships and family members' information, ignoring the individual competencies.</li> <li>h. Ideas are failed to be further developed as they were piled up, trapped, and misplaced on the boss' desk.</li> </ul>

<b>Audit Findings</b>	<b>Comments &amp; Recommendations</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Training sessions and seminars are inexistence as they were seen as just a mere waste of the Company's funds.</li> </ul>

Source: Management Audit performed by the Department of Audit of PTB, June 2002; 2012

## APPENDIX 2 – MANAGEMENT AUDIT PROCESSES

The following information contains the guidelines on actual implementation of the management audit processes within the Company. The comments and recommendations are solely based on the interview sessions of the management audit initially conducted by the Department of Audit of PTB in the month of June 2002.

Management Audit Processes – SETTING OBJECTIVES	Comments & Recommendations
<p>1. What are the Company's objectives for the next 5 years.</p>	<p>The objectives of the Company for the next 5 years are as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Company's Vision is to establish and maintain presence in the textile industry in Indonesia with the <b>highest product quality</b> and <b>customer acceptance</b>.</li> <li>b. The Company's Missions are as follows; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o To establish and maintain <b>presence</b> in the textile industry in Indonesia.</li> <li>o To establish and maintain <b>presence</b> in the textile industry in the international market.</li> <li>o To obtain worldwide <b>customer acceptance, recognition, and brand-awareness</b> on the textile products.</li> <li>o To continuously improve the <b>product quality</b>.</li> <li>o To continuously improve the <b>financial soundness</b>.</li> <li>o To generate sufficient <b>revenues</b> to be returned to the local community in the forms of employment, food aids, convenient stores, shows and other special events entertainment.</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. The Company's strategies are as follows; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Improving the <b>value creation</b> via speed of production and delivery as well as continuous improvement on quality as a result of business process re-engineering and leadership development.</li> <li>o Improving the stakeholders' commitment to ensure the <b>partnership relations</b> via <b>continuous advancement</b> within the Company's human resources and its <b>leadership quality</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p>2. In comparing the realizations of those</p>	<p>The comparisons of the realizations of the stated objectives to the originals indicate a substantially large</p>



Management Audit Processes – SETTING OBJECTIVES	Comments & Recommendations
<p>objectives and the original objectives set in the previous 5 years, it is important to note the reasons why the Company is (or is not) successfully achieving such objectives.</p>	<p>deviation. The findings are as follows;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The goal to attain the highest product quality is yet to be enhanced as there have been numerous customer complaints with product returns, and defective products during the production processes. Likewise, customer acceptance declines.</li> <li>b. In establishing and maintaining presence in the textile industry in Indonesia seemed to have been sufficiently accomplished as local sales improve. Nonetheless, it appeared that the enlargement of the domestic market share has been solely due to the unstable political and economic condition in the country. The international buyers were hesitate to purchase from the volatile market such as Indonesia, and thus, they had directly purchase more textile products from neighboring countries, such as China and Vietnam that are supposedly the biggest competitors of PTB. Though the domestic market has been absorbing the abundantly available textile products in the market, the revenues were insufficiently compensated the US dollar income for PTB. As PTB faces difficulties in realizing its exports, the domestic market is flooded with large amounts of textiles products, which consequently pull-down the price. Hence, profit margins are radically squeezed. The products are merely sold to reduce the cost of inventory, and PTB practices cut-loss scenarios.</li> <li>c. In establishing and maintaining presence in the textile industry in the international market seemed to be troublesome. As stated above, the international buyers were rather uneasy to visit Indonesia, check on the factories, and directly purchased textile products from unpredictable country. Large numbers of pre-shipment orders were cancelled and PTB has experienced significant reduction on its export orders and sales.</li> <li>d. In terms of obtaining customer acceptance, recognition, and brand-awareness, the Company appears to have a bit struggling in doing so. Numerous merchandise returns and customer complaints do provide the necessary evidence that customer acceptance may have declined substantially. Having said that, it is untrue to</li> </ol>

Management Audit Processes – SETTING OBJECTIVES	Comments & Recommendations
	<p>conclude that product recognition and/or brand-awareness of PTB may also decline. The current condition portray that the customer acceptance may slide due to the rise of overseas competitors, particularly China, with abundant supports from the Chinese government. However, facts on large and continuous orders from overseas agents to supply the branded clothing manufacturers, such as; Mama Leon, Marks &amp; Spencer, and numerous of other brands, are flowing into PTB despite economic drawbacks in Indonesia. Though the Company continuous to receive large orders mentioned above, the volume of orders are steadily diminishing overtime. This is due to the shifting in textile products acquirement from the neighboring countries like China.</p> <p>e. The Company seems to have successfully improving its product quality, via the notions of faster, better, and cheaper products. This commitment toward product quality is responding to the neighboring countries’ manufacturing methods. Unless PTB improves its production techniques, it is rather uneasy to maintain its popularity of its product quality worldwide.</p> <p>f. PTB is facing financial dilemmas, and thus, has participated in a debt-restructuring and corporate recovery schemes with the debtors. This is just a mere short and long-term solution to get PTB back on its feet and normal operation again. The failure in financial conditions will have to be turned around and create the solid financial base in the years to come. The lack of leadership effectiveness within the Company may have to be immediately filled to ensure the improvement PTB’s financial soundness.</p> <p>g. For years, PTB has been generous to the local community development, and it has no plan to reduce and/or otherwise cut its charitable activities. Nonetheless, the textile industry is currently underwent a major restructuring to re-build its existence in the country. For the past few years, generating sufficient revenues to be returned to the local community in the forms of employment, food aids, convenient stores, shows and other special events entertainment has been problematical. It is</p>

<b>Management Audit Processes – SETTING OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>Comments &amp; Recommendations</b>
	expected that the restructuring schemes coupled with the selection of effective leadership will rebound the free-fall of PTB's profit margins.
3. Based on the Company's objectives, does each of the Departments within the Company prepare functional procedures to realize to those objectives?	<p>There are no supporting documents to provide sufficient evidence that each of the departments within PTB prepare their own version of functional procedures as a way to support the Company-wide objectives, either directly or indirectly.</p> <p>It is recommended that each of the departments shall immediately prepare specific versions of functional procedures to assist the accomplishment of the Company-wide objectives. The initiation and formulation of these functional procedures shall not be delayed any longer.</p>
4. Work coordination is essential to achieve the Company-wide objectives. Is there any work coordination among the departments?	There is no evidence to support that necessary work coordination is actually in existence within the organization of PTB. Each of the department has a tendency to blame, or otherwise pointing fingers at other departments for errors, mistakes, and negligent actions.

