



The Theory Agency in the Neuroscience Perspective

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ABSTRACT

The theory agency in neuroscience perspective. This research aims to know and analyze the correlation between the executive and the legislative can be created behaviour and corrupt thinking in neuroscience perspective. Data collection method was done by interview, data analyzes were done by subjunctive understanding interpretation than followed by reflexivity research. This research explained the correlation between the executive and the legislative in making decisions (judgment) will be faced by superiority power (discretionary power) in one other hands it was caused rent-seeking behaviour and corruption which in neuroscience perspective was interpreted as disturbed of human noble function was the result of all sorts of stimulates that created impulse and all sorts of the various trajectories on celebre cortex. Gnosis and Cognises disruption and low quality, awareness degree also emotional labiality so, the leadership will be neurotised as brain damage manifestation (brain damage) in spite of as psychogenic disorder symptoms.

KEYWORDS: Neuroscience, Agency Theory.

THE PREFACE

The Indonesian nation has a length corruption history since before the Java war 1820-1830, the large-scale E-KTP corruption procurement convolved state finances up to 2,3 billion, so share regional expenditure budget as cake (APBD) in 2017. According to Indonesian corruption watch note (ICW), until 2015 there were 360 district leaders at the governor level up to vice regent who was caught corruption case. The public official who was indicated suspected did not run the action alone but collaborate with DPRD as well as government apparatus other areas, at the last, the APBD autonomy management was shucked in negotiations political corruption.

The agency relationship in agency theory (agency theory) as contractual relationship (nexus of contract) between the owner resources economic (principal) and the manager (agent) who took care of using and controlling of those resources (Jensen and Meckling, 1976). The agency theory can be applied within public organization (lane; 2003a), it stated that a democratic modern country was based on a series principal-agent relationships (lane, 2000; 12-13).

The agency theory can be applied in public organizations (lane; 2003a), it stated that democracy modern country was based on series of principal-agent relationship (lane, 2000; 12-13). The same thing by Moe (1984), who explained economic public sector concept organization by using agency theory. The principle correlation frame work was very important constitute approachment for analyzing public

policy commitments. Created and implemented of public policy related with contractual issues, that was symmetrical information (asymmetric information), behaviour did not care about the risk (moral hazard), and market participation was influenced by asymmetric information (adverse selection) (Bergman&Lane;1990), there were two options inside contract (1) behaviour-based, that was the principle must control agent's behaviour and (2) outcome-based that was incentives for motivating agents to achieve the principal's interests (Carr & brower;2000), principal model agent was very useful in public institutions with the two possible conditions, namely (1) there were some principals with their respective goals and interests the incoherent and (2) principals also can act incompatible with the society delegation, but it can be in the form of a delegation relationship (Andvig et al.,2001). Common sense, Christensen (1992) clarified principal agent theory could be analyst instrument for arranging and implementing public consideration.

There was a government correlation in the principal agent agreements that could be investigated by consideration process: legislatur-ellection, government legislature, finance minister used considerations, prime minister, bureaucrat, and service official (Moe; 1984), The same case also was explained by Gilardi (2017), who seen the correlation agency as chain of delegation (chains of delegation), that was delegation from society to the deputy in parliament, from parliament to the government, from government as a

whole to a minister, and from government to the bureaucracy. The correlation is not always reflecting the hierarchy, but it can be a delegation relationship, (Andvig et al 2001). The delegation has four characteristics (1) existence principals and agents, (2) possibilities conflict of interest, (3) asymmetry information, and (4) the principals may reduce agency problems (Lupia & Mc cubbins, 2000).

The principals have to spend costs (costs) for getting information which is needed in agent monitoring performance and incentive determine and efficient monitoring (Petrie, 2002). Behaviour assumptions (behaviour assumptions) in the theory of public choice explained that politicians are primarily concerned with maximally enjoyment (enjoyment), which comes from workplace facilities utilization (e.g. prestige and influence) (Von Hagen, 2002).

Executive and legislative correlation as a self-interest correlation model (Johnson, 1994;5), where legislators want to be re-elected while the bureaucrats want to maximize budget, and the constituents want to maximize its utility. The legislative executive agents' relationship is also explained by Andvig et al. (2001) and Lupia & Mc Cubbins (2000). As principal, the legislature also can behave in a moral hazard manner or in the realization self interest (Eldre & Jones, 2001) such as corrupt (corrupt principals) (Andvig et al., 2001). According to Colombatto (2001), there was discretionary power in one of side will lead to a violation of contract agency, such as rent-seeking and corruption

The correlation of legislative and public in terms of policy-making, Von Hagen (2003) argues that the principal relationships of agents that occur between voters and the legislative basically shown how to voters elect politicians for making decisions about public spending for them and they provided fund by paying taxes. According to Von Hagen (2003), the elected politician could have been be opportunistic and therefore voters willing to eliminate opportunities for getting rents by making politicians tied to a rules that determine what could or should they do in certain condition. The agency correlation between vectors and politics can be called as incomplete contract (Sea bright, 1996).