<b>Management Audit Processes – PLANNING</b>	<b>Comments &amp; Recommendations</b>
<p>5. To attain the Company's objectives;</p> <p>a. All units and departments shall prepare their own sets of work plans.</p> <p>b. Work plans are the guidelines to allow each of the units and departments to coordinate their functional work and jointly accomplish the Company's objectives. These work plans include;</p> <p>i. Definition of key projects with time</p>	There are no evidence to support that all units and departments within PTB have sufficiently prepared work plans to assist the realization of the Company's objectives. Refer to point 3 mentioned above, this step of forming work plans shall not be delayed any longer as well.

Management Audit Processes – PLANNING	Comments & Recommendations
<p>schedule and supporting resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. Focus on the human resources abilities in handling such projects.</li> <li>iii. Approval from the top management on projects.</li> <li>iv. Measurements of key success factors in comparison with the proposed plans, budgeting, results, and others.</li> </ul>	

Management Audit Processes – ORGANIZATION	Comments & Recommendations
<p>6. The management audit processes shall emphasis on the quality of work and effectiveness of the key officers within the Company to handle such projects.</p>	<p>Key officers of all management level (low, middle and top) within PTB do not seem to show ability, to initiate, formulate, and otherwise create the quality of work. There is no evidence to support that the officers of PTB perform the necessary tasks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. It is recommended that the maturity of each of the officers shall be improved through intensive training and development.</li> <li>b. Work coordination with the Department of Personnel shall be initiated.</li> <li>c. Communication among departments shall be effectively started to enhance the project handling and maintaining the quality of work.</li> </ul>
<p>7. Performance appraisals following the completion of each project;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Sufficient workforce?</li> <li>b. Sufficient technical expertise, skills, and talents to carry out the work assigned?</li> </ul>	<p>There is a simple performance appraisal, which is currently used within the Company. Nevertheless, such an appraisal may not have developed sufficiently and/or able to indicate strengths and weaknesses of the workforce. In addition, the existing performance appraisals fail to promote objectivity between the appraisers and the appraisee. Hence, it is well recommended that the performance appraisals shall be largely enhanced to note the progress and areas of improvement for the workforce, not forgetting the need</p>

<b>Management Audit Processes – ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>Comments &amp; Recommendations</b>
<p>8. Decision making processes shall be based on the information flow within the Company, that is, the instructions are clearly transmitted in details to form the chains of command pursuant to the existing organizational structure. Interviews become inevitable in analyzing the workload, attitude of the workforce, and comments of the employees toward the projects assigned.</p>	<p>toward reducing subjectivity.</p> <p>The Company’s decision-making processes are considered traditional and thus, inexistence. The decisions are solely made by the Board of Directors with little discussions and analysis with the officers of PTB. Such decisions are often contradictory among the board members, nonetheless.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Inefficient organizational structure may propose the roots of the problems in decision-making processes. Also, the borderless and/or otherwise vague limitations on the board members’ responsibilities enrich the impediment of the decision-making practices.</li> <li>b. Chain of command has just been a formality within the organizational structure to fulfill the third party queries.</li> <li>c. Analysis of workload, attitude of workforce and/or commands of employees toward any projects and/or tasks may not have been performed satisfactorily thus far.</li> </ul>

<b>Management Audit Processes – CONTROL</b>	<b>Comments &amp; Recommendations</b>
<p>9. The management audit processes shall verify that the organization does have all necessary controls; in administration, management, and operational aspects, which are considered adequate to ensure that the Company’s objectives, policies, systems and procedures are simultaneously fulfilled.</p>	<p>There is little evidence that the organization does have all the necessary controls. The establishment of a separate controlling body, consisting representatives from Departments of Personnel, Quality Assurance, Accounting, Internal Audit, and Management Information Systems, are continuously attempted to analyze the internal structure for further improvement on workforce.</p>
<p>10. Evaluation of control includes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Policies of the top</li> </ul>	<p>The controlling body within PTB has just been formed although the work performance remains difficult to judge as the maturity of employees and the board</p>

Management Audit Processes – CONTROL	Comments & Recommendations
<p>management.</p> <p>b. Forms, files, standard and work plans are ample.</p> <p>c. Budget and analysis of financial realizations.</p>	<p>members may have to be improved. The formation of the controlling body is essential to set up policies, systems and procedures in the Company.</p>

Source: Jung, 2002, and Management Audit performed by the Department of Audit of PTB, June 2002; 2012

## APPENDIX 3 – MANAGEMENT AUDIT QUESTIONNAIRES

The list of questions below are based on the internal audit findings as a way to support the interview results initially conducted by the Department of Audit of PTB in the month of June 2002. These questions have been previously approved by the top management of PTB as well as the concerned third parties. The distributed questionnaires concerning the management audit are divided into 4 different categories; [a] vision and mission statements, [b] organizational structure effectiveness, strategic plans, and actions of various departments, [c] decision-making processes, and [d] leadership competencies and capabilities. The distributed questionnaires are as follows;

<b>Management Audit – VISION &amp; MISSION STATEMENTS</b>	1 (Strongly Agree)	2 (Agree)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Disagree)	5 (Strongly Disagree)
1. The Company appeared to have developed and published its short and long-term objectives.					
2. The Company’s short and long-term objectives and/or other plans appeared to have been clearly socialized to employees.					
3. Multi-level management members appeared to have been invited and strongly encouraged to participate in the creation of the vision and missions of the Company.					
4. You appeared to be in agreement and/or otherwise satisfied, and would likely to support the vision and missions of the Company.					
5. The Company appeared to have achieved at least some objectives stated in its vision and mission statements.					

<p align="center"><b>Management Audit – ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE EFFECTIVENESS, STRATEGIC PLANS, AND ACTIONS OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS</b></p>	<p align="center">1 (Strongly Agree)</p>	<p align="center">2 (Agree)</p>	<p align="center">3 (Neutral)</p>	<p align="center">4 (Disagree)</p>	<p align="center">5 (Strongly Disagree)</p>
<p>1. A formal organizational structure does exist within the Company.</p>					
<p>2. The Company’s formal organizational structure appeared to adequately support an effective and efficient use of skills, talents, expertise, and experience of each of the employees.</p>					
<p>3. The Company’s formal organizational structure appeared to have divided workload, tasks, responsibilities, and authorities equally.</p>					
<p>4. The Company’s formal organizational structure appeared to have provided the necessary guidance to carryout each functions and responsibilities sufficiently well.</p>					
<p>5. The Company appeared to have clear job descriptions, responsibilities, and authorities for each of the employees.</p>					
<p>6. The Company’s job description, responsibilities, and authorities appeared to have been divided equally among employees.</p>					
<p>7. The Company’s formal organizational structure appeared to have adapted a relatively centralized systems and structures.</p>					
<p>8. The Company’s top management appeared to have shown genuine intention to move away from the strict-centralize systems and structures to a more dynamic and decentralize systems and structures.</p>					
<p>9. The Company appeared to have written out the job descriptions clearly to allow each of the employees to understand his or her own responsibilities and obligations well.</p>					



<p align="center"><b>Management Audit – ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE EFFECTIVENESS, STRATEGIC PLANS, AND ACTIONS OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS</b></p>	<p align="center">1 (Strongly Agree)</p>	<p align="center">2 (Agree)</p>	<p align="center">3 (Neutral)</p>	<p align="center">4 (Disagree)</p>	<p align="center">5 (Strongly Disagree)</p>
<p>10. The Company’s management appeared to have provided updated information as soon as there are modifications on the job descriptions as well as there are amendments on the Company’s organizational structures.</p>					
<p>11. The Company’s existing organizational structure appeared efficient in supporting the pre-requisite operational procedures.</p>					
<p>12. Any of the Company’s divisions and/or departments can be combined to re-create the most effective and optimal structure as a way to support the Company’s overall operational production processes.</p>					
<p>13. It appeared that any of the Company’s existing divisions and/or departments may not have contributed positively to the whole operational production processes</p>					
<p>14. It appeared that any of the Company’s existing divisions and/or departments may have carried imbalance workload and responsibilities as compared to the other divisions and/or departments within the Company.</p>					
<p>15. It appeared that any of the Company’s functional staff within specific departments may not have contributed positively to the overall operational production processes.</p>					
<p>16. It appeared that any of the Company’s divisions and/or departments may have been considered less important in comparison to other departments within the Company.</p>					
<p>17. The communication channel among management appeared to have been exhaustedly utilized to form the necessary two-way communication.</p>					

<b>Management Audit – ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE EFFECTIVENESS, STRATEGIC PLANS, AND ACTIONS OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS</b>	1 (Strongly Agree)	2 (Agree)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Disagree)	5 (Strongly Disagree)
18. The Company’ supervisors appeared to have performed effective and efficient evaluations and analyses on the job performance of all departments within the Company.					
19. You appeared to be in total agreement and/or otherwise satisfied with the existing organizational structure effectiveness, and would not likely to recommend changes.					
20. The Company appeared to have shown evidence to support that the existing organizational structure is able to support the Company’s objectives stated in its vision and mission statements.					

<b>Management Audit – DECISION- MAKING PROCESSES</b>	1 (Strongly Agree)	2 (Agree)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Disagree)	5 (Strongly Disagree)
1. The Company’s board members appeared to have made decision based on relevant and updated data and information.					
2. All members of management (from the lowest to the top) appeared to have been strongly encouraged to provide the most up-dated data and information for decision-making processes.					
3. The board members, managers, and other decision-makers appeared to have heavily and equally involved in formulating decisions.					
4. The relationships among the board members, managers, department heads, and other decision makers appeared to be efficient.					
5. The satisfaction levels of all employees appeared to be high in relation to the					

<b>Management Audit – DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES</b>	1 (Strongly Agree)	2 (Agree)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Disagree)	5 (Strongly Disagree)
Company's decision-making processes.					
6. Data and information appeared to have flown freely from the top management all the way to the lower level management.					
7. Data and information appeared to have flown freely from the lower management all the way to the top-level management.					
8. Two-way communication appeared to have existed and cultivated within the Company.					
9. You appeared to have satisfied with the decision-making processes of the Company.					

<b>Management Audit – LEADERSHIP COMPETENCIES &amp; CAPABILITIES</b>	1 (Strongly Agree)	2 (Agree)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Disagree)	5 (Strongly Disagree)
1. The Company's current top management appeared to have shown leadership qualities in handling various issues during the routine daily operation.					
2. The Company's current top management appeared to have shown leadership qualities in setting up visions and mission statements.					
3. The Company's current top management appeared to have shown leadership qualities in formulating the short and long-term business plans.					
4. The Company's current top management appeared to have shown leadership effectiveness in encouraging participation during decision-making processes.					
5. The Company's current top management appeared to have shown the most appropriate leadership style in managing the routine daily operation.					
6. The Company's current top management					

<b>Management Audit – LEADERSHIP COMPETENCIES &amp; CAPABILITIES</b>	1 (Strongly Agree)	2 (Agree)	3 (Neutral)	4 (Disagree)	5 (Strongly Disagree)
appeared to have been relayed instructions clearly and objectively.					
7. The Company’s current top management appeared to have established the effective communication channel within the organization.					
8. The Company’s current top management appeared to have maintained and/or otherwise promoted job securities within the organization.					
9. The Company’s current top management appeared to have acted in accordance with the instructions given and acted upon such instructions.					
10. The Company’s current top management appeared to have established open-door policy to invite ideas, initiative, and creativity from the workforce in relation to job enhancement & job enrichment of the organization.					
11. The Company’s current top management appeared to have provided positive examples and become the role model to employees.					
12. The Company’s current top management appeared trustworthy to employees.					
13. The Company’s current top management appeared to have continuously boosted the employees’ motivation.					
14. The Company’s current top management appeared to have acted objectively in handling various issues.					
15. The Company’s current top management appeared to have created positive and supportive working environment to employees.					