The Neuroscience is the future science (ultimate science), the science that has very complex level challenging and interesting because concerts brain which is central of life. Neuroscience (Neural science) or neural science is science which explains human behaviour from point of view activity that happened in the brain. Millions of nerve cells are arranged in the brain can produce behaviour and can be influenced by environmental conditions.

In the Neuroscience perception, the decision-making process is selecting action from various alternatives, which started as a sensory process in the cerebral cortex. So, where we make decisions, the sensory information should be interpreted and translated into behaviour. Neurophysiology's working the brain does separation

sensory, due to stimulation of the brain. By using neuroimaging method which aims to understand the relate process decision in the human brain. Based on the result of human neuroimaging being in relation to data analysis method can directly connect decisions and human brain signal in the basic experiments. This leads new thinking about perception and process human decision making.

Decision-making is defined as a perception influenced not only by sensory information in hand, but also by factors such as attention, difficulty level, concentration or an event previous and consequential considerations of the decision. Although traditional psychological theories suspect that the process of taking the decision consists of which component acting hierarchically or structured, with development series of perceptions of action and especially neuroscience findings latest shows that some components of this process occur on a continuous basis parallel.

Problem Formulation

There are all at of big questions continue crossing the minds of researchers so its become a problem formulation how is the Executive relationship and Legislature can create behave and think corrupt in perspective of neuroscience ?.

Research Purposes

This research purposes are knowing and analyzing Executive and Legislative relation can create behave and corrupt thinking in perspective neuroscience.

Research Methods

This study uses qualitative approach by using active participant observation in retrieval data. data Method collection is done by interview with the Commission Expert Staff IX DPR - RI, Doctors and neurologists psychiatrist and officials echelon four scope in working Government area of Kediri Regency. Analysis data is done by interpretation the subjective understanding of the informant followed by reflexivity researchers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Executive and Legislative Relations as a interest relationship, and Legislative and Public relations within policy making, as as an incomplete contract, becomes core of the following questions;

Interview with commission expert staff IX DPR RI on how the relationship between the Executive with Legislative in taking decision?. The informant replied that; when the Legislature makes policies than propose it to the Executive happens relationships, in which policies It also contains executive interests. Based on the informant's statement, the researchers have the view that when the executive formulates the policy in the context of budgeting can have to a charge of interest. We know with the Executive filed a budget for sake the package is financially good and non finansial so increase confidence in constituents that they receive benefits from government without having to pay it costs in full. Eventually superiority of information owned by

executives who used to draft budget will be dealing with excellence (discretionary power) owned by the legislature.

Interview with commission expert staff IX DPR RI on how the relationship between the Legislature and the Public in the formulation of public policy which protect the interests public?. The informant responded that; when the public selects members legislative to make public policy public then as resource owners will support it through payment tax, so expect the legislature may represent the public interest. Based on the observations of researchers through print and electronic media, public support for the legislature littered with various huge cases corruption. This is reinforced with an informant's statement that not all public interests are formulated in policies can be realized due to limitations time of office, tendency (inclination) of politics and knowledge to know all the needs public. It is clear that the relationship between Legislative and Public can be viewed incomplete contract.

Interview with Neurologist about how the effect mental processes and leadership behaviors in decision making ?.Explanations that carry the function leadership or leadership within the interpreted nervous system and translated into behavior leader, in taking decisions can be reviewed from the function sublime that characterizes man as; character or character, intelingensi, personality, policy in making decision. As a leader which has a retrieval function decisions, leaders can manage it self in achieving goals organizations by measuring themselves itself in accordance with its lofty functions through the nervous system especially the brain. In the brain there is a killing process and the deposition of all experience where the retreat and experience is the exception since the time of attainment his career, a future leader organizations have gone through various stimuli that create impulses as well as various trajectory patterns in the cortex selebri is the term used as the last station for all impulse triggered by the tool senses and all kinds of receptors.

Interview with Neurologist on how interpret managerial functions or the leadership of the organization as planners, arrangements and management in the nervous system ?. Explanation beginning with a managerial function or leadership of the organization as planners, arrangements and management can be interpreted in the system nerves by way of understanding the domaindomain that underlies the mental process principal or known be gnosis and cognizant is perception, joints and deviation is an embodiment dominance in the organization of lofty functions which evolved to show planners, arrangements and management in the nervous system. It can interpreted by structure organization of the neural pathways underlying external activities planned in the cerebral cortex the frontal lobes. Viewed from the corner anatomy, the frontal lobe seribri ie part of the brain the most has a relationship with the stem brain and also with parts other cortex. Trajectories reciprocal. External manifestations shows the nature of

planning, arrangement and management within the whole is known as intelengensi activity that is typical human activity.