Source: Jung, 2002, and Management Audit performed by the Department of Audit of PTB, July 2002; 2012

## APPENDIX 4 – QUESTIONNAIRES' RESULTS

The following tables contain results from the distributed questionnaires;

<b>Management Audit – VISION &amp; MISSION STATEMENTS</b>	1 Strongly Agree	2 Agree	3 Neutral	4 Disagree	5 Strongly Disagree	Total Counts
1. The Company appeared to have developed and published its short and long-term objectives.	14	25		5	6	50
2. The Company's short and long-term objectives and/or other plans appeared to have been clearly socialized to employees.			6	32	12	50
3. Multi-level management members appeared to have been invited and strongly encouraged to participate in the creation of the vision and missions of the Company.				8	42	50
4. You appeared to be in agreement and/or otherwise satisfied, and would likely to support the vision and missions of the Company.		5	13	17	15	50
5. The Company appeared to have achieved at least some objectives stated in its vision and mission statements.		3	2	22	23	50

<b>Management Audit – ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE EFFECTIVENESS, STRATEGIC PLANS, AND ACTIONS OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS</b>	1 Strongly Agree	2 Agree	3 Neutral	4 Disagree	5 Strongly Disagree	Total Counts
1. A formal organizational structure does exist within the Company.	47	3				50
2. The Company's formal organizational structure appeared to adequately support an effective and efficient use of skills, talents, expertise, and experience of each of the employees.				6	44	50
3. The Company's formal organizational structure appeared to have divided			1	4	45	50

<b>Management Audit – ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE EFFECTIVENESS, STRATEGIC PLANS, AND ACTIONS OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS</b>	1 Strongly Agree	2 Agree	3 Neutral	4 Disagree	5 Strongly Disagree	Total Counts
workload, tasks, responsibilities, and authorities equally.						
4. The Company's formal organizational structure appeared to have provided the necessary guidance to carryout each functions and responsibilities sufficiently well.			1	38	11	50
5. The Company appeared to have clear job descriptions, responsibilities, and authorities for each of the employees.				1	49	50
6. The Company's job description, responsibilities, and authorities appeared to have been divided equally among employees.		7	1	3	39	50
7. The Company's formal organizational structure appeared to have adapted a relatively centralized systems and structures.	36	13	1			50
8. The Company's top management appeared to have shown genuine intention to move away from the strict-centralize systems and structures to a more dynamic and decentralize systems and structures.			1	12	37	50
9. The Company appeared to have written out the job descriptions clearly to allow each of the employees to understand his or her own responsibilities and obligations well.				3	47	50
10. The Company's management appeared to have provided updated information as soon as there are modifications on the job descriptions as well as there are amendments on the Company's organizational structures.				1	49	50
11. The Company's existing organizational structure appeared efficient in supporting the pre-requisite operational			1	46	3	50

<b>Management Audit – ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE EFFECTIVENESS, STRATEGIC PLANS, AND ACTIONS OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS</b>	1 Strongly Agree	2 Agree	3 Neutral	4 Disagree	5 Strongly Disagree	Total Counts
procedures.						
12. Any of the Company's divisions and/or departments can be combined to re-create the most effective and optimal structure as a way to support the Company's overall operational production processes.	13	33	4			50
13. It appeared that any of the Company's existing divisions and/or departments may not have contributed positively to the whole operational production processes	37	9	4			50
14. It appeared that any of the Company's existing divisions and/or departments may have carried imbalance workload and responsibilities as compared to the other divisions and/or departments within the Company.	41	8		1		50
15. It appeared that any of the Company's functional staff within specific departments may not have contributed positively to the overall operational production processes.	35	6	9			50
16. It appeared that any of the Company's divisions and/or departments may have been considered less important in comparison to other departments within the Company.	2	44		4		50
17. The communication channel among management appeared to have been exhaustedly utilized to form the necessary two-way communication.		1	1	47	1	50
18. The Company' supervisors appeared to have performed effective and efficient evaluations and analyses on the job performance of all departments within the Company.				1	49	50

<b>Management Audit – ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE EFFECTIVENESS, STRATEGIC PLANS, AND ACTIONS OF VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS</b>	1 Strongly Agree	2 Agree	3 Neutral	4 Disagree	5 Strongly Disagree	Total Counts
19. You appeared to be in total agreement and/or otherwise satisfied with the existing organizational structure effectiveness, and would not likely to recommend changes.				43	7	50
20. The Company appeared to have shown evidence to support that the existing organizational structure is able to support the Company's objectives stated in its vision and mission statements.		2	2	35	11	50

<b>Management Audit – DECISION- MAKING PROCESSES</b>	1 Strongly Agree	2 Agree	3 Neutral	4 Disagree	5 Strongly Disagree	Total Counts
1. The Company's board members appeared to have made decision based on relevant and updated data and information.	1	1		6	42	50
2. All members of management (from the lowest to the top) appeared to have been strongly encouraged to provide the most up-dated data and information for decision-making processes.		2		3	45	50
3. The board members, managers, and other decision-makers appeared to have heavily and equally involved in formulating decisions.			1	1	48	50
4. The relationships among the board members, managers, department heads, and other decision makers appeared to be efficient.		2		4	44	50
5. The satisfaction levels of all employees appeared to be high in relation to the Company's decision-making processes.		6		5	39	50
6. Data and information appeared to have flown freely from the top management				3	47	50



<b>Management Audit – DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES</b>	1 Strongly Agree	2 Agree	3 Neutral	4 Disagree	5 Strongly Disagree	Total Counts
all the way to the lower level management.						
7. Data and information appeared to have flown freely from the lower management all the way to the top-level management.	11	37		2		50
8. Two-way communication appeared to have existed and cultivated within the Company.	1	1	3	24	21	50
9. You appeared to have satisfied with the decision-making processes of the Company.		1		16	33	50

<b>Management Audit – LEADERSHIP COMPETENCIES &amp; CAPABILITIES</b>	1 Strongly Agree	2 Agree	3 Neutral	4 Disagree	5 Strongly Disagree	Total Counts
1. The Company's current top management appeared to have shown leadership qualities in handling various issues during the routine daily operation.			7	19	24	50
2. The Company's current top management appeared to have shown leadership qualities in setting up visions and mission statements.		4		15	31	50
3. The Company's current top management appeared to have shown leadership qualities in formulating the short and long-term business plans.		3		11	36	50
4. The Company's current top management appeared to have shown leadership effectiveness in encouraging participation during decision-making processes.				1	49	50
5. The Company's current top management appeared to have shown the most appropriate leadership style in managing the routine daily operation.				2	48	50

<b>Management Audit – LEADERSHIP COMPETENCIES &amp; CAPABILITIES</b>	1 Strongly Agree	2 Agree	3 Neutral	4 Disagree	5 Strongly Disagree	Total Counts
6. The Company's current top management appeared to have been relayed instructions clearly and objectively.		1		4	45	50
7. The Company's current top management appeared to have established the effective communication channel within the organization.				42	8	50
8. The Company's current top management appeared to have maintained and/or otherwise promoted job securities within the organization.		1	2	40	7	50
9. The Company's current top management appeared to have acted in accordance with the instructions given and acted upon such instructions.				41	9	50
10. The Company's current top management appeared to have established open-door policy to invite ideas, initiative, and creativity from the workforce in relation to job enhancement & job enrichment of the organization.				3	47	50
11. The Company's current top management appeared to have provided positive examples and become the role model to employees.				1	49	50
12. The Company's current top management appeared trustworthy to employees.	4	2	1	27	16	50
13. The Company's current top management appeared to have continuously boosted the employees' motivation.				33	17	50
14. The Company's current top management appeared to have acted objectively in handling various issues.				11	39	50
15. The Company's current top				4	46	50

<b>Management Audit – LEADERSHIP COMPETENCIES &amp; CAPABILITIES</b>	1 Strongly Agree	2 Agree	3 Neutral	4 Disagree	5 Strongly Disagree	Total Counts
management appeared to have created positive and supportive working environment to employees.						

## APPENDIX 5 – EMPLOYEE PROFILE

Name*	Gender	Age	Education	Years of Experience
Manager 1	Male	45	Undergraduate degree in Civil Engineering	20
Manager 2	Male	44	Undergraduate degree in Civil Engineering	20
Manager 3	Male	40	Undergraduate degree in Civil Engineering	20
Manager 4	Male	48	Undergraduate degree in Computer Design	22
Manager 5	Male	55	Master degree in Physics, and an Undergraduate degree in Mathematics	29
Manager 6	Male	34	Master degree in Finance, and an Undergraduate degree in Economics	10
Manager 7	Female	40	Master degree in Marketing, and an Undergraduate degree in Economics	15
Manager 8	Female	35	Master degree in Computer Science, and an Undergraduate degree in MIS	10
Manager 9	Female	42	Master degree in Mechanical Engineering, and an Undergraduate degree in Chemistry	17
Manager 10	Female	31	Undergraduate degree in Textile Manufacturing	5
Manager 11	Female	30	Undergraduate degree in Accounting	4
Manager 12	Female	35	Undergraduate degree in Accounting	8
Manager 13	Female	32	Undergraduate degree in Finance	6
Manager 14	Female	33	Undergraduate degree in Management	7
Manager 15	Female	37	Undergraduate degree in Marketing	13
Manager 16	Female	36	Undergraduate degree in Chemistry	11
Manager 17	Female	42	Undergraduate degree in Chemistry	16
Manager 18	Male	34	Master degree in Management, Master degree in Economics, Undergraduate degree in Finance, Undergraduate degree in Economics, and various professional certifications in Accounting and Audit	10
Manager 19	Female	39	Undergraduate degree in Civil Engineering	14
Manager 20	Male	39	Master degree in Mathematics, Master degree in Computer Science, and an Undergraduate degree in Computer Science	13

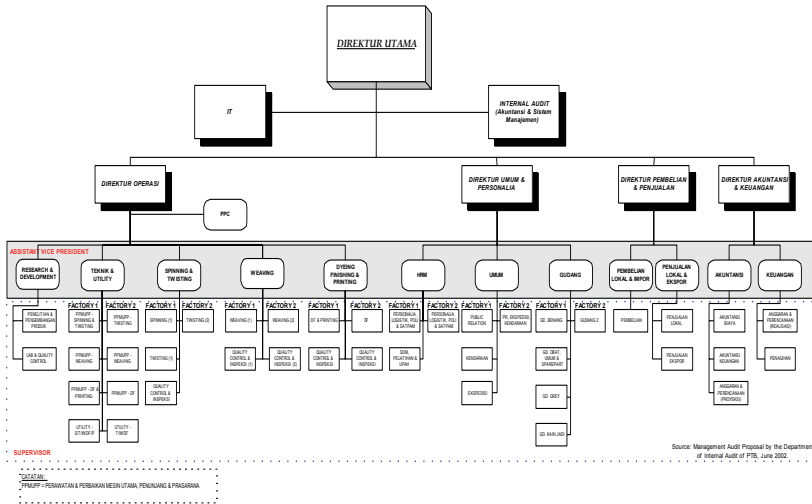
<b>Name*</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Years of Experience</b>
Manager 21	Male	35	Undergraduate degree in Accounting, and a professional certificate in Accounting and Audit	11
Manager 22	Male	40	Undergraduate degree in Management	12
Manager 23	Male	44	Undergraduate degree in Management	14
Manager 24	Male	45	Undergraduate degree in Management	15
Manager 25	Male	52	Doctoral degree in Chemistry, Master degree in Material Science, Master degree in Civil Engineering, and an Undergraduate degree in Physics	29
Manager 26	Male	57	Doctoral degree in Mechanical Engineering, Master degree in Civil Engineering, and an Undergraduate degree in Industrial Engineering.	31
Manager 27	Female	49	Undergraduate degree in Psychology, and a professional certificate in Counseling	23
Manager 28	Female	38	Undergraduate degree in Psychology	13
Manager 29	Female	41	Master degree in Human Resources, and an Undergraduate degree in Psychology	16
Manager 30	Female	42	Undergraduate degree in MIS	18
Manager 31	Female	45	Undergraduate degree in Computer Design	20
Manager 32	Female	33	Undergraduate degree in Computer Design	8
Manager 33	Male	38	Undergraduate degree in Management	13
Manager 34	Male	46	Undergraduate degree in Management	18
Manager 35	Male	41	Undergraduate degree in Management	16
Manager 36	Male	53	Doctoral degree in Management, Master degree in Accounting, and an Undergraduate degree in Economics	26
Manager 37	Female	54	Doctoral degree in Management, Master degree in Economics, and an Undergraduate degree in Civil Engineering	22
Manager 38	Female	49	Master degree in Law, and an Undergraduate degree in Law	19
Manager 39	Female	35	Undergraduate degree in Law	9
Manager 40	Female	33	Undergraduate degree in Communication & Public Speaking	7
Manager 41	Female	41	Master degree in Communication, and an Undergraduate degree in	18