Interview with Neurologist about how interpret behavior leaders who emphasize on relevance of accounting information of decision making leaders or groups caused by the occurrence of communication among them? The Neurologist's Answer that Behavior leaders who emphasize on relevance of accounting information of decision making leaders or groups caused by the occurrence of communication among them, can be observed through external manifestations shows the aspect of planning, regularity and management of the form muscle activity expressed in form of agile movement within carry out his profession like language and writing activities. Language and writing are human communication tool. Every human needs communication, and every human has complete tools for developing communication. Gnosis very closely connected with description of motion patterns both determined by the factor of dominance otherwise kagnisio is not related to dominance of hemispherium, but rather integrated in both lobes frontalis. If Gnosis is interrupted means lesions in certain brain regions as well disturbed, while interference cognition is a manifestation of diffuse lesions both hemispheres, interference is called organic syndrome such as orientation disorder, memory disturbance, malfunction intellectuals such as understanding, counting, learning, impaired judgment and disruption of livelihood stability emotional, which can only be on analysis of psychiatric terms connected with a clear power organic.

Interview with Neurologist on how interpreting retrieval decisions are actions a leader with a motive awareness?. Motive awareness when someone perform orientation activities, recalling accounting events, doing numeracy activities, learning, rate and various activities emotions, functional components sublime function so orientation, memory, judgment and so forth manifested in that vigilance high enough, the vigilance is a known brain activity with awareness as a state integrated mirroring between impulses eferen (commonly called output arrangement central nervous) and afferent (commonly called central nervous system input). Awareness healthy and well known with alert-alert, on which action and reactions to what is seen, heard and felt. Quality High awareness raises as well degree of consciousness therefore make quality decisions coming from the leader who has quality and degree of consciousness high as a manifestation of functions mentally.

Interview with a Psychiatrist on how to know leaders who have a mental function which is good for making decisions quality? Answer received by the researcher is to know the mental function leader is one way to get that leadership quality that can produce quality decisions with how to observe the mental function is composed of the degree of consciousness (or level vigilance), ability and the implementation of intellectual activity, emotional reactions (affective reactions), roads thoughts, psychosensory

patterns, psychomotoric polapola, and language speak. To test the seventh group of mental functions to the leadership, can do the test clinical mental function. Neurology classify characters which can affect behavior leadership in the process of creating or take that decision quality, which is explained that in the world of clinical behavioral neurology human beings are influenced by emotions, thoughts and the implementation of third intellectuals the character has close and mutual relationship affect each other. Interview with a Psychiatrist about what's that influence leader behavior in the process of creating or take that decision quality? Based on data that has been analyzed by the researchers, that interpreting that emotion leadership may influence his brain is through emotional status human beings can be assessed his reactions to doctor's questions, can also with pay attention to the behavior

leadership against people around him, or from the circumstances physical feelings from the sendir. Emotions coloring leadership behavior of course, staining the behavior looks real and sharp when sick psychogenic and organic pain. Sick organic or diffuse organic lesions disrupt the brain, then toughness in mental function becomes reduced or even no longer exists. The result is a watchful attitude will not last long and long time, concentration power descending, mindless nature does not exist its connect (unstable), so thoughts or considerations for making a bad decision and not qualified. In a state of thus, the management of feelings emotional decline can even be lost resulting in an emotional state known as a quick offense, quick temper, and insist, feelings sad and sentimental will arise that show behavior weep for events that are not significant sad and laughed at laugh the events that are not funny at all. This emotional state called the emotional liability that can contribute to damage the brain's nervous system is caused by a lesion diffuse as mild lesions diffuse sebastian will show symptoms power adaptation becomes less, so leadership will be neurotypes he easily becomes tense and worried where the feeling can be veiled in the form of symptoms psychosomatic, conversion reactions, depression or conferred activities that can produce syndromes neurotic as a manifestation of brain damage (brain damage) and as symptoms of psychogenic disorders.

CONCLUSION

The results stated that Executive and Legislative relations in making policies (decisions) will deal with power superiority (discretionary power) on one side so causing rent-seeking behavior and corruption in perspective Neuroscience is interpreted as disruption of human noble function due to various stimuli creating impulses as well as various trajectory patterns in the celebrity cortex, disruption of Gnosis and Cognis and low quality and degree awareness of mental function manifestations as well as emotional liability so the leadership will be neurotic as manifestation

of brain damage (damage brain) and as a symptom of interference psychogenic.

SUGGESTION

Based on intense interactions between researchers and informants exist some suggestions that in the system mutations and formulation activities policies are required involvement of expertise in the field neurology and cognitive psychology using an examination tool clinical neurology and cognitive psychology to create a leader quality to produce quality decisions.

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