<b>Name*</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Years of Experience</b>
			Communication	
Manager 42	Male	37	Undergraduate degree in Law	10
Manager 43	Male	44	Diploma in Textile Manufacturing	20
Manager 44	Male	48	Diploma in Computer Accountancy	24
Manager 45	Male	39	Diploma in Financial & Cost Accounting	10
Manager 46	Female	36	Diploma in Public Relations	6
Manager 47	Female	37	Diploma in Public Relations & Broadcasting	7
Manager 48	Female	32	Diploma in Secretary & Office Management	5
Manager 49	Male	30	Diploma in Computer (Hardware)	5
Manager 50	Male	31	Diploma in Electronic Data Processing (Software)	5

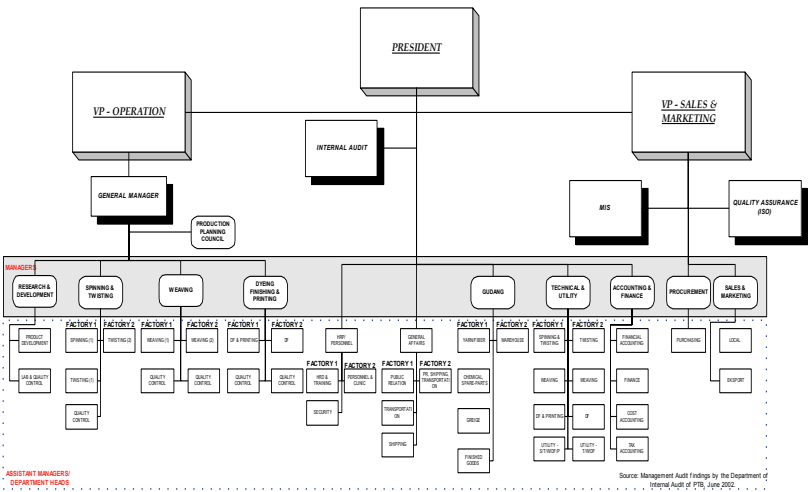
Source: Department of Human Resources and Department of Audit of PTB, June 2002; 2012, including assistant managers, managers, senior managers, general managers, and vice presidents.

\* Due to the agreements I have previously signed with the Company and/or their representatives in accordance with letters of power of attorney, to act for and on behalf of the firms, I shall maintain the names of the firms confidential, including the members of their management teams.

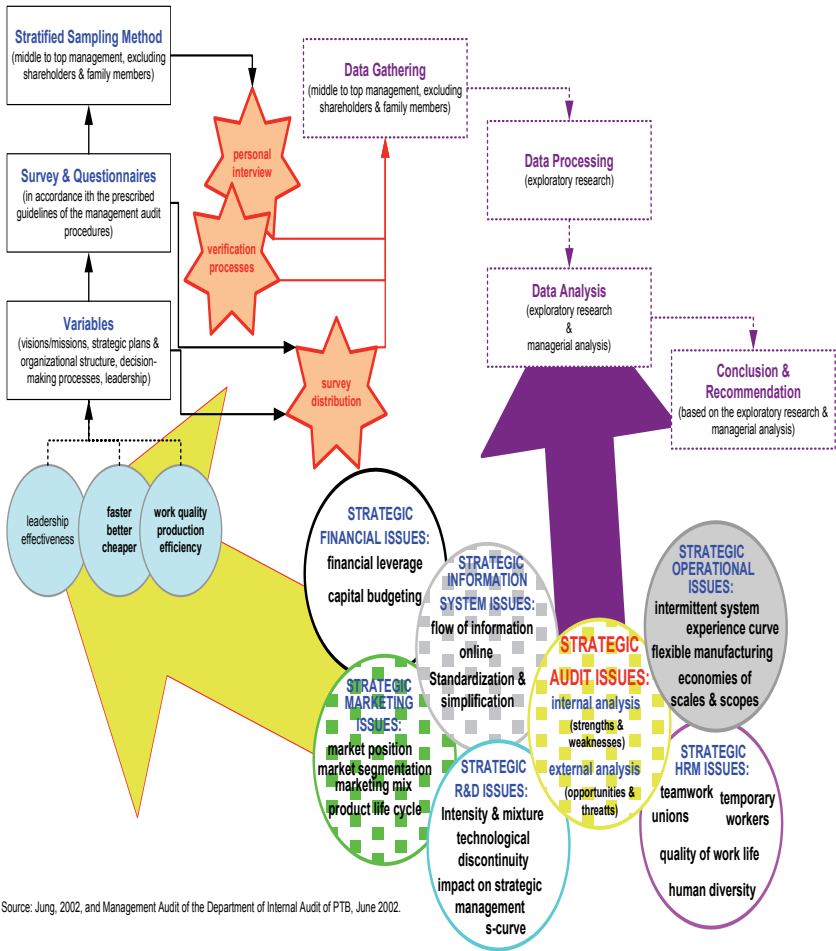
## APPENDIX 6 – PROPOSED ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



## APPENDIX 7 – EXISTING ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



## APPENDIX 8 – RESEARCH METHOD & STEPS



Source: Jung, 2002, and Management Audit of the Department of Internal Audit of PTB, June 2002.



## APPENDIX 9 – MEASUREMENT TESTING

### I. Validity Testing

#### I.1. Vision & Mission Statements ( $X_1$ )

No.	R	$t_{\text{calculated}}$	$t_{\text{table}}$	Validity
A1	0.833	10.423	2.010	Valid
A2	0.552	4.592	2.010	Valid
A3	0.298	2.161	2.010	Valid
A4	0.838	10.645	2.010	Valid
A5	0.762	8.160	2.010	Valid

The above table indicates no invalid data pertinent to the independent variable  $X_1$ . Hence, all statements in this category can be incorporated as indicators of validity of this variable.

#### I.2. Organizational Structure Effectiveness, Strategic Plans, and Actions of various Departments ( $X_2$ )

No.	R	$t_{\text{calculated}}$	$t_{\text{table}}$	Validity
B1	0.6179	5.445	2.010	Valid
B2	0.6063	5.283	2.010	Valid
B3	0.6248	5.544	2.010	Valid
B4	0.8338	10.466	2.010	Valid
B5	0.4386	3.381	2.010	Valid
B6	0.6625	6.127	2.010	Valid
B7	0.7700	8.362	2.010	Valid
B8	0.6909	6.620	2.010	Valid
B9	0.5393	4.436	2.010	Valid
B10	0.4386	3.381	2.010	Valid
B11	0.7434	7.700	2.010	Valid
B12	0.8366	10.579	2.010	Valid
B13	0.8019	9.297	2.010	Valid
B14	0.7410	7.646	2.010	Valid
B15	0.7883	8.875	2.010	Valid
B16	0.8008	9.263	2.010	Valid

No.	R	$t_{\text{calculated}}$	$t_{\text{table}}$	Validity
B17	0.6317	5.646	2.010	Valid
B18	0.4386	3.381	2.010	Valid
B19	0.7199	7.187	2.010	Valid
B20	0.8819	12.959	2.010	Valid

The above table indicates no invalid data pertinent to the independent variable  $X_2$ . Hence, all statements in this category can be incorporated as indicators of validity of this variable.

### I.3. Decision-Making Processes ( $X_3$ )

No.	R	$t_{\text{calculated}}$	$t_{\text{table}}$	Validity
C1	0.707	6.926	2.010	Valid
C2	0.731	7.421	2.010	Valid
C3	0.780	8.625	2.010	Valid
C4	0.515	4.168	2.010	Valid
C5	0.536	4.399	2.010	Valid
C6	0.782	8.702	2.010	Valid
C7	0.606	5.273	2.010	Valid
C8	0.875	12.528	2.010	Valid
C9	0.827	10.176	2.010	Valid

The above table indicates no invalid data pertinent to the independent variable  $X_3$ . Hence, all statements in this category can be incorporated as indicators of validity of this variable.

### I.4. Leadership Competencies & Capabilities (Y)

No.	R	$t_{\text{calculated}}$	$t_{\text{table}}$	Validity
D1	0.868	12.092	2.010	Valid

D2	0.931	17.639	2.010	Valid
D3	0.903	14.592	2.010	Valid
<b>D4</b>	<b>0.072</b>	<b>0.502</b>	<b>2.010</b>	<b>Invalid</b>
D5	0.286	2.068	2.010	Valid
D6	0.566	4.762	2.010	Valid
D7	0.420	3.206	2.010	Valid
D8	0.734	7.488	2.010	Valid
D9	0.447	3.461	2.010	Valid
D10	0.463	3.618	2.010	Valid
<b>D11</b>	<b>0.044</b>	<b>0.304</b>	<b>2.010</b>	<b>Invalid</b>
D12	0.845	10.962	2.010	Valid
D13	0.595	5.130	2.010	Valid
D14	0.778	8.571	2.010	Valid
D15	0.809	9.545	2.010	Valid

The above table indicates two invalid data pertinent to statements D4 and D11. Hence, these two questions are excluded as the indicator of validity of the dependent variable Y.

## II. Questionnaires Reliability Testing

### II.2. Reliability Testing of $X_1$

Split-half results of variable  $X_1$  are as follows;

No. Respondent	$I_1$ (first-half)	$I_2$ (second-half)
1	8	5
2	7	4
3	8	3
4	6	4
5	6	4
6	7	5
7	8	5
8	10	7
9	9	6

<b>No. Respondent</b>	<b>I<sub>1</sub> (first-half)</b>	<b>I<sub>2</sub> (second-half)</b>
10	6	5
11	7	3
12	5	3
13	3	3
14	3	3
15	8	5
16	6	3
17	8	3
18	8	5
19	10	7
20	10	7
21	11	5
22	7	5
23	7	4
24	6	4
25	6	3
26	4	3
27	4	2
28	4	2
29	3	3
30	3	3
31	6	2
32	6	3
33	6	3
34	7	4
35	6	3
36	6	5
37	7	2
38	3	5
39	4	2
40	7	4
41	6	4
42	7	4
43	7	5
44	8	6
45	7	5

No. Respondent	I <sub>1</sub> (first-half)	I <sub>2</sub> (second-half)
46	9	5
47	7	4
48	7	4
49	7	3
50	8	5

Using the computer to aid the calculations, it is known that the correlation coefficient ( $r_s$ ) between the first ( $I_1$ ) and second half ( $I_2$ ) of the data gathered for  $X_1$  is 0.670. The total reliability score ( $r_{tot}$ ) for the whole items is calculated using the following formula;

$$r_{tot} = \frac{2 * r_{s1/2}}{1 + r_{s1/2}}$$

$$r_{tot} = \frac{2 * 0.670}{1 + 0.670}$$

$$= 0.802$$

The value of 0.802 indicates the reliability level of all statements under this category of variable  $X_1$ . In order to evaluate whether or not all questions included for variable  $X_1$  do provide sufficient reliability in predicting variable  $Y$ , the calculation of  $t$  is necessary, as follows;

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

$$t = \frac{0.802\sqrt{50-2}}{\sqrt{1-0.802^2}}$$

$$= 9.302$$

From the above calculations, it is apparent that the value of  $t_{calculated}$  is 9.302 whereas the value of  $t_{table}$  at the significant level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ , and the degrees of

freedom, or referred to herein as “df” =  $50 - 2 = 48$ , is 2.010. As a result, since the  $t_{\text{calculated}} > t_{\text{table}}$ , it is said that the measurement used in the form of questions is, indeed, reliable. The reliability level of those questions listed under category variable  $X_1$  is rather high with the correlation coefficient of 0.802.

## II.2. Reliability Testing of $X_2$

The split-half results of  $X_2$  are as follows;

No. Respondent	I <sub>1</sub> (first half)	I <sub>2</sub> (second half)
1	29	25
2	29	24
3	29	22
4	29	22
5	29	22
6	29	22
7	29	26
8	31	29
9	30	28
10	29	22
11	29	22
12	25	19
13	19	16
14	17	14
15	27	22
16	28	22
17	29	25
18	29	27
19	30	29
20	32	31
21	36	35
22	29	22
23	29	22
24	29	22
25	29	22
26	26	20

No. Respondent	I <sub>1</sub> (first half)	I <sub>2</sub> (second half)
27	24	19
28	24	19
29	21	16
30	24	19
31	26	20
32	26	22
33	29	22
34	29	22
35	29	22
36	29	22
37	26	22
38	19	16
39	25	19
40	29	22
41	29	22
42	29	22
43	29	22
44	29	24
45	29	25
46	29	28
47	29	22
48	29	22
49	29	22
50	29	22

Using the computer to aid the calculations, it is known that the correlation coefficient ( $r_s$ ) between the first ( $I_1$ ) and second half ( $I_2$ ) of the data gathered for  $X_2$  is 0.845. The total reliability score ( $r_{tot}$ ) for the whole items is calculated using the following formula;

$$r_{tot} = \frac{2 * r_{s/2}}{1 + r_{s/2}} = \frac{2 * 0.845}{1 + 0.845} = 0.916$$

The value of 0.916 indicates the reliability level of all statements under this category of variable  $X_2$ . In order to evaluate whether or not all questions included for variable  $X_2$  do provide sufficient reliability in predicting variable  $Y$ , the calculation of  $t$  is necessary, as follows;

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} = \frac{0.916\sqrt{50-2}}{\sqrt{1-0.916^2}} = 15.819$$

From the above calculations, it is apparent that the value of  $t_{\text{calculated}}$  is 15.819 whereas the value of  $t_{\text{table}}$  at the significant level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ , and the degrees of freedom, or referred to herein as “df” =  $50 - 2 = 48$ , is 2.010. As a result, since the  $t_{\text{calculated}} > t_{\text{table}}$ , it is said that the measurement used in the form of questions is, indeed, reliable. The reliability level of those questions listed under category variable  $X_2$  is rather high with the correlation coefficient of 0.916.

### II.3. Reliability Testing of $X_3$

The split-half results of  $X_3$  are as follows;

No. Respondent	I <sub>1</sub> (first half)	I <sub>2</sub> (second half)
1	11	5
2	9	5
3	9	7
4	8	5
5	8	5
6	8	5
7	12	5
8	14	8
9	14	8
10	8	4
11	11	4
12	11	4
13	9	4
14	6	7



<b>No. Respondent</b>	<b>I<sub>1</sub> (first half)</b>	<b>I<sub>2</sub> (second half)</b>
15	8	4
16	8	4
17	11	5
18	11	5
19	14	6
20	14	11
21	18	15
22	8	5
23	8	5
24	8	4
25	8	4
26	8	7
27	8	4
28	8	4
29	8	4
30	8	4
31	8	4
32	8	4
33	8	5
34	8	5
35	8	4
36	8	4
37	8	4
38	6	5
39	8	4
40	11	5
41	8	5
42	8	5
43	9	5
44	9	5
45	11	5
46	11	7
47	9	5
48	9	5
49	8	5
50	8	5

Using the computer to aid the calculations, it is known that the correlation coefficient ( $r_s$ ) between the first ( $I_1$ ) and second half ( $I_2$ ) of the data gathered for  $X_3$  is 0.716. The total reliability score ( $r_{tot}$ ) for the whole items is calculated using the following formula;

$$r_{tot} = \frac{2 * \overline{r_{s1/2}}}{1 + r_{s1/2}} = \frac{2 * 0.716}{1 + 0.716} = 0.834$$

The value of 0.834 indicates the reliability level of all statements under this category of variable  $X_3$ . In order to evaluate whether or not all questions included for variable  $X_3$  do provide sufficient reliability in predicting variable  $Y$ , the calculation of  $t$  is necessary, as follows;

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} = \frac{0.834\sqrt{50-2}}{\sqrt{1-0.834^2}} = 10.472$$

From the above calculations, it is apparent that the value of  $t_{calculated}$  is 10.472 whereas the value of  $t_{table}$  at the significant level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ , and the degrees of freedom, or referred to herein as “df” =  $50 - 2 = 48$ , is 2.010. As a result, since the  $t_{calculated} > t_{table}$ , it is said that the measurement used in the form of questions is, indeed, reliable. The reliability level of those questions listed under category variable  $X_3$  is rather high with the correlation coefficient of 0.834.

#### II.4. Reliability Testing of Y

The split-half results of  $Y$  are as follows;

No. Respondent	Y <sub>1</sub> (first half)	Y <sub>2</sub> (second half)
1	13	11
2	13	11
3	12	10

No. Respondent	Y <sub>1</sub> (first half)	Y <sub>2</sub> (second half)
4	12	10
5	12	9
6	13	10
7	13	11
8	17	18
9	14	13
10	11	9
11	10	8
12	9	8
13	8	9
14	9	8
15	9	8
16	10	8
17	13	10
18	14	12
19	15	17
20	17	17
21	18	22
22	12	9
23	11	9
24	11	9
25	11	9
26	10	8
27	8	8
28	8	8
29	8	9
30	8	9
31	10	8
32	10	8
33	11	7
34	11	9
35	11	9
36	10	9
37	10	8
38	9	8
39	8	8

No. Respondent	Y <sub>1</sub> (first half)	Y <sub>2</sub> (second half)
40	12	9
41	12	8
42	12	8
43	12	10
44	14	9
45	13	11
46	14	14
47	12	10
48	12	10
49	12	9
50	12	8

Using the computer to aid the calculations, it is known that the correlation coefficient ( $r_s$ ) between the first ( $I_1$ ) and second half ( $I_2$ ) of the data gathered for Y is 0.826. The total reliability score ( $r_{tot}$ ) for the whole items is calculated using the following formula;

$$r_{tot} = \frac{2 * \widehat{r}_{s/2}}{1 + r_{s/2}} = \frac{2 * \widehat{0.826}}{1 + 0.826} = 0.905$$

The value of 0.905 indicates the reliability level of all statements under this category of variable Y. In order to evaluate whether or not all questions included for variable Y do provide sufficient reliability, the calculation of t is necessary, as follows;

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} = \frac{0.05\sqrt{50-2}}{\sqrt{1-0.905^2}} = 14.739$$

From the above calculations, it is apparent that the value of  $t_{\text{calculated}}$  is 14.739 whereas the value of  $t_{\text{table}}$  at the significant level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ , and the degrees of freedom, or referred to herein as “df” = 50 - 2 = 48, is 2.010. As a result, since the  $t_{\text{calculated}} > t_{\text{table}}$ , it is said that the measurement used in the form of questions is, indeed,

reliable. The reliability level of those questions listed under category variable Y is rather high with the correlation coefficient of 0.905.







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